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# ARMY

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# JOURNAL.

# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES

VOLUME LII. NUMBER 33.  
WHOLE NUMBER 2695.

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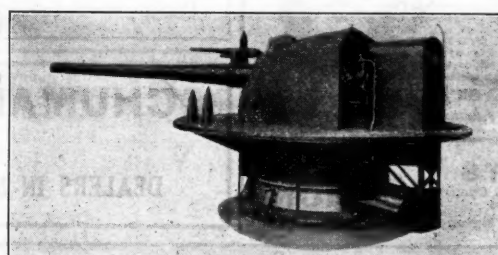
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Secretary of War—Lindley M. Garrison.  
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Chief of Staff—Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A.

## Department and Division Commands.

Eastern Department.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Leonard Wood.  
1st Division.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y.  
North Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Fort Totten, N.Y. Brig. Gen. Harry F. Hodges.  
South Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Charleston, S.C. Col. Frederick S. Strong.

1st Brigade.—Hqrs., Albany, N.Y. Brig. Gen. William A. Mann.  
Central Department.—Hqrs., Chicago, Ill. Col. Daniel A. Frederick, Infantry, in temporary command.  
3d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Ft. Riley, Kas.  
2d Division.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell. Col. D. A. Frederick in temporary command.  
4th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Col. Robert L. Bullard, 26th Inf., in temporary command.  
5th Brigade.—Hqrs., Omaha, Nebr. Brig. Gen. George Bell, jr.  
6th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis.

Southern Department.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Major Gen. Frederick Funston.  
Cavalry Division.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston.  
1st Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Brig. Gen. James Parker.  
2d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Douglas, Ariz. Col. Charles M. O'Connor, Cav.  
2d Brigade.—Hqrs., Laredo, Texas. Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans.  
8th Brigade.—Hqrs., El Paso, Texas. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing.

Western Department.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.  
3d Division.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.  
Pacific Coast Artillery District.—Fort Miley, Cal. Brig. Gen. William L. Sibert.  
7th Brigade.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Col. Richard H. Wilson.

Philippine Department.—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry.

Hawaiian Department.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T. Major Gen. William H. Carter.  
1st Hawaiian Brigade.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T.

## ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D of Washington Bks., D.C.; K and L in Philippines, at Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island—address Manila, P.I.—arrived Feb. 4, 1912; E, Galveston, Texas; G, H and M, Texas City, Texas; F, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; J, Ft. Shafter, H.T.

## SIGNAL CORPS COMPANIES.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; D and H, Texas City, Texas; C, Valdez, Alaska; I, Ft. Bliss, Texas; E, Ft. Shafter, H.T.—arrived June 1, 1913; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; F, Cuartel de Infanteria, Manila, P.I.; L, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal, P.I.—address Manila—arrived Nov. 2, 1910; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; A, I and L are field companies.

## FIELD HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCE COMPANIES.

Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Co. No. 1, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Field Hospital No. 2 and Ambulance Co. No. 2, Presidio, Monterey, Cal.; Field Hospital No. 3 and Ambulance Co. No. 3, Galveston, Texas; Field Hospital No. 4 and Ambulance Co. No. 4, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal, P.I.; Field Hospital No. 5 and Ambulance Co. No. 5, Texas City, Texas; Field Hospital No. 6 and Ambulance Co. No. 6, Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; Field Hospital No. 7 and Ambulance Co. No. 7, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; Evacuation Hospital No. 2, Fort Thomas, Ky.; Ambulance Co. No. 8, Galveston, Texas.

## CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops F, H and Machine-gun Troop, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; A and K, Calexico, Cal., since Sept. 3, 1914; B, D, L and M, San Diego, Cal., since the latter part of December, 1914; C, E, G and I, San Francisco, Cal., since the early part of February, 1915.  
2d Cav.—Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.  
3d Cav.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Ringgold, Texas; A, B, C, D and Machine-gun Troop, Brownsville, Texas; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

4th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Barracks, H.T.—arrived at Honolulu in January, 1913.  
5th Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops K, L and M, Ft. Myer, Va.; Troops A, B, C, D and Machine-gun Troop, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Troops E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.  
6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.  
7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines, at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, P.I.—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived in P.I. Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.  
8th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. William McKinley, Rizal, P.I.—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived P.I. Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.  
9th Cav. (colored).—Address entire regiment Douglas, Ariz.  
10th Cav. (colored).—Address entire regiment at Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., except Troop L, which is at Ft. Apache, Ariz.  
11th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.  
12th Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops F, G and Machine-gun Troop, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops A and B, Harlingen, Tex.; C, Mercedes, Tex.; D, Dana, Tex.; E and H, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade, S.D.  
13th Cav.—On patrol duty on Mexican border. Hqrs. and entire regiment at Columbus, N.M.—except I at Ft. Riley, Kas.  
14th Cav.—On border patrol duty. Hqrs. and A, B, H and Machine-gun Troop, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D, E and F, Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.; C and G, Del Rio, Tex.; I, K, L and M, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.  
15th Cav.—Hqrs., Troops I, K, L, M and Machine-gun Troop, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; A, Glint, Tex.; B, Sierra Blanca, Tex.; C, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; D, Fabens, Tex.; E and G, Marfa, Tex.; F, Alpine, Tex.; H, Presidio, Tex.

## FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Field Art. (Light).—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T. Hqrs. arrived in November, 1910.  
2d Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Aug. 3, 1913.  
3d Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs. and A, B and C, Brownsville, Texas; D, E and F, Ft. Myer, Va.  
4th Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.  
5th Field Art. (Siege).—Entire regiment at Ft. Sill, Okla.  
6th Field Art. (Horse).—Hqrs. and Batteries A, B and C, Douglas, Ariz.; D, Brownsville, Tex.; E, Laredo, Tex.; F, Eagle Pass, Tex.

## COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

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1st. Ft. McKinley, Me.	41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.
2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.	42d. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.
3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
4th. Ft. Mott, N.J.	44th. Ft. Sherman, Canal Zone.
5th. Ft. Williams, Me.	45th. Ft. Amador, for duty at Ft. Grant, Canal Zone.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
7th. Ft. Banks, Mass.	47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.
8th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.	49th. Ft. Williams, Me.
10th. Ft. De Russy, Honolulu, H.T. Arrived January, 1913.	50th. Ft. Levett, Me.
11th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.	51st. Ft. McKinley, Me.
12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.	52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.
13th. Ft. Miley, Cal.	53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.	54th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	55th. Ft. De Russy, Honolulu, H.T. Arrived May, 1913.
16th. Ft. Sherman, Canal Zone. Arrived in February, 1915.	56th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
17th. Ft. Washington, Md.	57th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.
18th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.	58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	59th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	60th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.
21st. Ft. O'Connell, O.Z., for duty at Ft. Randolph.	61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.
23d. Ft. Wint, Grande Island, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.	63d. Ft. Worden, Wash.
24th. Ft. Preble, Me.	64th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.	65th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.
26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.	66th. Ft. Barry, Cal.
27th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.	67th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.
28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.	68th. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T. Arrived January, 1913.
29th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.	69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.	70th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived March 31, 1912.
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.	72d. Ft. Screven, Ga.
33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.	73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.	74th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	75th. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T. Arrived January, 1913.
36th. Ft. Mott, N.J.	76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
38th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.	78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
39th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.	79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
40th. Ft. Howard, Md. Will sail for Ft. Grant, Canal Zone, about May 6, 1915.	80th. Key West Bks., Fla.
	81st. Ft. Grant, Canal Zone.
	82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
	83d. Ft. Strong, Mass.

84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.	126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
86th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived March 4, 1914.	127th. Ft. Crockett, Texas.
87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.	128th. Ft. Crockett, Texas.
88th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.	129th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
89th. Ft. Williams, Me.	130th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
90th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.	131st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
91st. At Ft. Kamehameha, H.T. Arrived Jan. 13, 1915.	132d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.	133d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.	134th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.	135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
95th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.	136th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
96th. Ft. Revere, Mass.	137th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.	138th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.
98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	139th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
99th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Dec. 3, 1913.	140th. Ft. Howard, Md.
100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.	141st. Ft. Strong, Mass.
101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.	142d. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Sept. 2, 1911.
102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.	143d. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T. Arrived June 1, 1913.
103d. Ft. Howard, Md.	144th. Ft. Amador, for duty at Ft. Grant, Canal Zone.
104th. Ft. Armstrong, H.T. Arrived June 1, 1913.	145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
105th. Ft. Ruger, H.T. Arrived July, 1909.	146th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.	147th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.
107th. Ft. Preble, Me.	148th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.	149th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.	150th. Ft. Ward, Wash.
110th. Ft. Greble, R.I.	151st. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.	152d. Ft. Banks, Mass.
112th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.	153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	154th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
114th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	155th. Ft. Williams, Me.
115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.	156th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.
116th. Ft. Screven, Ga. Will sail for Ft. Grant, Canal Zone, about April 18, 1915.	157th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.	158th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.
118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	159th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.
119th. Ft. Sherman, Panama.	160th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.	161st. Ft. Barry, Cal.
121st. Ft. Screven, Ga.	162d. Ft. Dade, Fla.
122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	163d. Ft. Pickens, Fla.
123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	164th. Ft. Jackson Barracks, La.
124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.	165th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
	166th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
	167th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
	168th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
	169th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
	170th. At Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

## INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—At Schofield Bks., H.T., arrived May 18, 1912.  
2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Shafter, H.T., arrived March 30, 1911.  
3d Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.  
4th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.  
5th Inf.—Entire regiment in the Canal Zone, with station at Empire. Arrived Nov. 25, 1911.  
6th Inf.—Entire regiment at El Paso, Texas.  
7th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.  
8th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. William McKinley, Rizal, P.I. Regiment arrived in Philippines March 4, 1912.  
9th Inf.—On border patrol. Address Laredo, Texas.  
10th Inf.—Entire regiment at Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, Panama—arrived Oct. 4, 1911.  
11th Inf.—Entire regiment at Douglas, Ariz.  
12th Inf.—Co. D, Yuma, Ariz.; remainder of regiment, Nogales, Ariz.  
13th Inf.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Company and one battalion at Camp McGrath, Batangas, P.I.; two battalions at Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island.  
14th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.; Cos. A and C, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Co. B, Ft. Lisicum, Alaska; Co. D, Ft. Davis, Alaska.  
15th Inf.—Hqrs., band and 1st and 3d Battalions and Machine-gun Platoon, Tientsin, China, address there; Cos. E, F, G and H, Regan Bks., Albany—address Manila, P.I. Regiment arrived in Philippines Dec. 3, 1911, and is permanently stationed in P.I.  
16th Inf.—Entire regiment at El Paso, Texas.  
17th Inf.—Entire regiment on border patrol—address Eagle Pass, Texas.  
18th Inf.—Entire regiment at Douglas, Ariz.  
19th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.  
20th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Bliss, Tex.  
21st Inf.—Vancouver Bks., Wash.  
22d Inf.—Entire regiment at Douglas, Ariz.  
23d Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.  
24th Inf. (colored).—In Philippines—address Manila, P.I.  
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## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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Many things have been written about how conferences and tribunals are going to bring universal peace, but commend us to the article in the Independent of April 12 by Charles H. Sherrill, former Minister to Argentina and the reputed originator of the suggestion which resulted in Argentina, Brazil and Chile joining in the Niagara Falls Mexican "peace" conference, known as the A B C mediation. This effusion is the most solemn display of naïveté we have met with and should insure the unanimous election of Mr. Sherrill as the president of the next Hague conference. Such talent as this in extracting the precious jewel of peace out of the rough rocks of war is too rare to be lightly passed over. Referring to mediation, Mr. Sherrill writes as follows: "Public opinion has failed to prevent war in Europe or to stop its spread into Africa and Asia. The opposite is true on our side of the ocean. Organized public opinion, taking shape in the A B C mediation, has triumphantly succeeded in averting the possibility of war in this hemisphere. This successful outcome of what some thought mere visionary sentimentalism has had a great effect throughout the New World." The first thought is whether Mr. Sherrill has read any newspaper since the A B C conference and what can be the purpose of the Independent in admitting such an unwarranted statement into its columns when its own pages from week to week in their review of the events in Mexico have shown that just the contrary is true. Instead of the Niagara Falls conference "triumphantly succeeding in averting war," it seemed to let loose a new crop of bandits and political outlaws in Mexico, so that for months it was impossible to tell from the current news which man was the most promising leader in the Mexican internal warfare. But most marked of all, the A B C mediators, however successful they were in mediating among themselves, failed utterly as to Villa and Carranza, for those two estimable gentlemen, who before the Niagara Falls conference were as thick as two peas, have since the ending of the conference been trying to get a strangle hold on each other's neck. Might we suggest to Mr. Sherrill and the Independent the wisdom of calling the A B C mediators together again to mediate between Villa and Carranza? What is Mr. Sherrill's "triumphant mediation" worth when it makes two reformatory brethren like Villa and Carranza fall out and pour out more Mexican blood? Has there not been as much fighting in Mexico since the A B C conference as before? Is this to be the bloodless calm of peace ushered in by triumphant mediation all over the world? If so, we suggest our Army be increased at once to a million men and our Navy doubled as to battleships.

The Saturday Evening Post, of Philadelphia, which was founded by the philosopher, Benjamin Franklin, ought to remember that oft quoted sentiment of the world's best philosophers that nothing is more dangerous to handle in treating serious subjects than humor. It would do well to have this thought plastered in big type all over the walls of its editorial rooms, for in a recent issue it tried to be humorous in an editorial reference to the custom of reviewing troops by distinguished public men. After saying that the object of keeping the men at "attention" is "to achieve a wooden and mechanical rigidity," evidently preferring the men to do as they choose during the passage around the lines of the reviewing officer, such as smoking cigarettes, tying their shoe

laces, or slapping one another on the back, the Evening Post says: "The reviewing officer is marched around the rigid soldiers, apparently satisfying himself that they are all there. The band strikes up and the soldiers tramp woodenly back to their barracks, where they promptly remove their fancy clothes and resume their ordinary occupation of scrubbing the floors." A certain decorum is required at a military review just as at other functions in life. When persons attend the theater, the church, the opera or the courts they do not follow their own wishes and cavort around as they choose, but they act within limits, and if they go beyond they will be sharply called to account. People do not lounge about in their church pews, however much they may on park benches, nor do they whistle or talk loudly during an opera. Just why a military review is expected to have no restrictions as to conduct is perhaps known only to the class of mind which could pen so silly a slur upon the military representatives of the American people. A humiliating thought in this connection is that perhaps in no other country in the world could a paper of the standing of our Philadelphia contemporary be found that would go out of its way to belittle the uniformed defenders of the nation. A writer who knows so little about the ordinary occupation of the soldiers of the Army as to indicate that their principal occupation is that of scrubbing floors has no business in the United States at this time. Long ago he should have been among those highly gifted war correspondents abroad who have been giving us the stories of "atrocities" and who are in a field where they can give free rein to their talents for romancing. The quiet, sober precincts of Philadelphia cannot do justice to gentlemen with the intellectual equipment of Baron Munchausen.

It is not probable that any of the retired Army officers who have filed application for restoration to the active list under the recent Act of Congress will be ordered up for examination before a year from next July, as the Department will not be ready much before that time, and it is doubtful whether the candidates will be ready to be examined. Then there is much work to be done to formulate the regulations for the examination and to decide upon the terms under which officers can be restored to the active list. It is understood that the Secretary of War does not think that an officer should be eligible for examination who would not be on the active list at least four years after he has been restored. He will in all probability disapprove applications from others. It is understood that majors, lieutenant colonels and colonels will be required to take the professional examination provided for the promotion of captains on the active list to the grade of major, instead of providing for a new scheme of examination for officers from the grade of major upwards. It is claimed that this would be just to the retired officers who are seeking to get back on the active list. One of the most serious features of the physical examination will be the test ride. Retired officers who are candidates under the new law will be required to take the same ride as that taken by field officers on the active list, and it is believed that they should have time to get into condition for the test. Most of them will be kept rather busy preparing for the examination, even if it is postponed until next year. Officers on the active list have found that after they have been on duty at a desk for six months or a year it takes them considerable time to get in condition for the test rides, unless they are able to keep a horse and take frequent rides. There are a great many retired officers who have not had opportunities to ride, and it is urged that they should have time to put themselves in condition for the test. But even if this were not true it is doubtful whether the War Department will have funds to conduct the examinations until the next fiscal year, and there is no money available for mileage.

It would have been altogether in better taste if Vice President Marshall in his speech at San Francisco in dedicating the Panama-Pacific Exposition had not dragged in the question of Colombia's allegations of unfair treatment by President Roosevelt. Mr. Marshall was speaking as the representative of President Wilson, and we are confident that the President would have felt it beneath the dignity of his office and of the occasion to take a fling at his living predecessor. The Vice President's attitude in this matter represents a strange characteristic of certain Americans high in public life, who consider they are living up to the highest patriotic ideals by aspersing the name of the United States. We believe we are safe in saying that no other country in the world could exhibit such a spectacle as this and show one of its highest civil officers lending his name and office to the impugning of the honesty of his own Government. It is the more discreditable in this instance since Colonel Roosevelt has repeatedly denied that there was any collusion between the United States and Panama in promoting the revolution by which the Isthmus threw off the yoke of Colombia. Navy officers of high reputation have borne the same testimony. In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL from these and other sources it has been made plain that the administration of President Roosevelt was free from any blame in the matter of the establishment of the Panama Republic. Out of such a sense of obligation as an American patriot as that displayed by Mr. Marshall comes that willingness on the part of some citizens prominent in the public eye to abuse and slander the character of the men of the Army and Navy of our country, another

phase of national character which, sad to say, is peculiar to this Republic.

The Gazette, of Niagara Falls, N.Y., seems unable to understand our remark that the United States was unified by four years of a Civil War and considers it "almost too paradoxical for belief." Then with a singular lack of logic it says: "The country had been unified before the Civil War on every subject except slavery." The point that we sought to make was that they do not read aright the history of this country who advance the idea of forming a United States of Europe as a means of ending wars in Europe. What we aimed to do was to show that even the union of the colonies into a United States did not prevent war in this country, and that, too, although the colonies had none of those historical associations and differences of origin which have done and are doing to-day so much to separate the nations of Europe into apparently irreconcilable race groups. The United States must have indeed, lacked a unification in a very large sense when it required four years of war to prevent the splitting apart of the Union. We did not affirm that there was no other way than war by which the permanence of the Union could have been assured. We have always pointed out the effect of the bitter propaganda in the North against slavery in arousing Southern sentiment. But what we did wish to make clear is that the history of this Republic shows that it is idle to expect, even if it were possible to effect such a union, that the grouping of the great nations of Europe into a federation would do more to guarantee universal peace than such a confederation has proved itself an assurance of peace in this country, where every way of reconciling sectional differences was tried with war as the final result.

The Navy Personnel Board will shortly be reconvened by Assistant Secretary Roosevelt for the purpose of bringing the Department bill up to date. As submitted to the last Congress, it was framed for immediate passage, and it will be necessary to make some changes in it so as to be in proper form for the opening session of the 64th Congress. Aside from changing the date, there is a proposition to amend the bill so that engineer officers will pass upon engineer captains up for promotion to admiral. Engineer officers should not sit on boards that pass on line officers, nor should the line officers pass upon the qualifications of engineers. There is still considerable opposition to the active reserve list; there is, however, not much prospect of this being eliminated from the bill, at least, before it is submitted to Congress. Members of the Personnel Board declare that while there is opposition to an active reserve no one has submitted a substitute though the board is willing to consider any substitute or modification offered. The Marine Corps Personnel Board is holding frequent sessions and is doing a large amount of hard work on the details of its report. One of the most perplexing features of Marine Corps personnel is the small variation in the ages of captains, first lieutenants and second lieutenants. Unfortunately, in all the increases of the corps, instead of extending the increase over a number of years the officers came into the Service in batches. Under these conditions, the board is experiencing considerable difficulty in devising any satisfactory system for placing officers on the active reserve list.

After paying us the compliment, in quoting our recent remarks about our neglect of duty toward Mexico, of saying that "the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL never criticizes in a spirit of mere partisanship," the Buffalo Express takes the Administration to task for saying that "a great many people are trying to rock the boat," and implying that those who condemn the Administration policy in regard to our sister republic are stirring up agitation at a too critical time. "Remembering the conditions that exist in Mexico," says the Express, "this sounds like cynicism. So far as Mexico is concerned, the people who are rocking the Administration's boat are American widows who have seen their husbands murdered, American fugitives who have been forced to flee for their lives, a Brazilian diplomat charged with the protection of American interests who has seen the American flag desecrated, and, most of all, the governments of Europe, which, despite their troubles at home, are pointing more and more sternly to Mexico, and to the murders and pillage to which their nationals have been subjected there, and are asking the United States what it purposes to do."

Complaint is made by officers of the Army that the enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps are not relieving the men serving with organizations in the line of the work at garrisons, as was expected when the additional force of 6,000 enlisted men in the Quartermaster Corps was authorized by Congress in 1912. The claim is made that the enlisted men in the Quartermaster Corps are receiving all the choice special service details, while the hard and disagreeable work is being done by enlisted men of the line; that non-commissioned officers of the Quartermaster Corps are acting as supervisors, while enlisted men of the line are doing the work. In an unofficial letter received at Washington an officer serving with troops suggests that the War Department should ask for a report from commanders of divisions and brigades on this subject. It is possible that a report of this character may be asked for by the War Department, just to determine what is being done by the enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps.



The prize essay in the Naval Institute 1915 competition is that of Lieut. Comdr. Dudley W. Knox, U.S.N., on "The Role of Doctrine in Naval Warfare." After showing how such captains as Napoleon and Nelson won by indoctrinating their subordinates so that unity of execution marked their actions in the war, the essayist says: "Of all the great navies our own is probably alone in completely ignoring this great aid [indoctrinating] to the waging of decisive war on the sea." In speaking of the limitations which encompass the Navy Department Commander Knox says: "The Navy Department is composed of a number of semi-independent and somewhat loosely organized and co-ordinated divisions, bureaus, boards and offices, all under the charge of a civilian head who is dependent upon them for advice on technical and military questions. With the best and most honest intentions, the departmental advisers must necessarily give conflicting counsel unless they belong to the same school of thought; and when no common school of thought exists it is inevitable that nearly every officer should have a different viewpoint and should often hold an opinion at variance with that of every other officer. Consequently it is to be expected that not infrequently each one of the Secretary's advisers will differ in his recommendations from all his contemporaries in office, and that rarely can a consensus of opinion on any given question be reached. The disastrous results that must follow a failure in Washington to hold similar views about fundamentals are apparent. There can be no fixed policies, no enduring organization, no uniformity of rules and methods and no stable progress. Fleet efficiency must become the football of momentary expediency. Things done to-day, will be undone to-morrow and again done the day after. Who is to blame? Surely not the civilians of the government who have long since learned to regard professional advice with suspicion. It is we ourselves who are at fault and we can fairly blame neither Congress, our form of government, the unmilitary characteristics of the people, nor any civilian official." Concurrence in a school of thought would go further to alleviate the troubles indicated at the seat of government, than any other single measure that could be adopted. "Both ashore and afloat, we therefore imperatively need, first of all, a conception of war. Doctrine, methods and rules may be made to flow consistently and logically therefrom. Strategy, tactics, logistics, gunnery, ship design, etc., may be developed with confidence and wisdom." This conception of war, the essayist believes, can be done properly only by a "reflective body of officers qualified from sea experience and professional study." It is the method of attaining this conception of war that all do not fully agree on. Comdr. C. L. Hussey, U.S.N., thinks that the method proposed is not clear since "such a reflective body to be effective must be continuing, having a well defined status with the highest authority behind it and the collective mind of the Service to assist in the task." The best means for developing this conception of war is a General Staff, says Commander Hussey. But a general staff does not appeal to all officers alike. For example, Comdr. F. P. Upham believes that as effective as a general staff is promotion to flag rank by selection only, "assuming that is impossible, a satisfactory method of selection." He would have the five senior rear admirals, or any five designated by law, compose a board to select annually from among all the captains those for promotion, "basing their findings upon merit alone and having in view the best interests of the Service." The vote of four would be required to select for promotion. "This method of selection, and this legal composition of the board should eliminate fear of favoritism." But in all previous work of selecting boards the members claimed that they made their choice only on merit and for the best interests of the Service, and yet charges of favoritism were raised just the same. The text of Commander Knox's profound essay appears in the March-April Proceedings of the Naval Institute.

The London press has undoubtedly been deceived in ascribing the publication of a leaflet entitled, "The Military Ideal," to German influences. This effusion is laid to a German printer in London named Valentine Freitag, who has been placed in arrest. In January, 1914, twenty-five thousand copies of this leaflet were printed for circulation in London by members of the Industrial Workers' League. The London Times believes that this shows "the extent to which German influence has been employed to foment industrial unrest." This leaflet, as a matter of fact, is identical in wording with that attributed to Jack London in this country more than a year ago. In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Dec. 20, 1913, will be found a reprint of this screed, which then was ascribed to London. It would seem that this scurrilous publication was put out simultaneously in various countries. It will be recalled that after we had called attention to the grossness of the libel upon the United States soldier, London took pains to deny the authorship of the leaflet. It would thus appear to be not a war-inspired attempt to arouse industrial unrest as the Times seems to think its purpose is, but part of a scheme of the enemies of law and order the world over to discredit the military service in the eyes of workmen everywhere. In our issue of May 2, 1914, will be found an analysis of London's explanation of how his name came to be given as the author of the "Advice to Young Soldiers." London's denial of paternity of these slanders on the Army was in a statement he issued for publication as he leaned over the railing of the U.S. Army transport Kilpatrick just before she sailed from Galveston with Brigadier General Funston. We then said of this explanation: "The fact that the ideas expressed in this 'advice' so nearly accord with the anti-militarist ravings of the socialistic school of which London is an avowed exponent made it easy for people to believe that they were his own. We have yet to learn that London has made any protest to labor organizations against the use of his name in connection with it. He did not see fit to make a denial of his authorship until he was seeking the friendship of Army officers on an Army transport."

It is announced that the War Department, through the office of the Quartermaster General, has recently let a contract for sixty-six moving picture machines for the use of the Army. The contract is for the Simplex machine and has been awarded to the Precision Machine Company, of New York, at \$206 per machine. A moving picture machine will be sent to the chaplain of each post and each locality where troops are stationed, and machines will be provided for troops in the field, and at places like Texas City and Galveston, where large bodies are assembled. The Washington Times says: "Army officers are convinced the moving picture machine

will be well worth the money in that it will provide amusement, entertainment, and also instruction for soldiers. It is already found at some of the post exchanges and at Y.M.C.A. establishments with the Army. But an admission fee of two or three cents is charged for entertainment by these machines, which are not Government owned. Under the new plan, the entertainment will be provided free of charge. The contract has stirred up much interest among moving picture men. A number of concerns competed. One company made a protest against the award, and there was a hearing to determine the merits of the matter. After full consideration the award was made to the Precision Machine Company."

Capt. Charles MacDonald, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., has returned to his home in Salem, N.J., which he left Sept. 13, 1914, after a thrilling experience as director of the American Red Cross Hospital in Budapest. In the New York Tribune Dr. MacDonald reports that he and the Red Cross surgeons and nurses who accompanied him were received with the utmost courtesy and consideration. The things which impressed Dr. MacDonald more deeply than anything else were these: That cholera and typhoid fever are likely to work terrible havoc among the Austrian and Hungarian armies this summer; that the American Red Cross service has endeared Americans to the warring nations in a manner that nothing else could accomplish. The Americans opened a hospital in Budapest Oct. 15. There were at one time in this city of 800,000 persons 70,000 wounded soldiers. No medical cases were treated, and most of the wounded required major operations. It was not unusual to perform forty operations in a day, a majority of them major operations. Sometimes a single surgeon would perform fifteen or twenty operations in twenty-four hours. The Doctor says: "Nearly all of them suffered from gas gangrene and were in a terrible condition. It was worse than anything I ever saw during my service in the Philippines. The outlook for this summer is very bad. From present indications I should say that typhoid fever and cholera will sweep over the land. There are no screens and the people never seem to think of such things. They pay no attention whatever to flies and do not seem to realize that disease germs are carried by insects." The Austrian and Hungarian operating surgeons are slow, but they are very skilful, and their work is wonderfully complete. Their every operation is a skilful piece of dissection. Their technique in the suturing of nerves and reconstruction work in the saving of shattered limbs is unsurpassed. "Before I left Budapest and Vienna there were 90,000 soldiers in Austria and Hungary who had been turned out of the hospitals as cured, but who are crippled for life." The modern methods of aseptic surgery are of no use in war. "The wounded in battle are brought in fouled and grimed after lying neglected on the battlefield, and, in most instances, the wounds are already infected with many forms of virulent germs. So we do the best we can with antiseptics, employing the principles laid down by the father of antiseptic surgery half a century ago. The Austrians and Hungarians as a soldiery are very humane. This is true of the Russian soldiery as well. Both Russians and Austrians carry the enemy wounded out of harm's way when it is possible to do so. They invariably deny the wounds of the enemy when they can. Dr. MacDonald denies the stories of bread riots and the like in Austria. Everything was going on as usual in Vienna and Budapest. The theaters, restaurants and music halls were in full blast and business was brisk everywhere."

When it was found that among books contributed to the soldiers' library at Honolulu there was a copy of Boccaccio's "Decameron" sent in the name of the Chattanooga W.C.T.U. some fuss was made by the press of the Tennessee city over the connection of the women's organization with the tales of Boccaccio and there were expressions of mild horror that the ladies could identify themselves with such literature, classic though it might be. Thereupon Mrs. A. E. Woodworth, president of the local W.C.T.U., came boldly out and took the entire responsibility upon her own shoulders. She said that in a hasty collection of books for the library she had included the Decameron, being ignorant of the character of its contents and being guided only by a laudatory sketch of Boccaccio's life and work issued for the benefit of students. Mrs. Woodworth admitted in a public statement that she had read the volume when a young woman, "but the unfavorable features hinted at failed to impress me, and I really had forgotten just the nature of the book." There is nothing in her statement to indicate that she would withdraw the volume from the soldiers' library. Manifestly if the book did not hurt her morals it would not do much damage to those of the average soldier, especially when it made so little impression upon her mind when a young woman that the nature of the writings was forgotten. The publicity given to the matter probably attracted more attention to the book and induced more persons to read it in Chattanooga than would peruse it in years in the soldiers' library, where there is no strong yearning for the classic. Thus if the purposes of morality are not to be served by the reading of the volume, the agitation in Chattanooga has directed to the book the minds of thousands who might otherwise never have heard of the Italian novelist. Such are frequently the boomerang effects of misguided reform. Meanwhile Uncle Sam's boys in olive drab will go on doing their duty, irrespectively of what intellectual stores they can draw upon in their mid-Pacific library.

The San Francisco Call and Post of April 7 tells us: "This is what Irwin S. Cobb, newspaper man, fictionist and perhaps most famous of the American war correspondents who have covered the European conflict, tells California about war: 'I have seen much war. I hate war more than I hate anything else in the world. Yet I say that the only way the United States can maintain her peace is by building the biggest, most powerful navy in the world, erecting the biggest, strongest, most effective coast defenses on both the Pacific and Atlantic seaboard that money can buy, and properly and adequately equipping her standing army. You can't buy peace. The United States is like a big, fat oyster in her present state. Some day, if we don't watch out, someone with an oyster fork will come and swallow her. I tell you we haven't any friends, as a nation, among the other nations, except, possibly, France. They may like us as individual Americans, but, as a nation, they dislike us, are jealous of us and our prosperity and peacefulness. They are envious of our size and power. I believe in

disarmament—by all means. Let the nations of the world—all of them—disarm. But—let the United States disarm herself last! Safety first! Every public school, every college, every university, every private or public educational institution, yes, even the reform schools, should be compelled to drill the youth of the nation in use of rifles and military tactics. I say these drills should be compulsory. I believe that an invading army of 100,000 picked men could, in the present scattered condition of our forces, march from New York to San Francisco."

Few histories of our capture of Vera Cruz in 1914, if any, even though written by some of the numerous war correspondents with a yearning for fine writing, will treat the events recorded in a better manner than the simple booklet issued by the 4th Infantry, Galveston, Texas. Its contents include a very good short history of Mexico, a clear account of our Mexican War of 1846-1848, complete narration of the events leading up to the capture in 1914 of the Mexican city by the Navy and marines, the occupation and government of Vera Cruz by the 5th Brigade under General Funston, with maps showing locations of the various regiments, a complete roster of all the vessels present, and the commanders and staff officers of the various troops. There is no striving for literary effect, and the history gains much by this simplicity and directness of telling. Very modestly its reference made to the men illustrious in the country's annals who have been officers of the 4th—Gen. U. S. Grant, Gen. Philip H. Sheridan and Gen. Zachary Taylor, not to speak of many others who did not rise to such heights of fame as these three, but who nevertheless did their duty manfully and well. For nearly a century and a quarter the 4th Infantry has held an honorable place in the military affairs of our country, and its many years of service have given it the right to have engraved on the staff of the regimental colors the names of 111 battles and engagements in which its officers and enlisted men have taken part.

Commenting on the arrival of ex-President Huerta, of Mexico, in this country in the New York Times, Robert Burton expresses the opinion that "Huerta never got a square deal from this Government, and it remains for the people of this country, the real arbiters, to say whether or not he shall have a fair hearing before them. Let me state once and for all," Mr. Burton adds, "that there never was any evidence connecting Huerta with the murder of Madero. The man comes to the United States with clean hands, to a country which has done him a gross injustice, and it is up to us to acknowledge it and make amends. I was entertained by Huerta in the Palace of Chapultepec, and he there impressed me with being a man of great broadmindedness and large views. He realized that reforms were necessary in Mexico, but his first idea was to have peace before reforms could be realized. He protected property and life, and the City of Mexico was as peaceful then as New York now. In fact, all the country over which Huerta exercised control was peaceful and calm. If our Government was capable of doing the big thing it would acknowledge its mistake and reinstate Huerta in Mexico as its lawful president, which he undoubtedly was."

Crammond Kennedy, an international lawyer of Washington, D.C., takes high ground in a letter to the New York Evening Post on the subject of the assertion of our international rights, saying: "This is no time for the United States to conceal its sentiments in regard to the illegal and barbarous manner in which one of its citizens was done to death in the destruction of the *Palapa*, if it be found on examination that the facts are as they have been reported. And not for a moment should it be admitted that there was or could be any difference in principle between killing him directly with a torpedo or compelling him to take to the open boats on the high seas in that desperate rush for life, in which so many perished. The belligerent right of visit, search and capture cannot be properly exercised by submarines. When overhauled and signalled to stop, the merchantman does not resist because, under the law of nations, the non-combatants on board, by yielding, are assured of life and sustenance and a port; and, so far as property rights are concerned, the judgment of a court of admiralty."

The Independent reports that Spanish is now the favorite language in the elective courses of our schools and colleges. The war has discredited German, which was the favorite before the war. The entrance and optional German classes fell, in many places, to a small proportion of their former size. The students declining German have not, however, gone over to French as a rule. Some take Latin, but most of them have gone in for Spanish wherever this is offered. The Spanish classes everywhere have been swamped and there is great difficulty in getting enough qualified teachers for them. The influence of the war is also shown in the increased attention given to Russian. Courses in Slavonic languages and history have been offered for some years in a few universities, but were poorly attended. This year their numbers will probably be five times what they were last year.

A subscriber asks us the "name of the last officer and date that he actually made a touchdown against West Point." We presume that he means touchdowns made by the Navy against the Army in the annual Army-Navy football game. The records at West Point show that Lieut. A. H. Douglas made the last touchdown against the Army for the Navy, in the game played Nov. 30, 1907, at Philadelphia. The Navy has made no touchdowns against the Army since that date. The last touchdown made by any team against the Army was in the Springfield Training School game on Nov. 21, 1914. The records do not show the name of the player who actually made the touchdown.

Perhaps the most important feature of the May Century is an article called "The Ounce of Prevention," in which Prof. R. M. Johnston, the authority on military history, points out the need for Army reorganization in America. The Civil War, he says, would have been prevented had the North possessed an efficient Army, a reflection he adapts to the present situation, with its possible perils. He regards the Swiss army as a model and outlines a plan for us to follow.



## RALLYING FOR DEFENSE OF THE REPUBLIC. ORGANIZED LABOR FAVORS NATIONAL DEFENSE.

In answer to three questions President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, declares that organized labor realizes that the millennium has not been reached and that experience in industrial affairs has taught workers that absence of means for defense invites attack and injustice. Unreservedly President Gompers asserts that disarmament at this time would be suicidal and that anti-militarism does not mean to give up the right of national defense.

Without attempting to discuss any of the details of what military legislation should be enacted, Mr. Gompers says that some governmental policy must be adopted that will provide the necessary means for national defense. He says that can be secured without creating militarism, and expresses the opinion that the adoption of some policy like that of Switzerland or Australia, as suggested by General Wood, would remove the dangers inherent in the maintaining of an army of professional soldiers. The following are the questions submitted to President Gompers by our correspondent and his answers:

Q. Is organized labor opposed to the maintenance of an army and organized militia for the purpose of national defense?

President Gompers: "Organized labor has every reason to realize that we have not yet reached the millennium. Experience in industrial affairs has taught the workers that absence of the means for defense and self-protection invites attack and injustice.

"National defense, however, must not be confused with militarism. Extensive and competitive armaments and preparation for war have not stopped war, but have furnished the means and causes for bringing about war. Nations must be able to make effective their best conceptions of what will promote the welfare of nations and continued progress of civilization. The power to enforce the right is a tremendous element in establishing justice. Under present conditions it would be suicidal for any one nation to begin disarmament. The power of self-defense, even though not exercised, is the greatest force for the maintenance of justice and national rights. Anti-militarism does not mean to give up the right of national defense."

Q. Do you recognize the fact that the present strength of our land forces is totally inadequate for the defense of the nation, and that some policy should be adopted by the Government by which there would be available a large force of trained men who could be called out in the event of war? Do you think that this could be done without creating militarism in this country?

President Gompers: "Preparedness for national defense must keep pace with the increased growth and the increasing interests of nations. Some governmental policy must be adopted that will provide the necessary means for this defense. National defense can be provided for without creating militarism if the organizations for defense are democratic and are under democratic control. In our country control over the Army and Navy is placed in the hands of the President of the United States, who is elected by the people. The commanders-in-chief of the state Militias are the governors of the states, who are elected by the people. Thus control over national defense is finally vested in the citizenship—a provision which is in harmony with democratic ideas. It may be true that the people of our country do not fully realize the political power that they have in their own hands, and have not always been alert to their own political interests in using that power to the fullest extent; nevertheless, the fact remains that ultimate control is vested in the people, who can use it when necessity arises. It is also true that the functions of the state Militia have frequently been perverted and that the working people have suffered through such perversions. Abuses of military power can be remedied by the people themselves when the military is a democratically organized and controlled citizen soldiery.

"The more democracy that is infused into the military the less will be the danger of developing the pernicious characteristics of militarism. The human element in all of us makes us want to follow the trade or profession which we have acquired. The lawyer wishes to practice his profession; the banker wants to give his mind and ability to financial problems, and it is only reasonable to suppose that a soldier trained for his profession hopes some day to have an opportunity to practice that profession. It is necessary to provide a curb for this jingoism, which frequently has led nations into conflicts with other nations."

Q. What do you think of adopting a policy something like that of Switzerland or Australia, as has been suggested by Major Gen. Leonard Wood and a number of other Regular Army officers? In this connection do you not think that the Regular Army should be used for a school to train men for a reserve army rather than the maintenance of a comparatively small number of highly trained professional soldiers?

President Gompers: "To make the Regular Army a training school to prepare men for possible service in national defense would remove some of the dangers inherent in the maintenance of a comparatively small number of highly trained professional soldiers. Whenever any one group becomes exclusive and isolated from the general interests and life of the nation there is created a condition out of which may come an insidious danger to democracy. However, any policy for general military training must be carefully safeguarded to prevent its becoming a mere agency for inculcating military ideas and establishing more general sympathy for military ways and purposes. In any such plan publicity and democracy of control are necessary to safeguard the national welfare."

### SECRETARY GARRISON SHOWS OUR MILITARY DEFICIENCIES.

The obligation to provide for the national defense was the theme of the speech of Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War, delivered at the third annual banquet of the Democratic Club of Westchester County, Hotel Astor, New York city, April 10, 1915. After showing the unpartisan character of the subject Mr. Garrison said:

"This obligation does not arise solely out of a selfish consideration of our personal safety; it was undertaken in our name by the founders of the Government, who promised to provide for the common defense on behalf of themselves and their posterity; and therefore, as trustees of those who are to come after us, we have no right to leave them exposed to the hazards of the future without having provided the safeguards which reason dictates.

"When the public opinion of this country has determined upon what general principles its military policy shall be founded there will be no difficulty in working out the details and putting the same into effect. The diffi-

culty has been, and is, to get the matter so brought home to the individual citizen that he will realize its vital importance, give it his best attention, and aid in its wise solution. The difficulties inhering in the nature of the subject are great enough without the misfortune of artificial obstacles placed in the way of its wise settlement. Such artificial obstacles are those created by well meaning people who confuse the subject by injecting into it considerations which do not properly belong there. Abhorrence of war and love of peace are thoroughly consistent with wise military precautions. There is no issue in this country, and there can be none, between militarism and pacifism. No one who is taken seriously is even suggesting militarism; and no one who suggests that peace is to be obtained through feebleness should be listened to. The great sober sense of this country will surely not let its direction be deflected by so unsubstantial an obstacle. What we are striving for, and what every wise, patriotic citizen should join in attaining, is a proper military policy.

"The way to attain this object is to consider the past, observe the present, and take forethought for the future. We know that in the past this matter has not received proper consideration on behalf of the public. Washington, Adams and Jefferson—the three great men who successively held the office of President, pleaded with the people to do what should be done in this connection, but their pleading was futile. Washington's bitter experience with untrained men and with a nation unprepared for war is well known to all of us, and his references thereto are too numerous for citation. They may be summed up, however, in this statement of his:

The jealousy of a standing army, and the evils to be apprehended from one, are remote, and, in my judgment, situated and circumscribed as we are, not at all to be dreaded; but the consequence of wanting one, according to my views formed from the present view of things, is certain and inevitable ruin.

"Sturdy old John Adams, the second President, summed up his views as follows:

National defense is one of the cardinal duties of a statesman. On this head I recollect nothing with which to reproach myself. The subject has always been near my heart. The delightful imaginations of universal and perpetual peace have often amused, but have never been credited by me.

"Thomas Jefferson attempted to solve the question by pressing upon Congress a bill calling for universal military service of all men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. He divided them into three main classes, and estimated that at that time, in 1806, there would be available between 700,000 and 800,000 men. They were to be trained by competent officers, giving one day in each month to the service, and were to be liable for duty, in the event of war, one year out of any two. Later in his life, and after the disasters which overtook our arms in the War of 1812, he said:

I think the truth must now be observed, that our people are too happy at home to enter into regular service, and that we cannot be defended but by making every citizen a soldier as the Greeks and Romans who had no standing armies, and that in doing this all must be marshalled, classed by their ages, and every service ascribed to its competent class.

"From those days to these, other great minds, trained, experienced, faced with the difficulties and dangers, proposed one remedy or another, but all failed of adoption.

"In most other nations of any size in the world this matter has been taken up and has been settled after careful consideration. Admittedly that is not the case with us.

"We have a standing Army of less than 100,000 men; Militia organized in the various states amounting to less than 120,000 men, and no other trained forces whatever.

"Of the standing Army, a large portion, as you know, are engaged in the seacoast forts, and therefore are stationary; others are in overseas possessions; so that the mobile force in this country is less than 35,000 men. Of the Organized Militia, it is not expected by those who know that anything like their full numbers would respond to the call for national service.

"The exact question for decision, therefore, is, On what principles shall we provide for the expansion of our military forces so as to be reasonably prepared to meet emergencies? No one seriously proposes that this should be done by having a standing army of such considerable size as to meet that need. But that we need more of a standing army than we now have is a fact patent to everyone who considers the subject. There is also imperative need of trained men in reserve to fill up the depleted ranks of the Regular Army, and a similar reserve for the Organized Militia.

"As to the numbers of the standing army, the method of obtaining these reserves, the methods of expansion in time of need, and other technical considerations of this character, it is not of vital importance that we should consider them at this time; they will be properly settled by those skilled in the military art when the general policy has been agreed upon.

"What we laymen can do at this time, and what we should do, and what I wish to impress upon you to do with as much earnestness as I can command, is to give this matter concentrated consideration, to reach the wisest conclusions thereon, and to see to it that those who represent you are informed of your opinion and put it into effect."

A recent speech by Secretary Garrison along the same lines as that quoted above was received by the Republican Club of New York city with great applause. The fact that these two clubs, representing the two great political parties into which the country is divided, have shown themselves equally enthusiastic in receiving the sound doctrine preached by the Democratic Secretary of War is significant and important. It is still more gratifying to find that typical representative of the labor organizations in this country, Mr. Samuel Gompers, taking the same view, as he could not fail to do as a patriotic citizen.

### OLIVE DRAB SHIRT AND WHITE COLLAR.

The Adjutant General favors us with answers to some questions of uniform that have perplexed certain of our subscribers:

Question: (1) Is the wearing of the olive drab shirt with the blouse prohibited in garrison? This garment is in universal use with the blouse, especially in cold weather, but all regulations and orders provide only for the wearing this shirt without the blouse, and it will be noticed that the table of occasions does not authorize the wearing of same at all. In fact, nothing is said about any kind of shirt, so to live up to the order it would appear that the undershirt would be all that could be worn with the blouse in garrison. (2) Uniform Regulations, with reference to white collars with the olive drab uniform, state that it shall be worn by enlisted men when on pass, but as these same regulations say that after retreat and when leaving the garrison enlisted men shall appear in dress uniform (blue), when, therefore, is the white collar worn, if at all? It

has been noted at certain posts that enlisted men appear in olive drab uniform at guard mounting wearing with same the white collar. Is this correct?

Answer: (1) The omission of the olive drab flannel shirt from the Uniform Regulations, 1914, page 61, Tables of Occasions, Service Uniform of Enlisted Men, Articles A, was made advisedly. When the service coat is required to be worn, the olive drab shirt is considered an article of underwear, the use of which is left to the discretion of the wearer, in order to accommodate bodily comfort to different climatic conditions. In hot weather a woolen outer shirt worn under a coat, buttoned throughout as required, contributes to excessive bodily heat, and should not be compulsory, as would be the case if its wearing were prescribed. (2) The wearing of the white collar with the service uniform by enlisted men at guard mounting is not authorized by the Uniform Regulations. The white collar is worn by enlisted men with the service uniform when that uniform is worn on pass from garrison, but it should be stated that the blue uniform is required to be worn on pass by men of commands supplied with it, except in hot weather. (See Tables of Occasions, page 63, U.R.)

### MILITARY TRAINING OF YOUTH OF GERMANY.

A proclamation issued by the German government with reference to the military training of youth, which gives a good sidelight on German methods, has been translated by 1st Lieut. Walter J. Buttgenbach, C.A.C., from the Politisches Tageblatt of Aachen, dated Sept. 12, 1914. The proclamation is signed by the Ministers of Education, War and the Interior, and is as follows:

Berlin W. 66, Aug. 16, 1914.

#### The Ministry of War.

Proclamation with reference to the military training of youth during the present time of mobilization.

The time of war is upon us, which demands of everyone the utmost exertion and sacrifice. Moreover, our young men who have reached their sixteenth year or over, should, if it be necessary, be made use of in aiding in such auxiliary military work as far as their physical condition permits.

To this purpose, and having in view their subsequent service in the army and navy, a special military preparation is demanded.

For this purpose it is thought best to assemble immediately all young men belonging to the various young men's associations at the larger localities, or combining the several smaller localities together, so as to train them in accordance with the scheme herewith outlined by the Ministry of War.

It is to be expected that also those young men that up to this time have not joined such associations for physical and other training make it a point of honor, on behalf of their native land, that they voluntarily take part in the exercises here outlined.

In the various provinces the further details, especially those with reference to military training, will be in the hands of the present military headquarters, and those in Prussia will make use of the regular administrative units connected with the care of youth.

All authorities are hereby directed to aid and advance in all ways possible the military training of our growing manhood. To those who have already taken up this work, it is asked that they not only continue it in their present loyal zeal, but also seek to find others who will aid.

Outline of military training for young men during time of war.

In the various year classes of sixteen and above, to which the many thousands of our youth belong that have already volunteered for service in war, but had to be refused, the preparation for war service is most important and will be carried out as far as it be possible without arms.

Before all things there is to be inculcated the spirit of patriotism, of courage and of decision; their devotion to their country, for Kaiser and empire be kindled by the thought of the great danger in which they are.

It is to be made clear to them that Germany will go under unless it wins, so that we must conquer, and every defender of his country, even to the youngest, must have in his heart the determined will thereto.

The exercises contemplated will include the following:

1. Rapid silent assembling in the simpler formations: the line, column of subdivisions. Assembling in the same formations, from a halt, or in marching in various directions, at a given signal of the instructor. The subdivisions into platoons and sections to follow that of an infantry company.

2. The taking up of extended order from these formations, and the rapid reassembly in silence. Young men be required that they individually maintain touch and direction.

3. Some of the simple movements in column of subdivisions without step, with changes of direction, by command and by signal.

4. Practice in marching with regard to marching regulations, especially those of hygienic character. Regulating the length of step and its cadence. A long, open step is to be sought after. The marching out and marching back from the drill ground may be made use of for this work, gradual increasing of the length of march so as to increase marching ability.

5. A knowledge of the terrain is to be combined with this.

6. Formation of a skirmish line, movement of sections, platoons in the open to be always combined with unanticipated commands for assembling, so as to cultivate attention.

7. Every movement of these detachments of young men shall give impression of energy and keenness, without attempting to obtain the rigid precision of drill. Without fail, however, the prompt carrying out of the commands and the orders of the instructor are to be insisted upon. Prompt answers and stepping out of those called upon should be sought after.

8. Simple lessons of terrain, its significance and value for combat, with a short talk of the action of present arms.

9. Description of terrain giving details as a preparation of recognizing them as aiming points.

10. Eye exercises of all kinds.

11. Estimating distance.

12. Rapid estimation and counting of the same units.

13. Memorizing, as preparatory practice, for making reports, of certain given observations.

14. Practice for developing the hearing.

15. Reading of signs, so as to draw correct conclusions from things observed in the terrain.

16. Exact and absolutely reliable repetition of certain given observations.

17. Correct repetitions of short orders.

18. Correct guiding of others in the country.

19. Use of watch, compass, telephone, knowledge of Morse alphabet.

20. Use of maps.

21. Visual signaling.

22. Wall scaling, tree climbing.

23. Minor helpful work such as cordage, making of floats, rafts, pontoons, foot bridges, lookout stations, crossings of all kinds. Besides pitching camp, building



huts, cooking pits, making of fires, cooking, camp arrangements of all kind.

24. Making of litters, first aid to the injured.

25. Use of terrain with reference to cover and as means of approach to the enemy.

26. Intrenching of a firing line, laying out shelter trenches.

27. Advance from cover, falling back to cover.

28. Solution of very simple problems of two small detachments operating against one another.

29. Explanation of outpost work, the posting of an outpost, etc.

30. In all these exercises every opportunity is to be sought to have the young men given independent problems in duty as orderlies, communication, relay and reconnaissance service, so that they develop independence, responsibility and trustworthiness.

31. All means are to be made use of to strengthen their endurance and will power. No task that they have once begun is to be left unfinished. Everyone has his duty to do to the utmost limit.

32. The usual physical development by means of calisthenics, gymnastics, running, simple games, etc., a part of the usual training of our young men, is to be kept up as before, and to be done oftener rather than being kept at it a longer time.

33. In the evening simple theoretical instruction will be given, taking up the subjects of field and garrison guard duty, etc. Before all things the heart of youth is to be fired by telling them of the deeds of their ancestors, telling them stories from the front, and thus develop in them anger against the enemy that at present on the eastern frontier, where he has entered German territory, is burning up all villages and driving out or killing the inhabitants.

### THE TESTING OF AMERICA.

(From The Living Church.)

Out of the year's sad history of war has come at least one unforgettable experience which is of first-rate importance for every lover of his kind. We mean the response of the ordinary man to great incentives for duty and self-sacrifice. We had fallen, it was said, on a drab and commonplace and self-indulgent age, where wealth had killed the soul of courage and comfort had become the one requirement of the average man. The summons came and the nations were reborn in a day.

The loyalty of Germany stands among the great self-givings of the world. Unflinching Belgium won a crown of martyrdom. France, that seemed so frivolous and unsteady of purpose, hardened instantly to tempered and elastic steel. Russia, long cowed by the stern authority that held it in control, proved its claim to be a nation of high purpose, put an end to its drink traffic, pledged freedom to the Poles, declared by the mouth of its leaders that the war it waged was for making a final end of the yoke of militarism. Great Britain dropped its internal dissensions and its peoples in all the seas and continents were instantly united.

Before such an exhibition of self-forgetful loyalty to country and to cause we, who are not drawn into the strife, must stand in wondering admiration. The question comes—and it is most appropriate as a New Year's test and challenge—whether we are capable of a like loyalty and self-sacrifice. We are troubled by symptoms of moral retrogression which we think we have detected in the life around us. We live in a great and challenging time. Are we equal to the challenge?

### A NOTE OF WARNING.

One of the most earnest, as well as one of the most able, advocates of proper preparation for public defense is Dr. William T. Hornaday, the eminent naturalist, explorer and traveler, of world-wide reputation, at present director of the New York Zoological Park. In an article contributed to the second (April) number of a new periodical called "National Defense" Dr. Hornaday vigorously declares his opinions, saying, with much else:

"Concerning the practically defenseless condition of our Atlantic and Pacific coasts against invasion, particularly including the treasure cities of New York and San Francisco, and the capital of the nation, the situation is so raw that there is no room for argument. And to-day Japan is proposing virtually to reduce China to a state of vassalage, and administer that country practically as if it were a Japanese province!

"To get an idea of the real spirit of Japan, every American should study that list of twenty-one demands on China. If Japan were to put up such a document as that to any nation with a good army and navy it would mean just one of two things: apology or war! But China is helpless; and we will see what we will see. The Japanese demands upon China constitute the rawest document ever submitted by one nation to another in modern times. The German settlement with France in 1870 was mild and generous in comparison with it.

"Judging by the things this Congress has not done, and does not mean to do, toward placing this nation in a proper state of defense during 1915-16, and also judging by the somnolence of the vast majority of the American people, I am fully convinced that nothing short of a good licking by a fourth rate Power will arouse this nation to a realizing sense of its military weakness and unworthiness.

"The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL calls for 1,000,000 trained men. Right oh! Yes, we do need 1,000,000 trained men available as soldiers. But will we get them soon? Not on our lives! Not until we have been either outrageously humiliated or soundly whipped. Then, and only then (I fear), will we arouse and let loose of enough coin to man our coast defenses, our warships, new and old, build 150 submarines and 500 airplanes, enroll from 3,000 to 5,000 educated men as officers, enlist 500,000 men for the Army, and provide enough ammunition for our coast defense guns to last them at least four hours, instead of two hours only, as at present!

"Oh, yes. We are a 'great nation'!

"Japan is seeking new worlds to conquer. In 1907 I saw some of her people who for some mighty mysterious reason were struggling to go on foot over El Camino del Diablo, (the Devil's Road) from Sonoyta, Mexico, to Yuma, Ariz. They had gold in their clothes, but they would not say what they were driving at. I believed then, and do still believe, that they were acting for the intelligence department of the Japanese government; because their presence was not reasonably explainable on any other basis. They were not Japanese laborers—not by a long shot!

"Well, to-day we hear that 'the Japanese have secured from Mexico a fishing concession in the Gulf of Cali-

fornia'! Very interesting news. 'Fishing concession' is good! The fishermen of Japan have about as much use for a real fishing concession in the Gulf of California as Germany has for a whaling concession in Lake Michigan. But a naval base in the Gulf of California would be a mighty good thing for any overseas enemy of the United States. Scratch that particular 'fishing concession' and see if you do not find a bully coaling station—for 'fishing' vessels! But, even when you have found it, your interest in it must be only academic. If we should grow the least bit 'sassy' to Japan she would promptly take Los Angeles and San Francisco, and hold them for ransom.

"And remember, meanwhile, that up to this date Japan never has had a chance to levy a war indemnity upon a nation that could afford to pay one! Just how much ransom she would want for the release of San Francisco would depend upon the number of digits and ciphers that might be lying loose upon the table of the Younger Statesman whose job it would be to put them down on paper.

"If this mighty rich and resourceful nation finally refuses to heed the lessons that Germany and Japan already have taught us, and if we persist in remaining so defenseless as to invite an attack from an armed Power, then may the enemy that subdues us rob every sleeping citizen and every timid statesman, even as the cities of poor little Belgium are being robbed to-day."

### COUNT VON BERNSTORFF.

(From the New York Herald of April 12.)

In issuing from the Imperial German Embassy at Washington a formal statement criticising and misrepresenting the neutrality policy of the United States, Count von Bernstorff has committed an affront that must receive prompt attention at the hands of the responsible officers of this government.

German diplomacy has blundered so often and so grievously that any ordinary bungling in dealing with the United States might be overlooked. But this is no ordinary bungling. No other construction can be placed upon Count von Bernstorff's action than that it is, and is intended to be, a deliberate act of disrespect for and defiance of the government of the United States.

Count von Bernstorff knows full well that as Ambassador to the United States his communications must be to the government of the United States—to the Secretary of State or to the President. He is accredited to the government, not to the people. The plain purpose of the statement he gave to the press yesterday is to mislead the American people in the hope of destroying the neutrality their government is so faithfully preserving. He is interfering in the purely domestic concerns of the United States just as grossly as if he were to attempt to dictate to Congress what legislation it should enact or to advise the American people whom they should elect as President.

The time when a German Ambassador can do any of these things with impunity has not come yet—never will come!

If Count von Bernstorff is not promptly recalled by his government no time should be lost in giving him his passports and speeding him on his way.

### NEW BATTERIES OF U.S. SUBMARINE L-8.

The Navy Department announces that Mrs. Madeleine Edison Sloane (Mrs. John E. Sloane) has been invited to act as sponsor of submarine L-8 which is now in the course of construction at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., and has accepted the invitation. Mrs. Sloane, who is the daughter of Thomas A. Edison, was chosen sponsor for this vessel because of the fact that it will be the first submarine in the world to be equipped with the Edison battery. Work on the submarine L-8, which is also the first submarine to be constructed by the Navy itself, is progressing steadily although it will probably require eight or nine months' more work before the vessel can be launched. The L-8, it is reported unofficially, will have a cruising range on its surface engines of 2,500 miles and a total range of 2,650. It will carry six torpedoes, making a 32-knot speed, with a range of between 4,500 and 5,000 yards.

It is claimed for the new Edison batteries that they will give the submarine an undersea cruising range of 150 miles, more than a third longer than that of any present submarine, and will eliminate the dangers to the crew of chlorine and sulphuric acid gas poisoning. Before the L-8 is launched at Portsmouth another United States submarine will be equipped with the Edison batteries. This is the E-2, whose crew suffered from poisoning by chlorine gas when their craft was submerged near Newport last summer. When the E-2 was laid up after that accident it was decided to install the Edison batteries, and the E-2 probably will return to the water equipped with them in a few weeks.

Miller Reese Hutchinson, chief engineer and personal representative of Mr. Edison, speaking of the new battery said: "The Edison battery will eliminate sulphuric acid gas. One of the greatest difficulties with submarines has been the danger from chlorine poisoning. The batteries at present contain sulphuric acid. If it is able to escape, as frequently occurs at present, it eats its way into the inner steel skin of the submarine. If it makes a hole into the chamber into which salt water is admitted, the acid and the salt water produce chlorine. The new Edison battery contains a potash solution and the only metal in it is steel and nickel. The submarine is of steel and it floats in an alkaline solution of salt water. Our new batteries are of steel and contain an alkaline solution—so the cause of the generation of poisonous gases does not exist. Another advantage is that potash absorbs carbonic acid gas. The L-8 will be equipped with pumps that will run the gas-laden air through the cells filled with the potash solution. There is enough of the potash solution to purify the air for one hundred days. With a little food and water the crew would be able to live that length of time under water provided there was no hole through the inner skin. Potash is a preservative of steel, so that, if any should leak, it would not be dangerous, as the sulphuric acid is.

"Mr. Edison became interested in this problem on July 10, 1910, when four young submarine officers came to see him. They were Lieut. Fred V. McNair, Lieut. T. G. Ellyson, Lieut. Alfred H. Miles, and Lieut. Lee Pettit Warren. They represented forcibly to Mr. Edison the perils of the submarine boats and how far they thought these hazards might be prevented. Mr. Edison spent the next two and a half years in experimenting on submarine batteries. By then he had the batteries in

such shape that he might have allowed them to be used, but he insisted on a two-year laboratory test first."

### OUR ARMY RESERVE.

Some interesting opinions were obtained from the ten Army reservists who were the guests of Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, at a dinner given by him in Washington April 10 for the members of the Army Reserve, which numbers sixteen in all. Every reservist proved to be a gentleman and a high-minded patriot. In their quiet way all impressed Washington with the idea that they realized the weakness of the nation's defenses and that something should be done to give the country a force of trained reserves, declaring themselves as all in favor of universal military service. "Now," said one of them, "it is almost a disgrace to wear the Regular Army uniform, but under the law by which able-bodied men were picked from their fellows it would be an honor."

With the exception of Morris Klaif, who formerly served with Company H, 13th Infantry, all the reservists favored a short term of enlistment. Mr. Sohn related his experience in the Coast Artillery, in which at the end of the year he passed an examination with the general average of ninety-six per cent. He declared that the average man ought to learn all that is required to serve in any arm of the Service in a year. After that time there is very little to be learned, he thought, and most of the time would be used in "knocking the rough edges off of a soldier." Mr. Klaif insisted that it took more than three years of hard training to put a man in shape to render the service which ought to be required in a real army. A man may pick up the knowledge of the Service in a year, but he argued that he would not be a soldier at the end of that time. All the reservists expressed their admiration of the fairness and ability of their former commanders. Some of them expressed the opinion that there was too much work to be done around Army posts for enlisted men and that they did not have the opportunity to do real soldiering at some posts. It was the universal experience of the reservists that there was a prejudice among civilian employers against honorably discharged soldiers. It was insisted that a man who sought employment by producing an honorable discharge from the Army was viewed with suspicion.

It is well to consider in connection with attempts to make much of the small number in the Army Reserve that these men are former soldiers who, since separation from the Service, have enlisted in the Reserve under that section of the law of Aug. 24, 1912, which provides for the voluntary enlistment, in the Reserve, of former Service men. The main reliance for an Army Reserve, however, is upon the men enlisted in the Army since Nov. 1, 1912. Under provisions of the law of Aug. 24, 1912, already referred to, all enlistments in the Army after Nov. 1, 1912, shall be for seven years; (1) four with the colors and three with the reserve; (2) except that a soldier at end of four years' active service, instead of passing to the Reserve, may immediately re-enlist for another seven years (four active, three reserve); (3) at his own request, however, a soldier may, after three years' active service, be furloughed to the Reserve for a four years' term.

Under (1) and (3) it will be seen that a Reserve is created automatically, but it is not possible to furlough the first man to the Reserve under these provisions until at least three years after Nov. 1, 1912, under (3) above, or Nov. 1, 1916, under (1). Men who are furloughed to the Reserve cannot re-enlist with the colors until their Reserve period expires, nor can they purchase their discharge from the Reserve. The principal criticism of the Reserve plan is that it is too slow and uncertain in its action.

Thomas Kelly, one of Representative Gardner's guests at the Army Reserve banquet in Washington, has announced his intention of organizing an Army Reserve Society to promote enlistments in the Army Reserve. Several members of the Army Reserve have expressed their sentiments in favor of such an organization, and it is understood that Mr. Kelly will shortly call a meeting. His residence is 317 West Thirty-third street, New York city.

### PASSENGER LIST, U.S.A.T. SHERMAN.

Following is the first-class passenger list of the U.S. A.T. Sherman, sailing from San Francisco April 5, 1915:

For Honolulu—Capt. George H. Jamerson, 2d Inf., and wife; 1st Lieut. Clarence Bell, Med. Corps, and wife; 1st Lieut. T. C. Martin, 1st F.A., wife and infant; 1st Lieut. F. A. Barker, 25th Inf., and wife; R. A. Blair, civil engr., Q.M.C., wife and child; Alva Cole, civil engr., Q.M.C., and wife; Roger C. Rice, employee, Geological Survey; Mrs. R. W. Benz and two children; family member Board Medical Exam., I.I.T.; Elizabeth M. Bannar, nurse, A.N. Corps.

For Guam—Morris Axelrod, cable operator, wife and two children; 2d Lieut. Harry K. Pickett, Marine Corps, and wife.

For Manila—Hon. George W. Edmonds, M.C., and wife; Hon. Frederick Britten, M.C., and wife; Lieut. Col. B. C. Morse, 4th Inf., and daughter; Capt. J. F. Gohn, 19th Inf., wife, daughter and sister-in-law; Capt. C. F. Martin, 8th Cav.; P.A. Surg. Harry W. B. Turner, U.S.N.; Capt. G. M. Lee, 7th Cav., wife and two children; 1st Lieut. Williams S. Martin, 4th Cav., wife and two children; 1st Lieut. H. M. Nelly, 20th Inf., wife and two children; 1st Lieut. A. J. Stuart, C.A.C., wife and child; 1st Lieut. Francis A. Ruggles, 7th Cav.; Capt. H. T. Cleaver, U.S.N., retired, and wife; Lieut. Col. J. W. Hannay, U.S.A., retired, and wife; 1st Lieut. Thomas M. R. Herron, 28th Inf.; 1st Lieut. E. S. Hayes, 28th Inf., wife, child and mother-in-law; Mrs. Charles Abel and infant, family lieutenant, 15th Inf.; Mrs. G. O. Cress and niece, family lieutenant colonel, Cav.; Mrs. Robert E. Brook, wife captain, P.S.; Miss Louise Linthicum, sister-in-law of Ensign Woodruff, Navy; C. N. Guertin, insular employee; J. D. Stafford, secretary, Y.M.C.A., and wife; Prof. Austin Craig, insular service; Paul McRae, marshal, U.S. Court for China; Chauncey P. Holcomb, U.S. Atty., U.S. Court for China, and wife; A. N. Rasmussen, second officer, U.S.A.T. Warren; Mrs. Alice T. Coyle and infant, family of insular employee; Mrs. L. G. Evans, daughter of insular employee; Bert Bertramson, clerk, Q.M.C.; Emory F. Hosmer, boatswain, Navy; Miss Hazel Hodges, fiancée of Mr. Gilbert S. Perez, insular employee; Mrs. J. O. Mauborgne and two children, family of lieutenant colonel, 24th Inf.; Mrs. M. Demmer, wife of lieutenant, P.S.; Alice A. Rowe and Eleanor Wilson, nurses, A.N.C.; P. O'Hagan, master mechanic, Q.M.C.; E. N. Todd, civil engr. and supt,



constr., Q.M.C., and wife; Harry N. Lathrop, clerk, Q.M.C.; 1st Lieut. J. Y. Chisum, P.S., wife and infant; Harry A. Davis, chief gunner, Navy; William Darrington, chief boatswain, Navy; William De Fries, boatswain, Navy, and wife; Albert C. Bryne, machinist, Navy, and wife; Mrs. J. A. Lance and two children, family insular employee; Jacob Volz, insular employee.

Second class, Honolulu—Mrs. Andrew Praff, wife of employee, laundry, Schofield Barracks; Ord. Sergt. John H. Hall and wife; Mrs. J. C. Lowe; F. Barringer, foreman, laundry, Schofield Barracks; Mrs. F. E. Simmons, wife hospital steward, Navy; Mrs. Frank Frazier and child, family sergeant, Co. I, 3d Batn. of Engrs.

Second class, Manila—Frederick Hankinson, A.Q.M. sergeant, Q.M.C., wife and two children; Willard Hall, engr., C.A.C., and wife; Mrs. Ernest J. Trutner and infant, family sergeant, band, 13th Inf.; Mrs. George Higgins and infant, family chief machinist's mate, Navy; Mrs. Robert Trieber, wife drum major, 8th Cav.; Mrs. Sylvia Beck and son, family chief electrician, Navy; Mrs. Charles W. Bergom and two children, family master electrician, C.A.C.; Mrs. William Boyed, wife sergeant, 24th Inf.; Mrs. Frank Jackson, family sergeant, 24th Inf.; Mrs. Ernest Allen and two children, family corporal, 24th Inf.; Mrs. Douglas E. Martin, wife chief machinist, Navy; Mrs. William Forney, wife sergeant, 24th Inf.; Mrs. John Andes and child, family sergeant, 8th Inf.; five chief petty officers, Navy; E. F. Cole, engr., C.A.C., and wife; Basilo F. Osuyos and wife, indigent citizens of Philippines; 1st Sergt. Marshall A. Adams, Co. I, 8th Inf. (returning from furlough); Sergt. 1st Class Oscar C. Everett, H.C., and wife.

In troops class there were: For Honolulu, 5 enlisted men, Marine Corps; 626 recruits and casuals; 6 Filipino stowaways. For Guam, 30 enlisted men, Marine Corps. For Manila, Louis Chambers, carp., Q.M.C.; 20 enlisted men, Navy; 22 enlisted men, Marine Corps; 415 recruits and casuals.

#### EIGHTH BRIGADE FIELD MEET, U.S.A.

Under the direction of Gen. J. J. Pershing, U.S.A., the 8th Brigade (6th, 16th and 20th Regiments of Infantry), held a field meet at Washington Park, El Paso, Texas, on April 3. A company selected by preliminary try-out represented each regiment. Company C, 20th Inf., commanded by 1st Lieut. Allen Gullion, was the successful company. First Sergt. D. J. Smalakies, who has spent all of his service of twenty-four years in Company C, was second in command of the winning company. The events were company drill, pyramidal and shelter tent pitching, wall scaling and relay race. The victorious company won eighteen out of a total of thirty-three points.

The relay race of one-half mile was run by a platoon of eighteen men wearing full field equipment with 100 rounds of ammunition and passing a rifle from runner to runner. It was won by Company C in the fast time of 1:57 4-5. Sergt. W. L. Franchere coached the platoon. Sergt. Joseph Kotlewski coached the victorious shelter tent platoon. The prize, a large silver loving cup (and a seven-day pass), was presented by General Pershing in appropriate language. Easter morning the cup, filled with flowers, was exhibited to a large congregation by Chaplain J. T. Axton, 20th Inf., who referred to the cup with a very interesting allusion to the origin and significance of its three handles.

#### HORSEMANSHIP AT FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 10, 1915.

The week ending, Saturday, April 3, was a gala one at Fort Leavenworth in all matters pertaining to the horse and horsemanship. On Wednesday Lieut. Herbert E. Mann, 12th Cav., ended his season in equitation work at the Army Service Schools with a most interesting program at the College Riding Hall, preceded by a fine concert from the U.S. Disciplinary Battalion Band. The riding exercises consisted of an exhibition of all the work, including jumping, which has been taught the three platoons of school officers and the ladies' riding class during the past winter. The platoons were composed of, first, Cavalry officers of the Line Class, the Engineer and Signal School officers; second, voluntary platoon composed of instructors and graduates of the Mounted Service School, and third, the Infantry officers of the Line Class. The ladies' riding class consists of the following members: Mesdames Bispham, Cavenaugh, Eastman, Gregory, Grant, Hannah, Howell, Mann, Pike, Sorley, Scott, Tyner, Ward, Winnia and the Misses Bateman, Bailey, Scales and Tarr. The riding of this class, including the high jumping by Mesdames Eastman, Gregory, Winnia and the Misses Bateman and Tarr, was most enthusiastically applauded and showed the fine progress these ladies have made. Mrs. James S. Greene on Seth, the General's beautiful horse, rode with skill and grace.

The work in equitation at the Army Service Schools has been growing in popularity with all the officers of the different branches of the Service School on duty here, and its results will be far reaching in the general interest now being taken in horsemanship. The ladies of the riding class presented Lieut. H. E. Mann, instructor in equitation, with a beautiful Sheffield tray of exquisite design, after the horse show on Saturday. The name of each member of the class was engraved on its reverse side.

The Fort Leavenworth Field Club held its sixth annual horse show on Saturday, April 3. The committee on arrangements were Capt. N. C. Tyler, C.E.; Lieuts. E. J. Ely, 5th Cav., E. F. Haines, Med. Corps, H. E. Mann, 12th Cav., A. W. Holderness, 9th Cav.; and Veterinarian R. Vans Agnew, 5th Cav. The judges were Capt. C. E. Hawkins, Q.M.C., H. R. Richmond, 13th Cav.; Messrs. S. H. Viele and Philip Nolan, of Kansas City. The college riding hall was prettily decorated and music was furnished by the U.S. Disciplinary Band. The opening event was a fancy musical ride by twelve ladies of the riding class. Then came the following events:

Class I, officers' light weight chargers: Won by Soriano, ridden by Lieutenant Pike; second, Reno, Captain Eltinge; third, Juan, Major Sorley. Class II, saddle horses ridden by ladies: Won by Bilatat, ridden by Ruth Vans Agnew; second, John Jenkins, Mrs. Winnia; third, Marechal Niel Rose, Mrs. Gregory. Class III, officers' heavyweight chargers: Won by Aurus, Lieut. Colonel Holbrook; second, Bill, Lieutenant Mann; third, Wing, Lieutenant Holderness. Class IV, officers' best trained mount: Won by Bill, Lieutenant Mann; second, Aurus, Lieut. Colonel Holbrook; third, Reno, Captain Eltinge.

Class V, best trained horse ridden by an enlisted man: Won by Harp, 1st Sergeant Carey, Troop H, 5th Cav.; second, Sulu, Sergeant Harris, Army Service

Schools Detachment; third, Sensus, Sergeant Johnson, Troop G, 5th Cav. Class VI, jumping three and one-half foot obstacles: Won by Reno, Captain Eltinge; second, Bill, Lieutenant Pike; third, Dick, Captain Grant. Class VII, best trained horse ridden by a lady: Won by Marechal Niel Rose, Mrs. Gregory; second, Stockings, Ruth Vans Agnew; third, John Jenkins, Mrs. Winnia. Class VIII, high jump, 5 ft. 4 ins.: Won by Grey, Lieutenant Sherburne; second, Red, Lieutenant Pike; this was a tie, winner decided by toss of a coin; third, Blackbird, Lieutenant Mann.

Finale, exhibition bareback drill by sixteen members of Army Service Schools Detachment, colored. The performance was excellent and would have done credit to the best professional riders.

There were about 600 people in attendance, and in point of management, entries and performance, this was by far the best horse show of the many good ones held at the post.

#### THE PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH.

Oct. 18, 1907, the convention concerning the rights and duties of neutral Powers was concluded at The Hague and this convention was ratified Nov. 27, 1909, by Germany, Austria-Hungary, Denmark, Mexico, the Netherlands, Russia, Sweden, Salvador, and the United States. Three of the articles of this convention read as follows: Article XVII. "In neutral ports and roadsteads belligerent warships may only carry out such repairs as are absolutely necessary to render them seaworthy, and may not add in any manner whatsoever to their fighting force. The local authorities of the neutral Power shall decide what repairs are necessary, and these must be carried out with the least possible delay." Article XXV. "A neutral Power is bound to exercise such surveillance as the means at its disposal allow to prevent any violation of the provisions of the above Articles occurring in its ports or roadsteads or in its waters." Article XXVI. "The exercise by a neutral Power of the rights laid down in the present convention can, under no circumstances, be considered as an unfriendly act by one or other belligerent who has accepted the Article relating thereto." What was said in our issue of April 3 as to the possibility of the United States becoming involved in the responsibility for the case of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich was due to the fact that, according to current reports, she was permitted to have her bottom scraped while in drydock so that her speed was increased four knots an hour. This would appear to be an addition to her fighting force, as speed is one of the important requirements of a man-of-war, and The Hague Convention stipulates that the fighting force must not be added to in any manner.

The significance of these extracts from the conclusions of the Convention of 1907 is due to the fact that they simply confirmed the existing practice in regard to territorial waters, a large part of The Hague and London Conferences being the reduction to writing of more or less vague usages. As the naval correspondent of the London Times said April 9: "To restore the Prinz Eitel Friedrich to a state of seaworthiness and make her fit to proceed to her nearest national port was quite right and proper; to take her into dock and clean her hull, thus adding two or three knots to her speed, was another thing altogether. Any explanation, however, of this course of action which might have been asked for may now be dispensed with in view of the ship's internment."

The following telegram was sent by Secretary Daniels to Rear Admiral Beatty, commandant of the navy yard, Norfolk, April 9: "Upon arrival of Prinz Eitel at yard address letter to captain stating conditions of internment based on President's proclamation of neutrality and request his written acceptance of terms. Propelling machinery and armament should be disabled by removal of parts that will render inoperative. Radio should be dismantled and not operated during internment. Captain should give pledge for himself, officers and crew not to commit any unneutral act, and not to leave limits prescribed in paroles. Officers and crew to be domiciled on ships. Grant permission to captain and officers to visit Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News and Old Point at will on general parole, also give them permission to proceed to cities outside those limits on temporary leave on special request in each case. Authorize commanding officer to send ashore limited liberty parties of crew at your discretion giving his parole for return of party in each case. Limits of liberty for crew to be Portsmouth, Norfolk, Newport News and Old Point. For officers and crew consider Norfolk to include Virginia Beach and other shore resorts."

#### KRONPRINZ WILHELM ELUDES ENEMY.

After a roving career of eight months, during which she successfully eluded warships of the Allies in search for her, including two British cruisers off the Virginia coast, the German converted cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm of 21,000 tons arrived at Newport News, Va., April 11, under command of Captain Thierfelder. According to the statement of Chief Engineer Gow, of the steamer Coleby, sunk on March 27, and who was among the prisoners on board the Kronprinz Wilhelm, the German cruiser was chased by a British cruiser until she reached the three mile limit off the Virginia Capes, but owing to the superior speed of the German the British cruiser was unable to get within gun fire during the chase.

The Kronprinz Wilhelm is the last of the German warships known to be at large, and during the 255 days she has been on the sea between New York and the Argentine coast she captured and sunk fourteen ships with an aggregate tonnage of 58,201. Nine of these ships were British, four were French and one was Norwegian. The vessels and cargoes were valued at about \$7,000,000. The Kronprinz had sixty-one British prisoners aboard, and some of these and also members of the crew were said to be sick with beriberi. The vessel, it was also said, was badly in need of repairs, coal and provisions. Her captain is quoted as saying that he intends to make a dash for the sea after his vessel is made fit, but as the captain of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich made the same bold assertion and then interned, it is believed Captain Thierfelder, of the Wilhelm, will also interne his ship.

Captain Thierfelder was formerly navigation officer of the warship Karlsruhe, and in giving an interesting account of his long cruise stated that only the speed of his ship had saved him from being sent to the bottom several times by British cruisers in search for him. At one time during a chase he said the Kronprinz had reeled off twenty-six knots, although her ordinary speed was twenty-two. He told of hearing wireless messages between British warships, which gave him a warning that they were about. The Kronprinz left New York Aug. 3,

without guns, it is said, and three days out met the cruiser Karlsruhe off Bermuda, where two 3-inch guns and Lieutenant Thierfelder and seventeen junior officers and men and supplies were taken aboard the Kronprinz. When she captured the British steamer La Corrientina she found two 4.6-inch guns aboard, it is said, and took them, and also coal and provisions from her. She also took needed supplies from other later captures.

During the course of her cruise prisoners were landed at Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Santos, Rio Janeiro and Pernambuco. After taking all the coal and provisions from the British steamer Chase Hill on Feb. 20, Captain Thierfelder transferred all prisoners from the Kronprinz and left the vessel with just sufficient coal to take her to Pernambuco. The cruiser intercepted a wireless from one British warship to another stating the Prinz Eitel had decided to interne, and Captain Thierfelder headed for that port, believing that the news of the internment would make the British cruisers less vigilant and that she would have a good chance to slip into port. She ran for it at high speed with all lights out and dropped anchor off Fort Monroe for medical examination, and when permission was granted proceeded to Newport News. Captain Thierfelder was naturally highly elated over the fact that for two days before he made Newport News he had passed between British warships and had been in constant communication by wireless with them.

Just before noon April 12 the sixty-one British officers and men of the steamers Tamar and Coleby held as prisoners were taken from the Wilhelm and rushed down the river to the British horse-ship Cassandra, which sailed for Glasgow. Secretary Daniels instructed Admiral Fletcher, at Hampton Roads, to have a board of survey determine the repairs necessary on the Kronprinz. The arrival of the Kronprinz at Newport News marks the failure, it is believed, of an elaborate scheme to keep her and also the Prinz Eitel at sea by securing supplies from the steamer Odenwald, now held at Porto Rico under libel proceedings, after she attempted to leave port without clearance papers. Several steamers at New York, it is also known, were fully loaded with supplies ready for a dash out.

Investigation is being made in Washington into the clearance of the Kronprinz from New York for Bremen and her subsequent transformation into an armed cruiser. It seems to be a question whether she has violated neutrality of the port of New York. Should it develop that her clearance papers were not proper the vessel virtually will be subject to action for libel and perhaps for condemnation. It is also understood that an investigation will be made as to the form of enlistment of all those sailors who are naturalized American citizens and some of whom it is said have served in the U.S. Navy.

Collector of Customs Norman R. Hamilton, of Newport News, Va., delivered a communication to the commander of the German cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm on April 14, granting permission to have repairs made on the ship, and within a certain time.

#### THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The British casualty list issued April 9, when added to those issued in the previous two days, shows in all 4,058 men killed, wounded or missing. To a large extent these casualties are attributed to the battle of Neuve Chapelle, which resulted in the capture of that French town by the British in the second week of March. Of the casualty total of 4,058 for the three days given 1,331 men were killed.

The Germans assert that all losses of naval vessels thus far have been made good by the activities of the German shipyards.

According to an official list made public in Berlin April 9, there were in Germany on March 1 a total of 5,510 pieces of captured artillery. These include 3,300 Belgian pieces of both heavy and light caliber; 1,300 French guns, 850 Russian, and sixty British.

Troops of the Allies to-day occupy battle fronts whose length totals 1,656 miles, according to a compilation made by the Matin April 11. In the western arena, according to these figures, the French occupy 540 miles of trenches, the British thirty-one miles, and the Belgians seventeen miles. In the eastern theater the Russians face a front of 851 miles, while the Serbians and Montenegrins are fighting along a line which measures 217 miles.

The British steamer Olivine and the Russian bark Hermes were reported to have been sunk last week by German submarines near the Isle of Wight. The crews of both were saved. Other victims of German submarines were the British steamer Northland, 2,776 tons, off Beachy Head, and the British trawler Acantha off Longstone.

A German protest and threat of reprisals on account of the treatment by Great Britain of the prisoners taken on board German submarines was made public in London, England, April 2. This protest was transmitted by Germany to Great Britain through the United States. The reply of Great Britain also was made public. The German government in its protest asked whether Great Britain intended to accord less favorable treatment to captured German submarine crews than to other war prisoners, and if so what form this discrimination would take. Germany stated that if Great Britain adopted such a course a British army officer held prisoner in Germany would receive correspondingly harsher treatment for each member of a captured German crew. Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in his reply said that the prisoners from German submarines had been placed in naval detention barracks and segregated from other war prisoners, but were being treated humanely and permitted to take exercise. Furthermore, the Foreign Secretary said, German prisoners in England were better fed and clothed than British prisoners of equal rank in Germany, and the Germans were not subjected to forced labor. As the submarine crews have been engaged in sinking neutral merchant ships and unarmed British vessels, Sir Edward Grey said, they could not be regarded as honorable opponents, but were "offenders against the law of nations and common humanity." The Foreign Secretary said 1,000 officers and men of the German navy had been rescued during the war, but that none from the British navy had been rescued by the Germans. However, he made no suggestion for a change.

The text of the note presented by the German Foreign Office to Mr. James W. Gerard, American Ambassador to Berlin, on the subject of German submarine prisoners in Great Britain, made public April 13, is as follows: "The German government has learned with astonishment and indignation that the British government regards officers and crews of German submarines not as honorable enemies and, accordingly, treats them not as other prisoners of war, but as ordinary prisoners. These



officers and crews acted as brave men in the discharge of their military duties, and, therefore, they are fully entitled to be treated like prisoners of war in accordance with international agreements. The German government, therefore, enters the strongest protest against a measure which is contrary to international law, and sees itself at the same time regretfully compelled immediately to execute the reprisals announced by it and subject to similar harsh treatment a corresponding number of English army officers who are prisoners of war. When, moreover, the British government sees fit to remark that the German navy, in contrast with that of the British, failed to save shipwrecked men we can only reject with loathing the insinuation that such a rescue was possible for German ships, but was wilfully neglected. The undersigned begs the Ambassador to convey this information to the British government and to also take steps to secure for the members of the American Embassy in London an opportunity personally to inquire into the treatment of German submarine prisoners at present and to report concerning the details of their lodging, maintenance and employment. Further proceedings regarding the British officers who have been provisionally placed under officers' arrest will depend upon the treatment of the German prisoners."

The German Admiralty on April 8 announced the death of Comdr. Otto Weddigen, of the German navy. He was in command of the submarine U-9 when she destroyed the British cruisers Cressy, Hogue and Aboukir in the North Sea. Later he was put in command of the submarine U-29, the loss of which has just been officially admitted.

The German Admiralty has given out an official statement in which the loss of the submarine U-29 is accepted, and this confirms the report of the British Admiralty of March 26, that it had reason to believe that U-29 had been sent to the bottom. The text of the official German communication is as follows: "The submarine U-29 has not returned from its last cruise. According to a report of the British Admiralty of March 26, this vessel with her crew was sent to the bottom. She therefore must be regarded as lost." The U-29 was generally believed to have been commanded by Capt. Otto Weddigen, who had charge of the U-9 when this submersible sank the Hogue, the Aboukir and the Cressy last September. Captain Williams, of the British steamship Andalusian, which was among three steamers destroyed by the U-29 early in March, was taken on board the German submarine. The face of the captain was familiar, and he asked him if he was Captain Weddigen. This the captain admitted. Referring to his new command, the U-29, he said it was the last word in German submarine construction. She displaced 800 tons and could make eighteen knots on the surface and ten knots submerged. When she sank the three merchant vessels all the same day, the submarine towed the boat crews, ninety-five in all, to a reasonable safety zone, and survivors spoke very highly of this captain as a considerate man.

A Berlin despatch of April 5 states that the Turkish cruiser Medjidieh, while pursuing mine sweepers in the vicinity of the fortress of Othchato, struck a mine and sank. Her crew was saved by Turkish warships. The sailors of the Medjidieh, the despatch adds, before their ship sank removed the breech locks of the guns and torpedoed the cruiser to prevent her being refloated by the Russians. The Medjidieh was a protected cruiser of the Turkish Black Sea fleet and was an American built ship, having been laid down at Philadelphia in 1903. She was 331 feet long and 43 feet beam and had a normal displacement of 3,330 tons. She was armed with two 6-inch guns, eight 4.7-inch guns, six 3-pounders, six 1-pounders and two torpedo tubes. Her complement was 302 men and her speed was twenty-two knots. She possessed beautiful lines, and was clean cut and handsome in appearance. The most up-to-date fittings and furnishings for the convenience of officers and men were provided.

The following official statement was issued at Petrograd, April 7, 1915, by the Russian Admiralty reviewing operations since Dec. 12 last: "Russian mine laying operations off the Bosphorus have given satisfactory results. The Turkish cruiser Hamidieh struck a mine and was badly damaged. A few days later a Turkish gunboat of the Reis type was sunk in the same region. On Jan. 2 a large transport was sunk. On Dec. 26 the cruiser Sultan Selim, formerly the German cruiser Goeben, was seriously damaged. On Feb. 15 another gunboat was destroyed. A few days later a Turkish torpedo boat destroyer was blown up and at the same time two other Turkish torpedo boats were lost."

The Frankfurter Zeitung says: "The English Admiralty intentionally published false news about the size and guns of their first dreadnought cruisers—especially the statement that the Invincible type would have a displacement of 15,000 tons. Thereupon the plans of the Bluecher were settled upon the basis of a displacement of 16,000 tons. When it was afterwards discovered that the Invincible class had a displacement of over 20,000 tons, and a heavy armament of eight 12-inch guns, no change was possible, and the Bluecher could only be taken as she was."

British rules for pension for disablement, applicable as from the outbreak of the war, but not to cases which originated before that date, provide that in the case of the lowest grades in the navy and army, the minimum total disablement allowance will be \$4.01 a week for married men without children, and \$3.40 a week for unmarried men. These amounts may be increased at the discretion of the authorities according to the number of dependents and other circumstances up to a maximum of \$5.59 payable weekly. The allowances for partial disablement in the lowest grades will vary from \$4.25 to 85 cents a week, the amount being determined with regard to reduction of wage-earning capacity, number of dependents, and other circumstances. Payments of allowances will be made weekly, and the administration will continue to be in the hands of the Admiralty in the case of the navy and of the Chelsea Hospital authorities in the case of the army.

Letters in the London Times would indicate that the British military authorities are having increased difficulty in securing recruits for the army. Some of the possible recruits are doing civilian work essential for the defense of the state, others plead domestic obligations, obligations to employers or religious scruples, and some decline to enlist because they are earning too much money. The demand for employment is so great that it is impossible to find any class of men to whom the argument of necessity appeals. The Times correspondent tells us that "farmers at first encouraged their men to enlist to an extent which has seriously hampered their business. Now they can no longer spare a single man, because it is impossible to replace him. The farmer bitterly resents having his helpers lured away by offers of double or triple wages for government contract work."

The London Engineer considers the question of the

adequacy of the supply of raw materials for use in connection with the production of the numerous war requirements. The German Minister of War, replying on March 15 to a question in the Reichstag as to whether the conduct of the war would be prejudiced through a scarcity of raw material, is reported to have stated that there was no occasion for concern in that respect. Under the direction of the government 900 firms have reorganized their industries so as to restrict the production of articles of peace as far as necessary, and steps were also taken by each company to recover old materials, to test and use substitutes, produce by-products and artificial raw materials by the application of the most recent technical and chemical inventions and to promote the import trade to the fullest possible extent. In general, the use of inland chemicals is said to have resulted in the discovery of a substitute for explosives, while the nitrate requirements for agricultural purposes have to a considerable extent found replacement in synthetic ammonia and cyanamide. The stocks of copper, owing to the large imports in former years, are declared to be so considerable that there is no danger of any scarcity—an assertion which implies that all copper goods or copper alloys in existence are to be used—while tin-plate has been substituted for aluminum, steel for brass, galvanized iron for copper alloys and iron for electric light leads. In addition, large quantities of copper and of iron ore have been seized in Russian Poland, and copper, zinc, nickel, graphite and ferromanganese in Belgium and France.

Rear Admiral Henri Buchard, a retired officer of the French navy, who is on a visit to this country, reports that the reason the German submarines have been able to go as far as Cape Finisterre is because they are towed by steam or motor fishing trawlers down the Channel. He says: "The trawlers are sighted and signaled by cruisers and destroyers belonging to the Allies, but the officers do not suspect that the line astern is attached to a submarine instead of a big fishing net. This is a grave question that will have to be seriously taken up by the French and British officials in order to stop the submarine raids. The Germans have bases for their submarines at Antwerp, Bruges, and also one off the coast of Norway, near Bergen. The newest boats they have constructed at Antwerp cannot average more than fourteen knots on the surface and nine to ten knots under water." France has about ninety submarines and the English navy 110 or more, but they cannot use them because the Germans had no ships afloat to be attacked."

Now that the fortress of Przemsyl has fallen to the Russians and the pathway through the Carpathians is partly opened to the invader, a study of the valley of the Dniester River, through which the advances must be made, is worth while. This river, from its source north of the Uzkok Pass to the Austrian-Romanian border beyond Czernowitz, is 250 miles long. A few miles below Przemsyl, that is, from Sambor to Halicz, the valley is quite broad, but from there on the river assumes the character of a mountain stream, with precipitous sides and torrential flow. In very few places is it at all fordable, and then only in the low water season; so that for military movements dependence must be placed upon the six railroad-wagon bridges scattered along its course, at Zajorz, Mikolajow, Chodorow, Halicz, Nizniow and Zaleszczyki; or upon pontoon or other bridges to be built by the military. Of particular strategic importance are the railroad bridges from Mikolajow to Nizniow. Two of these bridges are protected by forts, two others by earthworks. Over the Carpathians lead five passes, Uzkok, Tucholka, Volovec, Wyszokow and Jablonica. In south-east Galicia the tributaries of the Dniester and neighboring streams are also to be reckoned with as military problems. These streams are the Bystryca, Stryk, Swica, Lomnica and the Bistrica at Stanislaw. Rivers to the north of the Dniester are the Guila Lipa, Zlota Lipa, Strypa, Sereth and Zbrucz. The engagements now from time to time taking place in this theater of the war are but local in character, and according to a writer in the Staats-Zeitung, who in the issue of April 4 writes exhaustively of the strategic features of the Dniester valley, no movements of importance are looked for there until after the spring freshets and the melting of the winter's snows.

A Berlin despatch says that the inappropriateness of some of the gifts that are sent to soldiers in the trenches is indicated by the following letter from the front: "Dear Lotta: My best thanks for the paperweight. Please don't send another one though, for if I have need of one I can use a piece of masonry from some French fortress. The can of water arrived safely and was a pleasure. It was good to be able to wash my hands again after fourteen days. No, I have not yet met Mr. Schulze, who you say has joined the army and gone to the front. Would I rather have mignonette or lilac perfume? Better send cognac. That smells just as good. Thanks for the puzzle picture from the Sunday supplement. I will start to work solving it just as soon as peace is declared. Yours, Otto."

#### FIGHTING IN THE TRENCHES.

A special correspondent of the London Times tells us that "there are two things in particular in which the French place their confidence when they think of the long wall of German trenchline which has got to be broken—Joffre and the 75, and the field gun gets quite as much petting and picture postcard adulation as the commander-in-chief. As it is they are going forward hand over fist. The 75 keeps down the German fire while the infantry stumble forward through the mud and smother the Germans with the bayonet; the trench once rushed, and its defenders taken or slain, a hail of shells from the French guns prevents the German supports from counter-attacking while the trench is put in a state of defense in the opposite direction. So trench by trench the ground is gained. Accuracy of fire is one great point about the 75; speed is the other. The 75 can fire from twenty to twenty-five shells a minute. The German 77cm. gun, which is modeled upon it, can in theory do the same, but it does not possess the automatic fusing mechanism of the French gun. Consequently unless the German gunner is very expert he cannot fix the fuses as quickly as they are done automatically in the French gun. The effect of artillery fire is now so great that in some cases the infantry are used chiefly as a screen for guns."

A correspondent at the headquarters of Sir John French writes: "The work of improving the trenches is subordinated to the effort to gain every possible advantage over the enemy, but even in this respect long habit has produced some curious developments. Very often a kind of sporting element born of professional rivalry enters into the contest in sniping, and the rival sharpshooters

will signal the result of their shots to one another with a flag. One sharpshooter watches his opportunity and fires; immediately over the top of the enemy's parapet appears a white flag, which is waved from side to side, signaling a miss. In spite, however, of this common bond of professional marksmanship, each knows well that one false move on his part will mean instant death at the hands of his unseen opponent. A great many of the attacks undertaken by both sides in the present stage of the war have as their object the capture of rising ground, which will enable one side to command or overlook the other. So far as the infantry are concerned, a commanding position, with an extended field of fire, is the last thing desired, but for artillery action it is of the utmost importance to gain a position whence the enemy's trenches, batteries and communications can be observed, and this provides the key to much of the fighting that is reported from time to time."

"The aspect of the narrow strip between the hostile lines in the woods round Ypres almost defies description," a correspondent at the British headquarters reports. "If the reader can imagine what a wood would look like with most of the trees either felled altogether or half-sawn through and lying with their tops on the ground; if he can further imagine this wood standing in soft muddy clay, in which every few yards there is a pit several feet deep; and if he can further picture to himself the whole of this tangle of dead vegetation, mud and deep pits heaped from end to end with thousands of German corpses, the majority of whom have laid there since November, he will then gain some idea of the appearance of this awful zone of the dead that lies between us and the enemy."

A letter published in the Cologne Gazette gives the following account of the French artillery: "For three weeks past we have had very heavy fighting every day. The French return again and again to the attack with an admirable energy. It is often almost like madness. Hundreds of dead often fill the space between the two wire entrenchments. But hardly is there a little quiet after a hot battle when the French artillery begins its concert afresh. And what a concert! I think it impossible to describe a French artillery attack, and to be exposed to such an attack for hours is for me the most terrible thing in the war. One simply remains lying down by the hour wherever one happens to be. Our position has already been shot into such a condition that one could see neither trenches nor anything else. Recently, in order to protect ourselves better, we have taken to making galleries three or four meters deep down in the trenches, and we stay there until the storm has passed. But even this is not completely satisfactory. Even one of these galleries was destroyed lately by a shell."

#### FACTS FROM BRITISH HEADQUARTERS.

The English papers publish descriptive accounts of proceedings at the front, furnished by an eyewitness present with General French's headquarters. Here are some extracts:

"A party of officers had an extraordinary escape on this day. They were on the point of sitting down to dinner in a dug-out when a bomb from a German trench mortar landed in their midst. When the smoke and dust of the explosion had cleared away the dinner had completely disappeared, but not a single man was hurt."

On a prisoner was found this letter of advice: "Hermann, if you have no wood for your fires burn Englishmen's bones."

Remarkable illustrations of the force of explosives are given. Previous to assaulting, the Germans fired a mine under a British trench. The explosion hurled a piece of rail weighing twenty-five pounds a distance of over a mile into a field close to where some of our men were standing. The detonation of our lyddite shell in the enemy's trenches threw a German soldier right across the railway and the canal among our men on the north side of the latter.

The fondness of the British soldiers for kicking about a football whenever they have a spare moment has often been noted. The men of a supply of ammunition column halted by the roadside generally amuse themselves in this way, and the troops in reserve close to the fighting line sometimes while away the time in this manner, even when under fire. The French occasionally join in the game with great zest, and it is not an uncommon sight to see a crowd of French and British soldiers struggling madly round two sticks representing a goal not so very far from the firing line.

The change in warfare generally brought about by the introduction of petrol-driven mechanical transport has been remarked, but its effect on the results attained by artillery is not so obvious, and has attracted little attention. So destructive, indeed, have modern high-explosive projectiles shown themselves against even the strongest forts, constructed of concrete and iron, such as those surrounding Liège, Namur, Maubeuge, and Antwerp, that there has been an inclination to give the credit of the results attained to this agency alone. This is, however, not altogether correct.

Not only is no material of which forts are constructed, however strong, capable of resisting the shell which can be fired against it, but heavy siege artillery has, by the introduction of motor traction, been rendered mobile wherever good roads exist. Moreover, by mounting guns on carriages with belted wheels even heavy pieces can be fired from their carriages. It is possible, therefore, for the attack to bring up a large siege train under cover of darkness or by roads secure from observation, and to concentrate an overwhelming bombardment on the defense before the latter has time to locate the attacking guns. Furthermore, these guns can be moved about at will, and their position can be continually changed, so as to minimize the risk of being located. All the German heavy howitzers, with the exception of those of the 42-cm., are mounted in this manner. And this accounts both for the success of the Germans against the Belgian fortresses and for the great effect gained by them in field operations during the early part of the campaign. They had the advantage both in weight of ordnance and in the power of rapid concentration, and could thus speedily bring a superior weight of metal into action against any portion of the allied line.

What changes the increased power of artillery will force on the art of fortification remain to be seen. But they will have been brought about by the mobility conferred on heavy guns by motor traction as well as by the destructive properties of high explosives.

It would appear from a paragraph in these notes that the statement that German officers had issued orders to kill prisoners was based upon a misinterpretation of an order directing that a front line when attacking should not stop to take prisoners.



Former United States Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, on his return this week from a visit to the warring countries of Europe broke out into a paean of rejoicing over the hopeful things he saw in the regions of the conflict and told the American people, in the form of an address at the Sphinx Club, New York, not to despair, that the end of the world is not coming with this war, and that wonderful improvements, moral, social, economic, are to follow the conclusion of hostilities. All this Mr. Beveridge could have learned without going to Europe, simply by reading the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL any time in the last twenty years or more. For that length of time, and even longer, we have sought to make it plain that all the talk about war ruining the nations and being the handmaiden of national decay is rubbish, having no historical basis and being the product of prejudice and misconception. The history of the United States has proved the folly of any such assumption, as there is no evidence whatever that the country as a whole has been weakened by war or has been set back in the march of progress. There is one statement of Senator Beveridge that deserves more than passing attention. It is this: "It is a foolish and a fake cry that this is a rulers' war. It is a war of peoples." In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Aug. 1 in the editorial on "The Clash on the Danube," the statement was there made that this conflict was due to the racial hatreds of peoples, and not to the ambitions of rulers. Following up this belief, we issued a warning against the danger of being misled by the false imputation of this war to "militarism." The progress of the conflict has shown the irrefragability of our arguments, and has given increasing proof of the depths of the racial animosities of the countries at war. If there is one thing that would be advanced by this war, according to the theories of the pacifists, it is autocracy as against democracy, but Mr. Beveridge asserts that the end of the war, no matter which side wins, will see new triumphs of democracy. Thus are the high-down denunciations of war discredited from day to day by the march of events.

From a wild story which occupied several columns of space in some of the daily papers of April 15 the ordinary reader has been led to believe that Japan had actually seized Turtle Bay, Lower California, Mexico, for permanent use, in defiance to the United States and Mexico. The truth of the matter is that several Japanese warships, with the full knowledge of the United States Government, are at work salvaging their warship Asama, which ran on the rocks in Turtle Bay Dec. 31 last. Since the neutrality of the United States required that no vessels be sent from American ports to refloat the Asama, it was necessary for the Japanese to send aid from Japan. A repair ship and several colliers and supply ships have been sent to Turtle Bay not only to work on the Asama, but also to look after the needs of the vessels which were directly engaged in the salvage operations. Beyond this, it is known in Washington, the Japanese operations have not extended. The Japanese Embassy hardly thought it dignified at first even to deny the wild story, but finally said that it had doubtless been found necessary in salvaging the Asama to land some men and supplies. As for the reports that Japan proposes to establish a naval base at Turtle Bay, the Embassy said: "It is more than absurd; it is preposterous. There never has been any intention on the part of the Japanese government to locate a naval base or to occupy any territory on the west coast of Mexico. A few Japanese fishermen, about a score in number perhaps, frequent the waters of this bay, but they have no connection whatever with the Japanese naval establishment." One amusing part of the wild story was that which went on to point out how easy it would be for the Japanese warships in Turtle Bay to keep any other warships out. The articles might better have pointed out how easy it would be to keep the Japanese warships in Turtle Bay in case of a war. The Japanese, however, are not such fools as to want any naval station in such a trap.

The selection of Comdr. D. W. Wurtsbaugh, U.S.N., as aid to the Secretary of the Navy as the relief of Lieut. Comdr. Needham L. Jones, who has been ill for several months and who the physicians say will not be able to return to active duty in the near future, was announced on April 14. Lieutenant Commander Jones was a very efficient and capable aid, and it was a sincere regret to the Secretary that ill health prevented his continuing on that duty. Commander Wurtsbaugh is a native of Texas and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1896. He took an active part in the Spanish-American War, the Philippine insurrection, and in the Boxer uprising in China in 1900, and was advanced in rank for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle during the Pekin relief expedition. Commander Wurtsbaugh has recently returned from the Asiatic Station, where he commanded the U.S.S. Rainbow and acted as chief of staff to the commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Fleet. He is at present in charge of the Enlisted Men's Division in the Bureau of Navigation, where he has rendered most efficient and capable service. During the absence of Lieutenant Commander Jones, Commander Wurtsbaugh has acted as the Secretary's aid on a number of occasions. Comdr. R. W. McNeely, recently executive officer of the battleship Louisiana and now in command of the U.S.S. Tallahassee, will succeed Commander Wurtsbaugh in the Bureau of Navigation. The duties Commander McNeely has been selected to perform are most important, as they involve the welfare and contentment of the enlisted personnel as well as the discipline of the same. Commander McNeely's intimate knowledge of the conditions of the personnel in the fleet, his temperamental qualities and his high order of executive ability have operated to cause his selection to fill one of the most important billets under the Bureau of Navigation.

The New York Tribune has its theory on the subject of the relief of Rear Admiral Fiske from his position of Aid for Operations, saying: "The Atlantic Fleet, under command of Admiral F. F. Fletcher, has again arrived at Hampton Roads, after a drill season in Southern waters which is described by naval officers as the most unsatisfactory in naval annals. This reported failure to restore the fleet to its excellent condition of three years ago is everywhere ascribed to persistent meddling from Washington. It is said that at no time have there been more than fifteen ships at drill out of the total of twenty-one, and that during most of the time eight or nine ships represented the fleet. Throughout the entire drill season, it is explained, plans were laid which

came to nothing, schedules were made, but only to be broken; a trip to San Francisco was planned for March, only to be deferred; a new schedule was then arranged by which this trip was to occur in May, which was in turn abandoned, and throughout the three months of the drill season orders would come from Washington on one day which might be countermanded the next. To this vacillating policy is generally ascribed the resignation of Rear Admiral Fiske, Aid for Operations in the Department at Washington. Overwhelmed, it is said, by a responsibility which under the circumstances he could not meet and by the effects of a policy spelling ruin to the naval service, the Admiral, although chief aid to the Secretary of the Navy, felt compelled to ask for his relief."

Referring to the reported efforts of those high in authority to "gag" officers of the Services in statements on the condition of our military defenses, the New York American prints the following very apposite reference to an event in our history: "The Secretary of the Navy is under suspicion of having forced out of office a conspicuous officer of long and distinguished service because he testified before a Congressional committee as to the Navy's unpreparedness for war. No explanation, nor any defense, is put in in either case. The effect of such an Administrative policy upon other officers is obvious. None is likely to risk the displeasure of his civilian superiors by reporting dangers which his professional training shows him are imminent. American history furnishes a pertinent anecdote. In 1813, at the outset of the Creek Indian war, about six hundred settlers, largely women and children, had taken refuge in the stockade of Fort Mims, in Alabama. One day two negro slaves came rushing into the fort with the report that the surrounding woods were full of Indians. A perfunctory search disclosed no redskins, and the commander of the fort, instead of barricading its gates and posting sentinels on the palisades, ordered the negroes soundly whipped as alarmists, jingoes, sensationalists intent upon creating a war scare, militarists and all the rest. While the punishment was in progress, or within a short time thereafter, the Indians rushed through the open gates and massacred the entire garrison and the refugees."

At the request of the State Department the Army transport Sumner was ordered to Tampico to take to Galveston several hundred Americans who find it impossible to remain longer in Mexico and who have no other means of reaching their own country. Orders for the despatch of the Sumner from Galveston were sent from the War Department April 12. Fighting in the vicinity of Celaya has been renewed by Generals Obregon and Villa, according to advices to the State Department April 15. Incomplete despatches indicate that General Villa has had a little the better of the battle. The lines of the battle extend from Celaya through Queretaro to La Griega. It is estimated that 45,000 men are engaged. Obregon's retreat is said to have been cut off at La Griega by the Villa troops. San Luis Potosi and vicinity are controlled by the Villistas, the State Department is informed. There is a limited train service to surrounding points. General Funston, U.S.A., reported to the War Department that in the fighting before Matamoros April 14 many Mexican bullets fell in Brownsville on the American side. There were no casualties in the Texas town. Military operations in the south seem to have come to a standstill for the present.

The Columbia University Club of New York city has promptly and indignantly repudiated the action of the "Columbia University Common Sense League," an organization of students opposing the so-called "militarism" of this country, which came into prominence recently by protesting to President Wilson against giving aid or taking any action that might lengthen the war in Europe. At a dinner of Columbia alumni held at the club on April 13 a resolution of protest was unanimously adopted "against the pretense and the assumption that expressions of opinion on public questions adopted at meetings held at the university represent either the authority of the university or the prevailing opinions of Columbia men." The Common Sense League in its six months' existence has carried on an anti-militant campaign and has had as its guests Jane Addams, Miss Katharine B. Davis, Hamilton Holt, Oswald G. Villard and other pacifists. The league has a small membership in the student body and there are also members from the faculty. President Butler, of Columbia, is vitally interested in the peace movement and was chairman at a recent meeting held by the league.

The U.S. collier Jason arrived at San Francisco, Cal., April 12, from European ports, via the Panama Canal, bringing a large cargo of valuable exhibits for the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Mr. Charles C. Moore, president of the exposition, in a letter dated April 13 to Secretary of the Navy Daniels, says: "Your invaluable personal and official interest on behalf of the exposition reached its culmination last night in the arrival of the United States steamship Jason with exhibits from France, Belgium, Austria, Great Britain, Spain and Greece. Ordering this ship to the aid of belligerent and other European countries in their participation in the exposition constituted a solution of a problem perhaps otherwise unsolvable. It has enabled six great nations to add their exhibits to those of twenty-four other nations already here. It has brought the technically universal character of the exposition practically to perfection. Not alone the exposition management, but every participating American state and thousands of domestic exhibitors and more thousands of visitors will recognize and appreciate this great service."

The Judge Advocate General of the Army declares that there is no authority for the purchase of 800 five-cent postage stamps as requested by an officer in charge of the medical supply depot at New York for the insurance of packages sent by the depot. The Judge Advocate General, in replying to the request of the Acting Quartermaster General for "formal legal document" to protect the rights of the Government in the oven invented by Captain Holbrook and Sergeant Dunne, U.S.A., declares that this is not necessary. The fact that the records of the War Department show that Captain Holbrook and Sergeant Dunne were working under the instructions of the commanding general and in the interest of the Govern-

ment when they invented the oven is sufficient protection for the Government. It has also been decided by the Judge Advocate General that there is no authority for using government money in the maintenance of a pack of hounds at the Fort Riley Mounted Service School. He cites a previous opinion of the Comptroller in support of his ruling.

About 400 Princeton students gathered in McCosh Hall at Princeton, N.J., April 15, to hear Major Gen. Leonard Wood tell how unprepared for war we are, and that volunteer service is not to be desired by a great nation. This was the first of a series of nine "military lectures" to be delivered by prominent Army and Navy men. General Wood told of things learned in the Civil War and the Spanish War, and spoke upon the volunteer in the Army and Navy. "The volunteer service does not work," he said. "It did not work in the Revolutionary War. Washington very truly said in one of his letters: 'Men will volunteer in the early stages of a war, when they are angry or excited, but their interest in a great or a long war soon fades.' He spoke of the unpreparedness of this country, not only now, but for years, for war with another 'real country.' 'We have never gone into a war well prepared. Had we met a real enemy ready for war, ready as people are in these days, not for war to-morrow or next week, but this afternoon or this evening, you know the result would have been disastrous.'"

The Netherlands steamer Katwyk, from Baltimore for Rotterdam, with a cargo of corn consigned to the Netherlands government, was blown up and sunk April 4 by a German submarine, it is alleged, while at anchor seven miles west of the North Hinder Lightship in the North Sea. The crew of twenty-three were saved and taken aboard the lightship, whence they were removed to Flushing. The men say that while the night watch was being changed a severe shock was felt, and the ship began to take in water. As the steamer was sinking the crew took to the boats, and while rowing away saw the periscope of a submarine, which quickly disappeared. The Katwyk sank fifteen minutes after the explosion. Great indignation has been aroused in Holland over the alleged attack. The British Admiralty announced April 15 the loss of two British merchant ships during the week ended April 14. Both steamships, one of them being the New York state relief ship Harpalycy, were sunk by torpedoes from German submarines. Their total tonnage was 6,586. A third steamer was torpedoed, but was able to reach port.

James M. Kingan, twenty-eight years old, who has been posing as a surgeon of the U.S. Army, was arrested in Baltimore, Md., April 13, on bogus check charges. He admitted that he was Jackson K. Egerton. Special Agent Grgurevich, of the Department of Justice, tried to have Egerton turned over to the Federal authorities on a charge of posing as a surgeon of the U.S. Army and obtaining money in Philadelphia, New York, Washington and Pittsburgh, but he was unsuccessful. Justice Golden holding Egerton in \$1,000 bail in each of the cases before him. An arrangement was effected, however, by which the State's Attorney's office will turn Egerton over to the United States officers. In his pocket were found four blank checks, each made out for \$25, and each indorsed "Noah H. Conkling."

First Lieuts. T. De W. Milling and Byron Q. Jones, Signal Corps, U.S.A., and eight enlisted men, with an aeroplane from the Army Aviation School at San Diego were ordered April 14 to Brownsville, Texas, to aid in the enforcement of neutrality at that point during the fighting across the Rio Grande at Matamoros. Because of the circuitous course of the river between Brownsville and Matamoros and the heavy growth of vegetation lining the river banks, an aeroplane, in the opinion of Army officers, affords the best means of patrolling that section of the border.

The following officers of the U.S. Army will report in person on or before April 20, 1915, to the commanding officer, Fort Monroe, Va., for assignment to battleships of the Atlantic Fleet, to witness division practice, which will begin about April 20, 1915: Capt. Walter K. Wilson, Coast Art. Corps; Capt. Gilbert E. Humphrey, Corps of Engrs.; Capt. Charles G. Mettler, Ord. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Adelo Gibson, Coast Art. Corps.

In response to a letter from Representative D. R. Anthony and upon the recommendation of the Quartermaster General of the Army it is recommended by the Judge Advocate General that the government land adjoining Fort Leavenworth, Kas., be leased for grazing purposes under restrictions prescribed by the commander of the post. The leases will be issued to the highest bidders after proper advertisement.

Surg. T. W. Richards, U.S.N., has officially advocated to the Surgeon General of the Navy that from a sanitary standpoint a ship's company when their vessel is being overhauled at a navy yard should be quartered in barracks instead of being kept on board.

In the case of 1st Lieut. Arluro Carbonell, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., the Judge Advocate General has decided that the mere fact that the officer has served in the Army does not make him a naturalized citizen. He must take out the required citizenship papers.

Paymr. James A. Bull, U.S.N., has resigned to accept a place with an industrial concern. He entered the Navy Pay Corps in May, 1903, and recently has been stationed at Philadelphia.

Ensign G. W. Whiteside, U.S.N., has resigned to take effect July 9, 1915. He is a native of Illinois and entered the Navy in 1907. His last assignment was on the U.S.S. Florida.



## PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Lieut. Col. William S. Peirce, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., promoted colonel April 6, 1915, by the retirement of Birnie, was born in Vermont May 16, 1864. He entered the U.S. Military Academy as a cadet in September, 1884, and was graduated as an additional second lieutenant, 1st Artillery, in June, 1888. He was promoted second lieutenant, 2d Artillery, in September, 1888; was appointed first lieutenant of Ordnance in January, 1892; was promoted captain in 1898, major in 1906 and lieutenant colonel in 1910. His first service after graduation was at Huntsville, Ala., and subsequently, among other duties, he was at Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Fort Warren, Mass.; Fort Riley, Kas.; Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., and was recorder of the board for testing rifled cannon from March, 1895, to April, 1897. He also served at Rock Island Arsenal and at the Springfield Armory, and was inspector of ordnance at New Haven, Bridgeport and Hartford, Conn., and at Midvale Steel Works, Philadelphia. His last post of duty was at Springfield, Mass.

Major Pierre C. Stevens, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., who was retired April 12, 1915, for disability incident to the Service, was born in Pennsylvania July 14, 1858, and entered the Service in September, 1898, as a major and additional paymaster of Volunteers. He was appointed a captain and paymaster in the U.S. Army Feb. 8, 1901, and was promoted major in 1907. His last post of duty was at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.

Capt. Louis R. Ball, 8th U.S. Cav., who was retired on April 12, 1915, for disability incident to the Service, was born in Ohio Jan. 14, 1875. He was appointed second lieutenant, 9th Cavalry, Dec. 1, 1899; was promoted first lieutenant in February, 1901; was transferred to the 13th Cavalry the following October, and was promoted captain, 6th Cavalry, in 1909. He was later assigned to duty with the 8th Cavalry. Captain Ball is a graduate of the Mounted Service School and of the Army School of the Line, and holds the degree of E.M. and E.Met., Colorado State School of Mines, 1900. He has been in the General Hospital at San Francisco.

First Lieut. Raymond S. Bamberger, 2d U.S. Cav., who was retired from active service April 12, 1915, for disability incident to the Service, was born in Kentucky Oct. 29, 1877. He served as a private in Company I, 12th New York Volunteers, from May to July, 1898, and then enlisted in the U.S. Army, serving as private and acting hospital steward from July, 1898, to May 11, 1900, when he was appointed hospital steward in the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry. He was appointed second lieutenant, 7th U.S. Cavalry, in February, 1901. He was promoted first lieutenant, 2d Cavalry, in 1909, and is a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School and the Army Signal School. He has been in the Letterman General Hospital at San Francisco.

The following promotions in the Corps of Engineers are announced: Captains to be majors—Arthur Williams, Feb. 28; Wildurr Willing, Feb. 28; William L. Guthrie, Feb. 28; William A. Mitchell, Feb. 28, and Warren T. Hannum, March 11. First lieutenants to be captains—Earl J. Atkinson, Feb. 28; Richard T. Coiner, Feb. 28; Robert S. A. Dougherty, Feb. 28; Stuart C. Godfrey, Feb. 28, and Francis C. Harrington, March 11. Second lieutenants to be first lieutenants—Brehon B. Summervell, Feb. 28; Xenophon H. Price, Feb. 28; Robert W. Crawford, Feb. 28; Frederick S. Skinner, Feb. 28, and Dabney O. Elliott, March 11.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Col. Edward P. Pearson, U.S.A., retired, who has made his home at Hotel del Coronado, San Diego, Cal., for two years, died April 8, 1915. He is survived by his wife. Colonel Pearson was a veteran of the Civil, Indian and Spanish wars. He was awarded the brevet of major in 1863 for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., and the brevet of lieutenant colonel in 1864 for gallant and meritorious services during the Atlanta campaign. He was born in Pennsylvania Feb. 22, 1837, and was a private in Company A, 25th Pennsylvania Infantry, and also adjutant of that command in April and May, 1861, and was appointed first lieutenant in the 17th U.S. Infantry May 14, 1861. He was promoted captain, 17th Infantry, in 1862; major, 21st Infantry, in 1881; lieutenant colonel, 24th Infantry, in 1886, and colonel, 10th Infantry, in 1891. During the war with Spain he was appointed brigadier general of Volunteers. He was retired May 16, 1899, at his own request, after over thirty years' service. During his Civil War service Colonel Pearson while commanding his company in Syke's Division, Army of the Potomac, was engaged at the siege of Yorktown, battles of Gaines Mill, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Antietam and Fredericksburg. He was also on General Howard's staff, and engaged at the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Chattanooga and on the march to Knoxville. He also served, among other duties, in the Atlanta campaign, was on the staff of General Howard, in Sherman's Georgia and Carolina campaigns, and took part in the battle of Bentonville and the action of Goldsboro, N.C.

Chaplain Wesley O. Holway, U.S.N., retired, died at Newton, Mass., March 26, 1915.

The U.S. Navy Department is arranging to have the remains of the late Lieut. Comdr. William F. Bricker, U.S.N., who was drowned at Constantinople March 20, 1915, while in command of the U.S.S. Scorpion stationed at that port, sent home on board the U.S.S. Vulcan. The Vulcan is now in the Eastern Mediterranean with coal and supplies for the armored cruisers Tennessee and North Carolina which are in those waters, and she will return to the United States in the course of a few weeks. Owing to activities in the Dardanelles and at Constantinople, it is not practicable to send a vessel to Constantinople for the remains nor to send the Scorpion away from Constantinople with them, but this difficulty will be overcome by sending the remains overland from Constantinople to Dedagatch, a Bulgarian port, a short distance to the westward of the entrance to the Dardanelles, and having the Vulcan call for it at that port when she is in readiness to return to the United States.

Chief Btsn. James Henry Doyle, U.S.N., retired, died April 14, 1915, at his residence, 426 Park place, Brooklyn, N.Y. He was born in New York in 1856 and entered the U.S. Navy as an apprentice at the age of fourteen. He was commissioned chief boatswain in 1905 and retired three years later after thirty-eight years' service. He is survived by three sons, Dr. Stanley B., James H., Jr., and George K. Doyle.

Charles William MacCord, professor emeritus of the Stevens Institute of Technology, died at his home, 60

Tenth street, Hoboken, N.J., April 13, 1915. Professor MacCord was born in Dutchess county, N.Y., March 18, 1836. He was graduated from Princeton in 1854, and in 1881 that university conferred on him the honorary degree of Sc.D. He became draughtsman for Capt. John Ericsson in 1859, and drew the plans for the Monitor, which Ericsson designed. Professor MacCord remained with the inventor until 1868, and after several years in private practice in 1871 became professor of mechanical drawing and designing at Stevens Institute. In 1906 he retired and became emeritus professor.

Mr. Frank Crandall, who died at the Addison Hotel, Detroit, Mich., April 13, was born in Chatham, N.Y., Sept. 1, 1842. He served in the Civil War with the 7th New York. After the war he was in the oil business in Olean, N.Y., and went to Michigan in 1867, residing at Bay City until 1881, then moved to Detroit and established the Detroit Casket Company, of which he was treasurer and manager. He was a director of the old Michigan Savings Bank of that city and was interested in several other Detroit enterprises. About three years ago he retired from active business and began devoting much of his time to travel. Mr. Crandall was married to Mary Raymond, daughter of the late Col. Henry Raymond, of Bay City, and she survives him. They have one daughter, who is the wife of Major Francis E. Lacey, U.S.A.

Mr. William Kasson Pierce, brother-in-law of Mrs. Lynch, wife of Col. Charles Lynch, Med. Corps, U.S.A., died at Washington, D.C., April 5, 1915.

Mrs. M. P. Lamar, mother of Paymr. W. W. Lamar, U.S.N., died at St. Augustine, Fla., March 29, 1915.

Dr. Mason W. Gray died at his home in Pontiac, Mich., April 13, 1915, at the age of fifty-nine years. He was the father of Lieut. Mason W. Gray, 9th U.S. Inf., and of Lieut. Elmore B. Gray, Coast Art. Corps.

Mrs. Charlotte Ann Rue, mother of Mrs. J. M. Coward, wife of Capt. J. M. Coward, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., died at Allentown, N.J., April 8, 1915, aged eighty-three years.

Ex-Capt. George E. Conley, 9th N.G.N.Y., and a member of the Old Guard for many years, died of a complication of diseases at his home in the Centennial Hotel, New York city, April 15, 1915. Captain Conley was a member of the New York Athletic Club and the Hudson River Yacht Club, of which he had been commodore.

Col. John Wainwright, U.S.V., father of Lieut. Comdr. John D. Wainwright, U.S.N., died at his home in Wilmington, Del., April 15, 1915, of general debility. Colonel Wainwright was seventy-five years old. Enlisting as a private in the 2d Pennsylvania Infantry in April, 1861, he was promoted colonel. He was awarded a medal of honor by Congress for gallantry at the storming of Fort Fisher, N.C. Interment will be made at Arlington Cemetery, Washington.

Mrs. Charles C. Herman died in Baltimore, Md., April 2, 1915. She is the mother of Lieut. Charles C. Herman and Lieut. Paul H. Herman, U.S.A.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Lieut. Harry K. Pickett, U.S.M.C., and Miss Dorothy Robertson, of Norfolk, Va., were married April 4, 1915, at the pretty chapel of St. Peter's, at Mare Island, Cal. The groom, under orders to sail for Guam on the transport of April 5, was unable to obtain leave and cross the continent for the ceremony, so Miss Robertson, accompanied by her mother and maid of honor, Miss Emerson, also of Norfolk, arrived April 3 in San Francisco, where Lieutenant Pickett has been serving with Major John T. Myers' command at the P.P.I. Exposition. On April 4 the party arrived at Mare Island, Cal., and went to the home of Mrs. Emily Cutts, Mrs. Myers' mother. The ladies of the yard had united in decorating the chapel and hundreds of calla lilies had been used so that it never looked prettier for a Navy wedding. Miss Robertson wore a gown of white satin elaborated with lace, and her veil was held in place with real orange blossoms. Miss Emerson was gowned in blue, with which she carried a shower of Cecil Bruener roses, and the two little daughters of Major and Mrs. John F. McGill, Grace and Betty, served as the flower girls. The best man was Lieut. Daniel M. Gardner, jr., U.S.M.C., while the ushers were Lieuts. Edward M. Reno and Leon W. Hoyt, U.S.M.C. The marriage service was read by Chaplain A. A. McAlister. A reception was held at the home of Mrs. Emily Cutts, which had been beautifully decorated, all the officers and ladies of the yard attending to greet the bride and offer their good wishes. Lieut. and Mrs. Pickett left the yard at six o'clock and the following day sailed on the transport for Guam, a large party of friends, including several who had accompanied the bride from Norfolk, being at the dock to bid them bon voyage.

Supreme Court Justice Townsend Scudder and Mrs. Scudder, of Glen Cove, Long Island, and Brooklyn, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Hewlett Scudder, and Lieut. Wadleigh Capehart, U.S.N., the son of Capt. Edward E. Capehart, U.S.N., and Mrs. Capehart. The marriage will take place June 10 at 112 Willow street, Brooklyn, N.Y. Owing to mourning, only the two families and a few intimate friends will be present. Miss Scudder, who is a student at Bryn Mawr, was to be introduced to society in the coming autumn. Lieutenant Capehart is attached to the United States Naval Aviation Corps and is stationed at Pensacola, Fla.

Miss Helen Dean Andrews, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William T. Andrews, of Stamford, Conn., was married to Lieut. Leonard L. Barrett, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., in St. John's Episcopal Church, in that city, April 8, 1915. The Rev. Charles Morris Addison, rector, and the Rev. Charles H. Smith, of Buffalo, officiated. The bridal party passed beneath the swords of the ushers held aloft to form an arch. The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Pauline Johnston. The best man was Tyler E. Barrett, brother of the bridegroom. Lieut. and Mrs. Barrett will live in Boston, where the Lieutenant is stationed.

Mrs. Thomas R. Roach, of New Orleans, has announced the engagement of her daughter, Sophia Elizabeth, to Ensign Clarence K. Bronson, U.S.N., the marriage to be celebrated in June.

Mrs. Augur, widow of Col. A. A. Augur, U.S.A., announces the engagement of her daughter, Kathleen, to Mr. Walter Hoyt Brown, of Cincinnati, Ohio. The wedding will take place in the early fall.

The engagement of Rear Admiral Albert Ross, U.S.N., and Mrs. Henrietta F. W. Bartlett, widow of Commodore Charles Ward Bartlett, U.S.N., is announced.

Miss Margaret Wendell Strong, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. George Alexander Strong, was married in St.

Paul's Cathedral, Boston, Mass., April 14, 1915, by Dean Rousmancre, to Ensign Clarke Withers, U.S.N. The bride wore the gown which was worn by her great-grandmother, Margaret Wendell Phillips, when she was married to Dr. Edward Reynolds, of Boston. Her attendants were Misses Florence Johnson, Louise Clark and Dorothy W. Thomas. Ensign Withers and his bride will live in New York.

Announcement was made April 14, 1915, by Mr. and Mrs. John R. Chadwick, of No. 260 Riverside Drive, New York city, who are spending some time in Forest Hills, L.I., of the engagement of their daughter, Miss Katherine Rogers Chadwick, to Lieut. Edward D. Washburn, U.S.N.

Miss Catharine Birney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Birney, was married to Ensign James H. Strong, U.S.N., at Washington, D.C., April 15, 1915. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's parents. John Larkin, of New York, was best man. The bride's attendants included her small nieces, Helen and Agatha Varela and Miss Edith Gantz, of Baltimore; her cousin, Miss Lillian Birney; Miss Hazel Cox and Miss Marie Adams, Miss Josephine Mitchell, of Baltimore, and her sister, Mrs. F. M. Barker. The ushers were Ensigns B. G. Leighton, W. L. Wright, C. L. Foutz, H. B. Page, U.S.N., and Lieut. G. K. Shuler, U.S.M.C. After a short wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Strong will go to Newport, where the bridegroom is stationed.

The marriage of Miss Flora Forrest Duval, sister of Major Douglas F. Duval, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Lieut. Edmund P. Duval, 2d U.S. Cav., and Instructor Thomas Henry Wade, of the Naval Academy, took place at St. Anne Protestant Episcopal Church, Annapolis, Md., April 15, 1915, Rev. Joseph P. McComas, the rector, performing the ceremony. The bride was attended by Miss Laura Steele as the maid of honor. The groom's best man was his brother, Mr. Wade, of Alabama. Only the members of the immediate families of the contracting parties attended the wedding. A dinner party was given at her home, in the Naval Academy, by Mrs. Fairfield, wife of Lieut. Arthur P. Fairfield, U.S.N., in honor of her sister, Miss Duval, who later in the evening became Mrs. Wade.

## THE ARMY RELIEF SOCIETY.

## NEW YORK BRANCH.

The annual meeting of the Army Relief Society, New York Branch, was held at the residence of Mrs. Charles F. Roe, 35 East Thirty-seventh street, on March 31. Mrs. Roe was unanimously re-elected as president of the New York Branch of the society. Among the members of the society and section presidents were Mrs. Leonard Wood, Mrs. Junius Morgan, Mrs. Charles McQuiston, Mrs. N. H. Lawton, Mrs. A. E. Brady, Miss Harriet M. Center, Mrs. Francis M. Gibson, Miss Isabelle Hardie, Mrs. James N. Allison, Mrs. Fabius M. Clarke, Mrs. Newcomb C. Barney.

Miss Harriet M. Center read her report of the garden party held at Governors Island last May. The sum of \$4,330.47 was cleared as net proceeds. The treasurer's report shows the New York Branch of the society has over \$7,000 in the treasury. New sections have been formed throughout the country, among recent ones the 14th U.S. Cavalry Section, Mrs. F. W. Sibley president.

A meeting will be held at the headquarters of General Wood on Governors Island on Monday, April 19, to discuss plans for the garden party to be held this year on the island some time in May.

## 23D INFANTRY BRANCH.

The officers and ladies of the 23d Infantry gave an entertainment for the benefit of the Army Relief Society in the new Amusement Hall at Texas City on the evening of April 6 which drew an audience of fully 2,000 people. It was the first affair to be given in the immense skating rink, just completed, and which has a chair floor space of 180 by 60 feet.

The following extracts from the Galveston News give a very good idea of the character of the entertainment: "Superintending many of the arrangements were Col. Walter K. Wright and Mrs. Wright, who acted as executive chairman of the affair, and Chaplain H. A. Chouinard, of the 23d. Japan in cherry blossom time was the character of the stage setting. Framing the miniature stage at the end of a long hall were dark green pine branches, effectively breaking the severe lines of the raftered and beamed ceiling. Matching the natural yellow pine finish of the hall, the stage curtain was made of some subdued yellowish material.

"As the curtain parted a summer sea was revealed as a background, shimmering and natural even to an audience familiar with the many seascapes about Galveston Bay. Wistaria and cherry blossoms mingling with many-hued Japanese lanterns formed the foreground of the setting, with one or two of the pink and white cherry trees placed well before the footlights, giving fuller view of the delicacy of their foliage. 'Madame Butterfly' was the operatic composition from which many of the solos were taken. Seldom, if ever, has Puccini's wonderful composition been given with better rendition of the various arias by persons that for want of a more descriptive title are called 'home talent.' Like a big white butterfly flitting among the wistaria blossoms little Kitty Lou Corey interpreted a butterfly dance, was applauded and returned for an encore. At frequent intervals the Geisha chorus appeared, composed of young ladies of Texas City, the Army and Houston, twenty-six in number. This chorus it was that gave the artistic effect of pretty faces and vivid colors to many of the scenes. Maroon and white, blue and pink, deep green and shimmering white were but a few of the color combinations noted in the kimonos that were worn by the pretty Geishas. With the Geisha chorus as a background, the lantern dance was given by Misses Margarite Casteel, Flossie Kimball, Lucy Berry and Gladys Booth, who wore Japanese costumes in blending pastel shades of Nile green, old blue, light creamy yellow and delicate lavender. Carrying lighted Japanese lanterns, they appeared for their number in miming Nipponese dance, executing several rather difficult steps during the interpretation.

"Brilliantly, however, was not the single card the stage director, Major Hagadorn, held. In the 'Japanese Lullaby,' a pretty, subdued melody by Gertrude Ross, rendered by Mrs. Plunkett, this stagecraft wizard, who worked with a limited supply of materials, produced a twilight effect on the one-time summer sea that deepened into the darker tones of night, only to be brought into even greater beauty as a moonlit expanse of water; and gradually, as the solo lullaby progressed, the moon rose, an orb of pure yellow.

"Just after the finale of the entertainment the great hall was cleared of its chairs and benches, and a long, evenly laid dance floor was revealed. Officers, civilians, women in the latest frocks and young ladies who had participated in the entertainment danced among the other



dancers in their Japanese costumes, giving the scene a tone that resembled strongly a fancy dress function that might have been called a "Madame Butterfly dansant."

"The forty-piece orchestra, composed of musicians of the 23d Infantry and volunteer musicians, furnished excellent music throughout the evening. Greatest credit must be given Mr. Majewski, chief musician of the 23d Infantry, for the magnificent orchestra he organized from the bands of the division."

#### PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column always welcome.)

Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Wise and their son, W. W. Wise, 3d, are registered at the Shoreham, Washington.

Capt. Harold L. Jackson, U.S.A., of Buffalo, N.Y., was a guest at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, last week.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Arthur Crenshaw were guests at the New Willard, Washington, D.C., during the past week.

Mrs. James H. Oliver, wife of Captain Oliver, U.S.N., is visiting at her former home, "Shirley," on the James River, Va.

A son, Charles Simonton Moffett, was born to Comdr. and Mrs. W. A. Moffett, U.S.N., at Great Lakes, Ill., March 30, 1915.

Mrs. George Barnett, wife of the Commandant of the Marine Corps, was a luncheon hostess at the Marine Barracks on April 15.

Brig. Gen. Montgomery M. Macomb, President of the Army War College, and Mrs. Macomb were dinner hosts in Washington on April 8.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Joseph Strauss have recently taken possession of their new residence at 2208 Massachusetts avenue, Washington.

Mrs. L. A. Guillemet, of New York, is spending a few days in Baltimore, the guest of her mother, Mrs. Schenck, widow of Col. A. D. Schenck, U.S.A.

Capt. and Mrs. Henry C. Pillsbury, U.S.A., of Fort Monroe, Va., are guests of Mrs. Pillsbury's parents, Col. and Mrs. Wood, at Soldiers' Home, D.C.

Mrs. Wiltz, of Philadelphia, Pa., was the house guest of Miss Orjoe Hemphill, daughter of Rear Admiral Hemphill, U.S.N., in Washington last week.

Mrs. Clyde Gray West, wife of Lieutenant West, U.S.N., is at Hotel Chamberlin, Fortress Monroe, Va., during her husband's stay with the Atlantic Fleet.

Mrs. Mark L. Bristol, wife of Captain Bristol, U.S.N., was a luncheon hostess in Washington on April 9, entertaining in honor of Mrs. E. C. Tower, of New York.

Gen. E. A. Godwin, U.S.A., retired, president of the Army and Navy Club, has been elected a member of the board of directors of the Continental Trust Company, Washington, D.C.

Rear Admiral Charles Herbert Stockton, U.S.N., president of George Washington University, and Mrs. Stockton were patrons at the annual "prom" held at the Raleigh Hotel, Washington, on April 9.

Mrs. Guy K. Calhoun, wife of Professor of Mathematics Calhoun, U.S.N., of Annapolis, Md., assisted in receiving at a reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel P. Ficklen in Washington, D.C., on April 9.

Mrs. Hugh L. Scott, wife of General Scott, U.S.A., was hostess at a luncheon of fourteen covers at Fort Myer, Va., on April 13, in compliment to Mrs. Joseph Tilford, widow of Brigadier General Tilford, U.S.A.

Comdr. C. T. Jewell, U.S.N., was host at a dinner at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on April 14, for Miss Marion Van Buren and her wedding party. Commander Jewell will be an usher at the Van Buren-Cleveland wedding on April 17.

Ex-President Taft became an advisory member of the American Legion April 14. Col. Theodore Roosevelt is the head of the Council, and ex-Secretaries of War Elihu Root, Jacob M. Dickinson, Henry L. Stimson and ex-Secretaries of the Navy George von L. Meyer and Truman H. Newberry are among the members.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richard Wainwright expect to spend the summer at their cottage at Jamestown, R.I. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Walter Turpin and their three children will occupy the cottage of Major Gen. and Mrs. W. W. Wotherspoon, where they will move from Newport early in June.

Mrs. Coolidge, wife of Gen. C. A. Coolidge, residing in Detroit, was called to New York, where her sister, Mrs. H. C. Bispham, was taken suddenly very ill with pleurisy. Mrs. Coolidge is staying at the Manhattan Hotel, New York city, with her sister, whose illness has somewhat abated.

Secretary Daniels on April 13 designated Rear Admiral Charles F. Pond, U.S.N., now superintendent of the 12th Naval District, with headquarters at Mare Island, Cal., to succeed Rear Admiral Robert M. Doyle as commander-in-chief of the Pacific Reserve Fleet. Admiral Doyle will be retired for age May 5 next.

Capt. G. A. Wieser, 11th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Wieser, after returning from China in January last, have been visiting Mrs. Wieser's mother, Mrs. Arthur Field, at Alameda, Cal. They also spent considerable time in San Francisco and at the P.P.I. Exposition. Capt. and Mrs. Wieser arrived at Douglas, Ariz., on April 8, and are now staying at the Gadsden.

Civil Engr. Clinton D. Thurber, U.S.N., the senior assistant to Civil Engr. Leonard M. Cox, public works officer at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., will go to Washington April 20 for station. He will be assigned to the Bureau of Yards and Docks. His place at New York will be taken by Civil Engr. James V. Rockwell, who is on duty at the bureau.

Lieut. Charles A. Lutz, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Lutz entertained at a buffet supper in honor of the latter's mother, Mrs. Hiram Seelye, of Atlantic Beach, Fla., April 16, preceding the dance at the League Island Navy Yard, at their residence, 2327 South Twenty-first street. About fifty guests were present. Lieut. and Mrs. Lutz were also hosts at a dinner on April 11.

Chaplain James J. Kane, U.S.N., gave an interesting and instructive lecture on Palestine at the First Baptist Church, Washington, April 9. He had a full house, and views of about forty places were exhibited by aid of a powerful London made lantern. Although Chaplain Kane only spoke one hour and forty-five minutes he deftly reviewed four thousand years of Jewish history from Mount Olivet. He received numerous compliments at the close of his lecture, and preached in the same church Easter Sunday to a large audience. Chaplain Kane will only be seventy-eight years of age in October next, and is far from rusting out, as was evidenced in both his lecture and sermon.

Capt. Clarence S. Williams, U.S.N., and Mrs. Williams gave a dinner at Newport, R.I., April 15.

Mrs. C. P. Nelson, wife of Lieut. Comdr. C. P. Nelson, U.S.N., is the guest of Mrs. J. Curtis Townsend at the Peggy Stewart Inn, Annapolis.

Mrs. Walter H. Gordon, who has been visiting recently in Washington, D.C., and New York, has returned this week to Madison Barracks, Sackets Harbor, N.Y.

Among the Army and Navy people registered at the Hotel Clark, Los Angeles, Cal., are Commodore F. H. Eldridge, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Eldridge, of Hartford, Conn.

Lieut. Arthur Barney, U.S.N., has been granted a three months' leave and is going to Kearney, Neb., to settle his father's estate. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Barney.

Colonel Handbury is at the Lindenhof, private hospital of the Red Cross Society, in Berne, Switzerland, very dangerously ill, his recovery despaired of. Mrs. Handbury is with him.

Mr. Edward S. Ellis and wife, of Montclair, N.J., who have been making an extended visit with their son, Lieut. Col. Wilmet E. Ellis, at Fort Ruger, Honolulu, returned on March 24.

A son, Harlan Davis Miller, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Harlan A. Miller at Walla Walla, Wash., March 19, 1915. He is a grandson of the late Col. William H. Miller, U.S.A.

The Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard and Mrs. Edward W. Eberle were hosts at a dinner of sixteen covers at their quarters at the Washington Navy Yard, D.C., on April 10.

Cpts. Samuel G. Shartle and Samuel D. Rockenbach, U.S.A., who have been acting as observers with the German forces, left Rotterdam April 13 aboard the steamship Rotterdam for New York.

Capt. Frank W. Kellogg, U.S.N., Lieut. Donald C. Bingham, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Nevada, and Comdr. David F. Sellers, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Arkansas, were visitors in Washington, D.C., last week.

A daughter was born to Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Harrison, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Flagler, Wash., March 18, 1915. She is the granddaughter of Mrs. G. F. Harrison, wife of the late Col. G. F. E. Harrison, U.S.A.

Mrs. Alfred J. Toulon and daughter, Jane, wife and daughter of P.A. Surg. Alfred J. Toulon, U.S.N., stationed with the First Division Submarines, Canal Zone, are visiting Mrs. Toulon's father and mother, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. L. E. Goodier, U.S.A., at San Francisco, Cal.

Officers of the 1st Regiment of Infantry, National Guard of the District of Columbia, on April 12 entertained in honor of Major Joseph C. Castner, U.S.A., recently assigned to duty as Adjutant General, District of Columbia Militia, at a dinner at the Continental Hotel. Speeches were prohibited, the Guardsmen giving a twentieth century banquet, with songs and entertainment.

Justice Giegerich, of the Supreme Court, has directed the United States Trust Company, trustee of the estate of Mrs. Julia Dent Grant, to pay Mrs. Elizabeth Grant, wife of Jesse R. Grant, the sum of \$350 on May 5, 1915, and \$175 a month thereafter out of the trust fund left for the benefit of Jesse R. Grant. Mr. Jesse R. Grant is a son of the late Gen. U. S. Grant, U.S.A. He and his wife have lived apart since 1910.

Mrs. Paul T. Hayne, jr., at Fort Leavenworth gave a bridge party April 7, in honor of Mrs. Wallace B. Scales. Thirty-six guests were entertained, and prizes were won by Miss Scales, Miss Abbott, Mrs. Dixon and Mrs. Catron. Mrs. A. T. Smith gave a luncheon Thursday for Mrs. McMaster, guest of Mrs. E. D. Scott. Lieut. and Mrs. J. W. Peyton are guests of Mrs. Peyton's mother, Mrs. Mary Oliver, in Leavenworth.

Capt. G. Maury Crallé, who has recently been transferred from the 11th Infantry to the 29th Infantry, with station at Panama, has been granted a three months' leave, most of which he will spend with his relatives in Blackstone, Va., accompanied by his son, Maury. Mrs. Crallé is visiting relatives in Baltimore and Greenport, Long Island. Captain Crallé and family will sail for Panama the latter part of May.

Mr. Edwin A. Krauthoff, who through the visits he has paid from time to time to his brother, Lieut. Col. Charles R. Krauthoff, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., enjoys a large acquaintance among officers of the Army, has removed from Kansas City, Mo., where he has been a resident for the last twenty-five years, to Washington, D.C. He has opened an office for the practice of the law at Room 713, Riggs Building, and will give especial attention to matters arising before the executive departments, boards and commissions of the Government, the committees of Congress and the several courts of national jurisdiction.

Lieut. William B. Sullivan, U.S.M.C., now stationed in Philadelphia, Pa., was called to Washington on April 11, where he identified the body of the young woman found at Lakeland, Md., on April 10, as that of his sister, Miss Pauline Sullivan. Miss Sullivan, who was seventeen years old, disappeared from her home, 1213 Euclid street, Washington, on Dec. 13 last, and search had been made for her ever since. At first it was thought that she had been murdered, but as there were no marks of violence on the body it is believed that the young woman's death was accidental or that she took her own life while temporarily unbalanced.

Rear Admiral Purnell F. Harrington, U.S.N., retired, who resides in Yonkers, N.Y., is in his seventy-first year and is still hale and hearty. He entered the Naval Academy in 1861 and was promoted ensign Oct. 1, 1863. He was first attached to the steam sloop Ticonderoga and to the Monongahela, of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron. He took part in the battle of Mobile Bay and in all the operations against the Confederate defenses at the entrance of Mobile Bay during the summer of 1864. While attached to the Monongahela, 1865-8, he had the remarkable experience of being thrown ashore with the ship on an immense tidal wave at St. Croix, Danish West Indies, Nov. 18, 1867, and landed high and dry in the city.

Lieut. J. Warren Weissheimer, 17th U.S. Inf., obtained a temporary injunction from Justice Erlanger in the Supreme Court, New York city, to prevent his photograph and that of Gen. H. W. Gibson, U.S.A., from appearing in an advertisement, and the Lieutenant on April 12 began action to recover \$10,000 from the Wyanoak Publishing Company and the American Druggists' Syndicate. Lieutenant Weissheimer also asks a permanent injunction. He asserts that when he was graduated from West Point in 1914 he posed for a photograph as the youngest officer in the U.S. Army with General Gibson, the oldest alumnus of the Military Academy. Snapshot photographs were made at the same time, he said, and one of these is said to have appeared in the advertisement.

Col. R. H. R. Loughborough, U.S.A., retired, it is reported, is seriously ill at San Antonio, Texas.

Lieut. Comdr. Edward McCauley, U.S.N., arrived in New York on board the S.S. Arabic from Liverpool, England, on April 11.

General Goethals writes of "Organization of the Force" in building the Panama Canal in his article in the May Scribner.

Major Gen. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., has been elected an honorary member of the British Institute of Civil Engineers.

Mrs. Roger Welles, wife of Captain Welles, U.S.N., entertained at a luncheon at the Naval Training Station, Newport, on April 11.

A son, Robert Carlisle Giffen, jr., was born to the wife of Lieut. Robert C. Giffen, U.S.N., at the navy yard, Washington, D.C., April 10, 1915.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., and Miss Fiske were called to New York this week by the death of Mrs. Fiske's mother, Mrs. Joseph W. Harker.

President Wilson and the entire Cabinet have accepted the invitation to serve on the honorary committee to welcome the forty-ninth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic when it convenes in Washington next September.

Mrs. Philip Sheridan, wife of Lieutenant Sheridan, U.S.A., is visiting her father, Col. George K. McGunnegle, U.S.A., at Angel Island, Cal. Mrs. Sheridan will also visit the San Francisco Exposition before returning to Fort Myer, Va.

Mrs. Arthur Gill Caffee, widow of Lieutenant Caffee, U.S.N., was hostess at "auction" in Washington on April 16. Mrs. Caffee and her two little daughters will accompany her father, Med. Dir. Dwight Dickinson, U.S.N., to the West coast this spring.

Mrs. Arthur Yates, of Portsmouth, N.H., and Mrs. John C. Beaumont, wife of Captain Beaumont, U.S.M.C., have been the guests of Col. and Mrs. Harry Taylor at their I street residence in Washington. Col. and Mrs. Taylor were dinner hosts at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on April 10.

Miss Katharine Knight, daughter of Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U.S.N., of the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. William L. Pryor, at their residence, 2326 South Twenty-first street, Philadelphia, Pa. Lieut. and Mrs. Pryor gave a small informal dinner in her honor on April 12.

Rear Admiral Charles T. Hutchins, U.S.N., was a guest at the luncheon given by Col. Colin H. Livingstone in honor of Mr. Justice Anglin, of the Supreme Court of the Dominion of Canada, at the New Willard, Washington, D.C., on April 9. Justice Anglin is a brother-in-law of Lieut. Charles T. Hutchins, U.S.N.

Major Gen. William W. Wotherspoon, Superintendent of Public Works in New York, and Mrs. Wotherspoon arrived in Washington on April 9, where they were the guests of Col. and Mrs. Charles G. Treat. Col. and Mrs. Treat gave a dinner in their honor at their residence on Le Roy place that night. Gen. and Mrs. Wotherspoon spent the week-end at Annapolis, Md., to be with their son, Midsn, Alexander Wotherspoon.

Rear Admiral Charles G. Sigbee, U.S.N., will be the honor guest at the annual breakfast of the Mozart Club, which will be given at the Hotel Astor, New York, on May 1. The several hundred members of the club will all wear white on this occasion, and the committee will wear white satin coats fashioned after an admiral's uniform and trimmed with gold braid. They will also wear plumed chapeaux, swords and epaulets. The Mozart "Ship of State," filled with photographs of the Admiral, will be brought in at the conclusion of the course breakfast.

Governor and Mrs. Beekman gave a dinner and dance at their house in Providence, R.I., April 12, for Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Capt. Roger Welles, U.S.N., and Mrs. Welles, who are their guests. Others in the party were Mrs. William H. Dixon, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Lauriston H. Hazard, Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Sayles, Mrs. Henry H. Hollister, Miss Virginia Shepley, Mr. E. T. Harris Metcalf, Mrs. Charles Morris Smith, jr., Mr. Theodore Francis Green and Mr. Richard Aldrich. Following the dinner there was dancing in the white and gold ballroom.

Among the Service people who attended the charity ball given at Rauscher's, in Washington, on April 9, for the benefit of the Babies' Ward of the Children's Hospital, were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover, Miss Endora Clover, Miss Beatrice Clover, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Willard H. Brownson, Mrs. John R. Williams, Miss Francis Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Theodore Baldwin, Capt. and Mrs. John H. Gibbons, Comdr. and Mrs. Henry Wiley, Miss Elizabeth Wiley, Miss Ruth Wilson, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Herbert Howard and Miss Anita Kite, the younger daughter of Surg. and Mrs. Isaac W. Kite, Comdr. Charles T. Jewell, U.S.N., Ensign Elmer D. Langworthy, U.S.N., and Lieut. William H. Lee, U.S.N.

Capt. F. L. Dengler, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., stationed at Fort Wright, N.Y., gave a very interesting illustrated lecture in the state armory at Danbury, Conn., April 9, 1915, on the coast defenses of the country. The lecture was well attended, and Captain Dengler, who is instructor-inspector of the Connecticut National Guard, held the interest of the audience during every moment of his talk, as he explained the nature of the fortifications, and the construction and working of the coast defense guns situated at strategic points along the sea-coast of the country. Major J. Moss Ives, Judge Advocate of the Connecticut National Guard, presided during the lecture and introduced Captain Dengler. In introducing the lecturer Major Ives reviewed briefly the present military condition of the country and said that the need of a greater army was something that deserved the most urgent consideration of the citizens of the nation.

From a letter published in The Nation from Allan F. Westcott, of Annapolis, Md., we cull the following splendid tribute to the unselfish devotion of Rear Admiral Fiske to the best interests of the Navy: "Admiral Fiske has had the courage to break through all this hamper of politics, special privilege and departmental red tape, and, by reason of his unusual abilities, not only as a practical seaman, but also as a thoughtful tactician and strategist of international reputation, he has succeeded, by unselfish devotion to the Navy, in directing the attention of Congress to the need of reform. It is largely due to his efforts that much good legislation has been effected, and the important steps towards reorganizing the Navy Department initiated. Against what opposition he has fought we can only guess, for it is a well known characteristic of Admiral Fiske that he works quietly, and his keen, strong intellect is disturbed by neither praise nor blame."



Mrs. Roscoe C. Bulmer, wife of Commander Bulmer, U.S.N., is at the Chamberlin, Old Point Comfort, Va.

Ensign Arthur Wallace Dunn, U.S.N., has been visiting at his home in Washington during the past week.

The officers and ladies of Fort Adams, R.I., were hosts at a delightful dance at that post on April 13 as a farewell to Capt. and Mrs. Allen D. Raymond.

Major and Mrs. William P. Wooten gave a large buffet supper at their quarters at Washington Barracks, D.C., on April 10, following the informal dance at the Officers' Club.

Mrs. C. Mika, who has been visiting her parents, Coms. Sgt. and Mrs. Barratt, in El Paso, for the past six weeks, has joined her husband, Color Sgt. C. Mika, 18th Inf., on border duty at Douglas, Ariz.

Mrs. Walter H. Gordon, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Gordon, U.S.A., in command of Madison Barracks, N.Y., spent the Easter holidays in Washington, D.C., to be with her daughter, who is at school in that city.

Mrs. John H. Gibbons, her mother, Mrs. Richard Ely, and Miss Margaret Breckenridge were in the audience at the recital given by Mme. Alma Gluck and Mr. Efreim Zimbalist at the National Theater in Washington on April 9.

Among those giving dinners at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, on April 8, were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Abraham V. Zane, Capt. and Mrs. Davis B. Wills, who entertained in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee, and Capt. Herbert S. Whipple, U.S.A., retired.

Miss Katharine Judge, who has been spending the winter in Washington with her brother-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. Theodore A. Baldwin, at their residence on K street, left for San Francisco on April 11. She will sail shortly for Honolulu to spend several months.

Miss Catharine Rush, daughter of Capt. William R. Rush, U.S.N., of the Boston Navy Yard, is the house guest of Mr. and Mrs. David Lewis at their residence, 26 South Twenty-second street, Philadelphia, Pa., where Mrs. Lewis entertained at an informal tea in her honor on April 12. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis were also dinner hosts on April 13 in Miss Rush's honor.

Mrs. James O. Richardson, wife of Commander Richardson, U.S.N., was hostess at "auction" in Washington on April 13 and April 14 in honor of her sister, Miss Louise Tenet, of Texas. Mrs. Edward Campbell, wife of Captain Campbell, U.S.N., and Mrs. Adelbert Althouse, wife of Commander Althouse, U.S.N., presided at the tea table on April 13.

Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Smith gave a pretty bridge party on Wednesday evening, April 7, at their home in Douglas, Ariz., to about twenty-eight of the younger set. After the young people were gathered together in the drawing room the cries of newsmen in the street were heard calling "Extra," and when the guests rushed out they found the boys distributing minute copies of newspapers which announced in bold headlines the engagement of their niece, Miss Allen Smith, to Lieut. Stanley Carl Drake, 9th U.S. Cav.

Leota Bell Craig, sister of Capt. John M. Craig, 20th U.S. Inf., and of Capt. Daniel F. Craig, 4th U.S. Field Art., died in Garnett, Kas., April 4, 1915.

#### ARMY ITEMS.

Companies I, K, L and M, 14th U.S. Infantry, have changed station from Fort Missoula, Mont., to Fort George Wright, Wash.

Second Lieut. Clarence E. Bradburn, 10th U.S. Cav., has resigned from the Army, to take effect June 14, 1915, and has been granted leave to that date. He is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1913, and is a native of Nebraska. He was last on duty at Fort Apache, Ariz.

Lieut. William R. Pope, Cav., will be relieved from duty as professor of military science and tactics at St. John's School, Manlius, N.Y., in July, 1915, on account of the Detached Service Law. This is a most excellent detail, we are informed, and the school authorities desire a progressive Cavalry officer as Lieutenant Pope's successor.

"In these days of continuous changing of officers," writes a correspondent, "few men in the U.S. Army, if any, can boast of having received five discharges each for a complete enlistment period of three years, signed by the same troop commander; such, however, is the case of 1st Sgt. Joseph E. Smith, who was discharged April 6, 1915, from Troop M, 2d Cav., with the fifth discharge certificate signed by Capt. Edward L. King, 2d Cav., all character 'excellent.'"

Gen. William L. Marshall, U.S.A., retired, says the New York American, is one of the social lions of Washington. The General weighs over three hundred pounds net. One day he was dining with President Roosevelt. "General," said the President, "I am glad to see you looking well. You can never get any sympathy on account of your health. You seem to have accumulated flesh very rapidly these last few years." "Mr. President," said the stout old soldier, "for God's sake don't begrudge me this flesh. I have been in the Army for thirty-two years, and this is the only thing that I have ever accumulated since my enlistment."

Although 1st Lieut. Leon R. Partridge, 3d U.S. Cav., tendered his resignation several weeks ago, and his C.O. recommended it be accepted for the good of the Service, the War Department has decided that the resignation shall not be accepted and that Lieutenant Partridge shall be tried by G.C.M. instead. He is charged with alleged failure to pay debts, failure to render reports as required by his commanding officer, and absence without leave. In the matter of the acceptance of a resignation "for the good of the Service," it is pointed out by the Judge Advocate General of the Army that the authority of the War Department is "very doubtful" where the resignation is not so tendered. It is held that should this resignation be accepted it should be without remark and would constitute, so far as that acceptance alone was concerned, an honorable separation from the Service "to which the papers in the case indicate this officer is not entitled." An honorable separation from the Service is to a certain extent equivalent to a certificate of good character, and it is maintained that the War Department should not issue any such certificate to an officer who leaves the Service under a cloud of accusations which may properly be the subject of trial by court-martial and whom it is practicable to bring to trial. It is added: "The honor of the Service is to be protected in the separation of all officers; therefore as well as any continuance of officers therein." Lieutenant Partridge is on duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

#### GENERAL GORGAS AND SERVIAN SANITATION.

Surg. Gen. William C. Gorgas, U.S.A., has not yet decided whether he will accept the flattering proposition of the Rockefeller Foundation that he undertake, under its auspices, control and direction of the sanitary forces in Servia. General Gorgas had a conference with Secretary Garrison on April 15 in regard to the foundation's invitation to become a permanent member of its staff and direct the campaign against typhus. Later he said it would be necessary for him to ascertain more definitely the scope of the work the foundation proposes before he could determine what would be his reply, or whether it would be necessary for him to retire or resign from the Army in the event of his acceptance. It is understood that resignation would be necessary only if the General actually went to Servia.

It is understood that the foundation is prepared to meet any terms General Gorgas may stipulate. When the matter was first mentioned to the Surgeon General he said he did not believe the foundation could offer any inducements that would persuade him to leave the Army. Since then pressure has been brought upon him from every direction. In order to do the work as he would wish to handle it, it would probably be necessary for him to go to Servia.

It is doubtful whether the President would be pleased with any arrangement by which an officer of the Army, even one who had ended his connection with the Service, would assist one of the Allies even in an indirect way unless he could be persuaded that Germany would not be offended. It is urged that the prevention of an epidemic in Europe would be as great a benefit to Germany and Austria as it would be to the Allies. It is not known whether Germany will take this view of the question. The Germans argue that the repeated refusal of the Allies to grant a truce after battle to give Germany an opportunity to bury the dead is responsible for the unsanitary conditions of many of the battlefields. The claim is made that such a policy is without precedent in modern warfare, and that if the Allies refuse to give the Germans an opportunity to bury their dead they should not expect Germany to approve any plan by which one of them could have the benefit of the services of General Gorgas.

In all probability, if General Gorgas accepts service with the Rockefeller Foundation, he will not resign from the Army, but will make an application for retirement. The Rockefeller Foundation authorities are willing to accept him on almost any conditions, and it is understood that he would prefer not to sever his connection with the Army. Although the names of most of the colonels of the Medical Department of the Army are being mentioned in connection with the possible vacancy at the head of the corps, those of Col. Charles Richard, Henry P. Birmingham, Charles M. Gandy and Jefferson R. Kean are mentioned most frequently. Col. L. Mervin Maus, the senior colonel, retires May 8, 1915, but it is urged on his behalf that his services in the Philippines entitle him to appointment as Surgeon General for the brief period of his remaining active service, so that he can retire with the rank of brigadier general.

#### THE U.S.M.A. BAND.

A history of the U.S. Military Academy Band from an early period, written by C. M. Miller, U.S.M.A. Band, retired, who lives at Highland Falls, appeared recently in the Cornwall Press. This band, he writes, "is undoubtedly the oldest musical organization in the United States, its history dating back almost a century. The famous organization has at all times held a prominent place in the musical history of the country, and is to-day on a higher plane than ever."

The earliest record of the band bears the date of 1817, when Louis Piano enlisted in the organization as a French horn player. He was a musician under Napoleon Bonaparte; a native of Naples, Italy. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Waterloo, taken to Quebec and subsequently released, and came to the United States. The first director, Richard Willis, appointed on June 16, 1817, continued with the organization until 1830. He was followed by Alexander Kyle, Joseph Luechesi and James Kendall. Kendall used to be the greatest key-bugler of his time, his fame extending all over the country. Kendall was succeeded by one of the greatest directors that ever wielded a baton over the organization, Augustus Appelles, a great violinist and pupil of Spohr. Appelles joined March 14, 1843, and served until 1872, when he resigned, longer than any director before or since. He possessed a violin of great value, with which he played before Queen Victoria, now the property of Sergt. Charles Rupp, of Newburgh, the oldest retired member of the band, who joined in the fifties.

The modern status of the band began with Charles Rehm, who became leader in 1872 and served until 1887, when he resigned because of ill health. He was a fine cornetist and composer. He was the first to direct the increased band of forty men, which accompanied the cadets to the Centennial at Philadelphia in 1876, and attracted great attention. Congress in a spasm of economy reduced the organization to twenty-four again. Fred. ter Linden, of the Dutch school of music masters, followed Rehm in career brief but brilliant. He was a good musician, but addicted to the potent lures of Kummel and kindred brews.

The next leader was Arthur A. Clappe, in 1888. He was of the English military type, a graduate of Kneller Hall, the great British school for military bandmasters. He is a fluent writer and composer, and is now director and chief of the school for military bandmasters on Governors Island. Giovanni E. Contorno succeeded him; George Essigke assumed the baton in 1895 with marked success. He was a splendid violinist, and one of the men who made the Theodore Thomas orchestra a great success. Essigke served with marked success until his untimely death by suicide in 1909. Philip Egner, the present "teacher of music," took command on June 17, 1909. He also is of the Thomas school, having played violoncello with that famous organization as well as with the orchestras of Seidl, Damrosch and the Philharmonic. Mr. Egner also served in the Philippine Islands as bandmaster of the 17th Infantry during the war with Spain.

"The pay in the early days was not extravagant," writes Mr. Miller; "it ranged from five dollars a month up, with some additional 'extra pay' on the side. The uniforms were strange and wonderful. The quarters were poor and the rations not conducive to gout. Great advances have been made the last few years. Changes in uniforms and rational increases of pay have not been the least. The band and orchestra have reached the highest plane of artistic excellence in their history. To-day men of more than ordinary capacity are required,

and to meet the demands something must be offered in return, and it can only be done by adequate pay and emoluments."

#### RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

G. P. Putnam's Sons publish "The Monroe Doctrine: National or International? The Problem and Its Solution," by William I. Hull, Ph.D., professor of history and international relations in Swarthmore College. Professor Hull gives an account of the Monroe Doctrine—its history, applications and dangers, complications resulting from it in the past and possible complications that may arise in the future, and, finally, suggests a way out of the difficulty. The author makes an utterly unwarranted assertion when in the opening lines of the preface he says that "the prime causes of the present war in Europe were, first, the existence of big armaments, which were regarded by their respective possessors as invincible or irresistible." This is a wholly gratuitous assumption without any justification whatever except what is found in overheated imagination of the person from whom it emanates. We have asked such writers before and we ask again that they furnish their proof as to the responsibility of armaments in bringing on this war. No such proof has been given to us hitherto, and it is quite likely that our request in this instance will go unheeded. We commend to Dr. Hull a careful reading of the review in our issue of April 3, page 969, of the book of General von Bernhardt, of Germany, in which this German military writer, who has been blamed for nearly every sin on the calendar, warns his countrymen of to expect a recurrence of the good fortune that attended their arms in 1866 and 1870, when he says: "A decided superiority of one army over any other can no longer be attained under the conditions of military preparation existing to-day." Here there is no suggestion of invincibility or irresistibility. One can well imagine the breadth of view with which anyone will discuss the Monroe Doctrine starting with so erroneous a premise as that of this author.

In the preface of his book "The Haitian Revolution," Chaplain T. G. Steward, U.S.A., retired, enunciates what he calls "two great doctrines of true Americanism rightly interpreted," to which some of his readers may make objection, when the Philippine Islands are taken into consideration. These two doctrines are these: "All peoples are fit for self-government," and "no people is fit to govern another." According to these principles of true Americanism, our flag should come down at once in the Philippines and the natives should be left to work out their own salvation, no matter whether the warlike Moros subdued or exterminated all the Christian Filipinos or not. If the author will cast his eye over the condition of Mexico to-day, with its new revolution with almost every new moon, he may be inclined to doubt whether he has stated these propositions accurately. It will not be pertinent to point to the effort at secession in the United States as a justification of the state of affairs in Mexico. In the Civil War, there were struggling for dominance two clear-cut ideas as to sovereignty and when the arbitrament of arms settled the question, there was an end to the war; but in Mexico it would need a very powerful telescope or microscope to discover what principles of government are issues in the varying revolutions which have made law and order a by-word in our sister republic. The petty ambitions of some dissatisfied politician are enough to throw the country into a civil war, the end of which is almost immediately followed by another conflict. This is not to say that each leader in each insurrection will not loudly proclaim that he is fighting for the liberty of his people even though he may have no thought beyond the filling of his own pocket. Indeed, it may be doubted whether Haiti's history as an independent republic since Toussaint L'Ouverture "freed" the country has justified the hopes that were born of his revolution. The work of L'Ouverture was made very difficult by the fact that he had to deal with free colored people and with revolted slaves. The major part of the former class were with Rigaud in his opposition to the liberator, while most of the rebelling slaves threw in their lot with L'Ouverture. The sympathy of France with the opponents of L'Ouverture was made possible by the protests carried to France by the originally free colored people who objected to the rule of ignorant blacks. The frequent references to the exciting happenings in France justify the sub-title of this interesting volume, "Side Lights on the French Revolution." The publishers are the Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York.

The title, "The British Black Book," clearly enough indicates the character of a paper-covered effusion put forth by Rudolf Cronau, of 340 East 198th street, New York city, even if the German name of the author did not give an anticipatory clue to what the pages would reveal in the way of flagellation of Great Britain. Assuming that Great Britain is the "giant octopus" of the nations, and has shown her capacity by seizing upon so large a share of the earth's territory that the sun always shines on British dominions, it is an easy task for the author to prove that England is responsible for the present war. The argument of the book that this country should stop exporting munitions of war to the Allies are manifestly specious, for they practically amount to a demand that the United States prevent the Allies from profiting by their superior naval power. If by some sudden stroke of fortune, the German navy should triumph over the fleet of the Allies and wipe British and French commerce off the seas as the German merchant ships have been driven from the oceans, would not the Allies make a discreditable picture of impotent pleading if they should insist upon the United States prohibiting all munition exports to Germany? This author, like so many other writers on this war, is unable to see that the restriction of American imports in favor of Germany would, to that extent, impair our neutral attitude. Neutrality, to use a sporting term, is not to play favorites, but to give every side an equal chance. That Germany is unable, speaking in a naval sense, to protect her shipping is not the concern of the United States.

From Librairie Militaire Berger-Levrault, Paris, France, we receive the following paper bound volumes: "Voix Américaines sur la Guerre de 1914-1915," I. and II.; "A L'Ordre du Jour, du 11 au 21 Novembre, 1914," VII.; "A L'Ordre du Jour, du 22 au 25 Novembre, 1914," VIII.; "Les Pourparlers Diplomatiques, 19 Juillet/1er Aout-19 Octobre/1er Novembre 1914," VI.; "Les Communiqués Officiels, Depuis la Déclaration de Guerre, du 1er au 31 Janvier 1915," VII.; "Les Allemands en Belgique, Louvain et Aerschot, Notes d'un Témoin Hollandais," "Le 75," Conférence Faite, Le Canon-Le Tir-Les Projectiles," "Le Front, Atlas Dépliant de 32 Cartes, en six couleurs, préface du Général Cherfils."

Librairie Armand Colin, Paris, France, issue in English under "Studies and Documents on the War," "Ger-



man Atrocities from German Evidence" by Joseph Bedier, professor at the College de France, translated by Bernhard Harrison; and "Who Wanted War? The Origin of the War According to Diplomatic Documents," by E. Durkheim and E. Denis, professors at the University of Paris, translated by A. M. Wilson-Garinel, late student of Newnham College, Cambridge, Modern Languages Tripos.

### THE RECORDS OF THE ANVIL CLUB.—III.

Cornville, Ohio, March 28, 1915.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Dear Sir: Much obliged to you for sending me the copy of your paper in which Captain Yap paraded the old guard. It looks a little as though Yap thought we were a bunch of Army knockers. He is mistaken if he does. We are good Americans and regard Army officers, school teachers and preachers as equally necessary to proper national education. Did you ever notice how much those three get to be alike in some ways? They lay down the law and the gospel to the recruit, or the pupil, or the congregation until they usually get mighty positive ideas and think that their part in life's work is the whole show.

Let me tell you about Amarilla Sims. She was a mighty pretty girl, and in our youthful days several of us old fellows tried to get her to be a Mrs. But she felt called to teach; took a couple of terms at the normal school in Ada and lost sight of everything in life but teaching school. When she was thirty and had been at it for ten years she was a sure enough school marm. As she saw the world, the future was to be just like the past. It was to be a school course, all divided into fixed grades, and those grades were to be taught and studied her way. She had been at it for ten years, and did not her experience count for something? When she had been at it for twenty years they started these new-fangled corn growing and carpentering stunts in her department. That finished Amarilla; no fertilizer or nail driving for her. Hale Thomas, who had been waiting for her to get enough of school teaching, married her and they are seeing San Francisco right now.

Well, that is the way the Regular Army fellow looks to me. His job don't seem to force him into a long enough growing season. He is too prone to make a doctrine rather than a religion out of military business. He gets convictions rather than opinions. In short, he jells, or sets, or crystallizes mentally. We citizens find it about impossible to understand the U.S. Army. I guess it's because we run our business according to conditions as we find them and the Army is run according to Army traditions and conventions. The U.S. Army is probably the oldest organized concern in our country and Mr. Ford's auto company is one of the latest. The last time I was in Detroit a friend of mine who is head of one of the departments took me through the Ford auto works. I reckon the company, one way and another, employs more men than the U.S. Army. They struck me as having an up-to-date plant. They can tell you just how many hours it takes to make any article they manufacture, but most any up-to-date plant can tell you that. Where they are ahead is in having it fixed so that every man they employ is personally interested in helping the company grow. As you military people would put it, they all have a common objective. Further, every man working for the company is not only trained to do his part right, but he is made to feel and know just how his part helps out the whole plant. In military phrase he is a team worker.

Now, the U.S. Army organization always reminds me of the thirteen original colonies under the articles of confederation. Each branch of the U.S. Army organization seems to act as though "me and my son John" were the only people that counted, and they seem never to be able to quit remembering which John family they belong to after they leave home. They tell about mother's biscuits, but you could not hire them to board at home.

Everybody knows that success is always based on a correct sense of values. Suppose a big business man who did not know a thing about the military was put at the head of the Army. The first thing he would dig out would be military values, and next he would want to know the ways and means of getting values, and he would see to it that the big values were looked after first. He would also want the exact data as to time, process and quality of product.

The U.S. Army does not seem to know much about the average time and the best process to be used in producing its main product—trained soldiers. There is some excuse for this because ever since the Civil War they have been running a little plant. It does seem that they should have studied the future market and that they ought to have more worked out standards and fewer changes changes in ordinary military matters to show if they ever look to handle a big war. I mean such standards as how long does it take to train a soldier, the best way to do it, the best way to test it, the right business methods for a plant that feeds, clothes and houses 50,000 men in peace and may have to handle 2,000,000 in war.

Dick Berger's daddy built up a big business in making machinery. When he died he left it to young Dick. Young Dick thought he was the real thing as a business and machinery expert. He regulated and tended to about everything himself, and his department heads were not allowed to attend to details, but simply carried out Dick's orders as to details. Things ran along fine this way for two years. In 1914 there was a big boom in Dick's line. In six months Dick was in a sanitarium and a receiver is still trying to straighten out the business.

From the length of this letter you will know I used to write the fillers for the Cornville Journal.

SAM REED, EX-EDITOR.

## THE ARMY.

S.O., APRIL 15, 1915, WAR DEPT.

Leave granted Capt. James A. Lynch, 28th Inf., extended one month; sail from San Francisco and join station June 5, 1915.

Leave two months, upon arrival in U.S., granted 1st Lieut. Herbert W. Yemans, M.R.C.

Leave two months, upon relief present duties, granted 1st Lieut. George W. De Armond, Cav.

Capt. James B. Dillard, O.D., detailed major, Ordnance Department, to complete period of four years' detail in Department.

First Lieut. Fred A. Cook, 2d Inf., relieved assignment that regiment, Aug. 1, 1915; proceed to U.S. after that date.

Second Lieut. Albert M. Jones, 10th Inf., relieved assignment that regiment, Aug. 1, 1915; proceed to U.S. after that date.

G.O. 14, MARCH 17, 1915, WAR DEPT.

I.—1. Amends Par. 45, G.O. 70, War D., 1913, so as to authorize, in addition to field guns, the issue, to military schools or colleges entitled thereto under the provisions of Par. 26 of

the order referred to, certain machine-gun equipment for each cadet corps machine-gun platoon.

2. Par. 48, G.O. 70, War D., 1913, is amended so as to authorize, in addition to the ammunition therein provided for, the issue annually of 2,400 ball cartridges, caliber .30, per gun for practice firings with Colt automatic machine-guns. Blank cartridges are not issued for, nor used with, these guns.

II.—Par. 17, pages 17-19, G.O. 176, War D., 1909, as amended by G.O. 109, War D., 1911, and Par. III, G.O. 22, War D., 1914, relating to the distribution of post exchange profits, is further amended as follows:

1. Add a new section b as follows:  
b. Such sum as the council shall recommend and the commanding officer shall approve, will be set aside for the benefit of the entire garrison, to be disbursed by the post exchange officer on written recommendation of the chaplain approved by the post or regimental commander for the recreation and amusement of the enlisted men of the command. Any property purchased with funds so derived shall pertain to such post exchange as part of its fixtures. At posts other than chaplain posts this fund for the recreation and amusement of the enlisted men will be disbursed by the post exchange officer on the requisition of any officer detailed in charge of such recreation and amusement and approved by the commanding officer.

2. Change the designations of sections b and c to c and d, respectively.

III.—The following instructions relative to the issue of the cavesson and longe to Infantry are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The cavesson and longe adopted as part of the Cavalry equipment, model of 1912, for issue to Cavalry troops is also authorized for issue to Infantry in the ratio of one cavesson and longe to thirty individual saddle horses or the major portion thereof, each regiment to have at least one cavesson and longe, and not more than two thereof, to be accounted for by the regimental ordnance officer. The issue of these articles to Infantry will be made on requisition and will be optional with Infantry regimental commanders.

IV.—Par. 38, G.O. 41, War D., 1913, relating to reports and records to be submitted at the conclusion of the service practice of Field Artillery organizations, is amended, with reference to the report of service practice on Form 839, by adding on page 13, between clauses (1) and (2), the following clause: (1½) Time from identification of target to first shot.

G.O. 17, MARCH 27, 1915, WAR DEPT.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. at El Paso, Texas, Nov. 23, 1914, of which Col. George H. Morgan, 15th Cav., was president, and Major John L. Hines, 6th Inf., judge advocate, for the trial of 1st Lieut. Marr O'Connor, 14th Cav.

Charge.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War." Four specifications. To which charge and all specifications the accused pleaded "not guilty."

Findings.—Of the first specification of the charge, "not guilty." Of the second, third and fourth specifications and of the charge, "guilty."

Sentence.—"To be dismissed the service of the United States." The sentence of dismissal was approved by President Wilson and Lieutenant O'Connor ceased to be an officer of the Army from March 27, 1915.

G.O. 18, APRIL 5, 1915, WAR DEPT.

By direction of the President, and under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved March 4, 1915, the medal of honor was awarded on March 13, 1915, to Major John O. Skinner, U.S.A., retired, for gallantry in action while serving as an acting assistant surgeon, U.S. Army, in having rescued a wounded soldier who lay under a close and heavy fire during the assault on the Modoc stronghold during the battle of Jan. 17, 1873, in the Lava Beds, Ore., after two soldiers had unsuccessfully attempted to make the rescue and both had been wounded in doing so.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. L. SCOTT, Brigadier General, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 9, MARCH 15, 1915, SOUTHERN DEPT.

Announces the periods for field and garrison training and for training of the combined arms for the troops.

Field training will be held April 1 to Oct. 31, 1915; garrison training, Nov. 1, 1915, to March 31, 1916, and training for the combined arms from Oct. 15 to 31, 1915.

BULLETIN 25, APRIL 6, 1915, WESTERN DEPT.

I. Par. 1, Bulletin 72, Western D., 1914, announcing that the annual Students' Military Instruction Camp from June 25 to Aug. 1, 1915, will be held at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., is amended so as to direct that this camp shall be held on the military reservation of the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., during the period indicated.

II. Owing to recent instructions from the Q.M. General of the Army no mileage accounts for the remainder of the fiscal year 1915, except those of officers arriving in this city en route to various stations, are payable by the Department Q.M., Western Department. All other mileage accounts should be forwarded direct to the depot Q.M., Washington, D.C., for settlement.

By command of Major General Murray:

JAMES B. ERWIN, Department Adjutant.

### GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. H. L. SCOTT, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Capt. James P. Robinson, G.S., is removed from duty thereon, June 1, 1915, and is assigned to the 87th Co., C.A.C., June 2, and will then join. (April 13, War D.)

Capt. James P. Robinson, G.S., at his own request is relieved as a member of the General Staff Corps, June 1, 1915. (April 13, War D.)

### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Inspector General's Department are ordered:  
Col. Jacob G. Galbraith, Cav., acting I.G., from duty as inspector, Philippine Department, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order and will proceed from Manila about Sept. 15, 1915, to San Francisco, Cal., and report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army for further orders.

Col. David C. Shanks, I.G., from duty as inspector, Western Department, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order and will sail from San Francisco, Cal., about Aug. 5, 1915, to Manila for duty as inspector.

Major William O. Johnson, I.G., from duty as assistant to the inspector, Philippine Department, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will sail from Manila about Aug. 15, 1915, to San Francisco and report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army for further orders.

Lieut. Col. John B. McDonald, I.G., from duty as inspector, Hawaiian Department, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order and will sail from Honolulu about Aug. 13, 1915, to Manila for duty.

Major William H. Simons, I.G., from duty as assistant to the inspector, Southern Department, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco and sail about Aug. 5, 1915, for Hawaii for duty as inspector.

Major Jacob C. Johnson, I.G., from duty as assistant to the inspector, Philippine Department, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order and will sail from Manila about Nov. 15, 1915, to San Francisco and report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army for further orders.

Lieut. Col. Delamere Skerrett, I.G., from duty as assistant to the inspector, Eastern Department, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order and will proceed at proper time to San Francisco and sail about Nov. 5, 1915, for the Philippine Islands for duty. (April 7, War D.)

### QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Capt. J. C. Brady, Q.M.C., is relieved from duty in that

corps, May 15, and is assigned to the 7th Infantry and will join that regiment. (April 10, War D.)

Leave two months, about July 2, 1915, to Major William Elliott, Q.M.C., El Paso, Texas. (March 26, S.D.)

Leave two months, upon his relief from his present detail, to Major Frederic H. Sargent, Q.M.C. (April 9, War D.)

Leave two months, about June 1, 1915, to Major John D. L. Hartman, Q.M.C. (April 10, War D.)

Major Pierre C. Stevens, Q.M.C., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced. He will proceed to his home. (April 12, War D.)

Capt. Stephen H. Mould, Q.M.C., is relieved from detail in the Q.M. Corps, to take effect July 1, 1915. (April 12, War D.)

Capt. Stephen H. Mould, Q.M.C., is assigned to the 90th Co., C.A.C., July 2, 1915, after his relief from detail in the Q.M. Corps, and will then join that company. (April 12, War D.)

Par. 10, S.O. 77, April 2, 1915, War D., is so amended as to assign Capt. George W. Winterburn, Q.M.C., to station at Chicago, Ill. (April 10, War D.)

Leave twenty-one days, about May 1, 1915, to Capt. Edward S. Walton, Q.M.C. (April 10, War D.)

Capt. Patrick W. Guiney, Q.M.C., in addition to his other duties will take charge of the office of Capt. Edward S. Walton, Q.M.C., at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., during the absence of Captain Walton on leave. (April 10, War D.)

Sergt. Robert H. Barton, Q.M.C., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., to Fort Crook, Neb., for duty. (April 8, War D.)

Sergt. Frank Stone, Q.M.C., now at Fort Baker, Cal., on or before expiration of furlough will report to C.O. of that post for duty as baker and to relieve Sergt. John Ruzantis, Q.M.C., who will be sent to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty. (April 13, War D.)

Capt. J. C. Brady, Q.M.C., is relieved from detail in that corps, May 15, and is assigned to the 7th Infantry, May 16, and will join. (April 10, War D.)

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

#### MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Leave one month and fifteen days, about May 1, 1915, to Col. William Stephenson, M.C., Department surgeon. (April 5, C.D.)

Lieut. Col. Paul F. Straub, M.C., from duty in the Philippine Department, about Aug. 15, 1915, to the United States and report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army for further orders. (April 8, War D.)

Leave two months to Major George H. Crabtree, M.C., Douglas, Ariz. (March 22, S.D.)

Leave one month, about April 28, 1915, to Major Bailey K. Ashford, M.C. (April 2, E.D.)

Leave two months to Major Eugene H. Harnett, M.C., Fort Robinson, Neb., upon the arrival of another medical officer at that post to relieve him. (April 3, C.D.)

Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., is designated as the permanent station of Major Irving W. Rand, M.C. (April 8, War D.)

The leave granted Capt. Joseph L. Siner, M.C., Schofield Barracks, H.T., is extended one month. (March 9, H.D.)

Capt. Albert P. Clark, M.C., Schofield Barracks, H.T., about March 20, 1915, to Fort Shafter, H.T., for duty. (March 12, H.D.)

Leave four months, about May 1, 1915, to Capt. Harry G. Ford, M.C. (April 2, E.D.)

Leave twenty-one days, about April 10, 1915, to Capt. Corydon G. Snow, M.C. (April 8, War D.)

Capt. Garfield L. McKinney, M.C., now on temporary duty with Ambulance Co. No. 8, is relieved from further duty at Fort Caswell, N.C., and is assigned to the command of that organization. (April 12, War D.)

First Lieut. Sidney L. Chappell, M.C., from duty at Fort Sam Houston to Galveston, Texas, for duty with Ambulance Co. No. 8. (April 12, War D.)

First Lieut. Hew B. McMurdo, M.C., from duty at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, about April 28, 1915, and will report in person to the commanding general, Philippine Department, Manila, P.I., for assignment to duty. (April 8, War D.)

Leave two months and ten days, to visit Australia, to 1st Lieut. Hew B. McMurdo, M.C., upon his relief from duty at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (April 8, War D.)

Capt. John W. Hanner, M.C., having completed the duty for which he was ordered to Washington, will, upon the expiration of his present leave, return to proper station. (April 13, War D.)

#### MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Cassius C. Rogers, M.R.C., of his commission in that corps has been accepted by the President, to take effect April 9, 1915. (April 9, War D.)

First Lieut. William W. Keen, M.R.C., to active duty, about April 26, 1915, and is detailed as special professor, Army Medical School. He will deliver a course of lectures at the school and upon the completion of this duty will return to his home. (April 9, War D.)

#### DENTAL SURGEONS.

Leave one month, about May 5, 1915, to Acting Dental Surg. Arnett P. Matthews. (March 8, H.D.)

Leave one month and twenty-three days, with permission to leave the Department, upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., of the July transport, is granted Acting Dental Surg. Walter L. Reesman, U.S.A., Fort Ruger, H.T. (March 15, H.D.)

Leave three months, upon his relief from his present duties, is granted 1st Lieut. S. Davis Boak, D.S. (April 12, War D.)

#### HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Edward D. Sykes, H.C., Schofield Barracks, H.T., to Fort Shafter, H.T., relieving Sergt. 1st Class Arthur W. Hayes, who will proceed to Schofield Barracks for duty. (March 12, H.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Pinkney L. Ogle, H.C., Schofield Barracks, H.T., to Fort Ruger, H.T., relieving Sergt. Richard Queen, who will proceed to Fort Kamehameha, H.T., relieving Sergt. Louis Davidson, who will proceed to Schofield Barracks for duty. (March 12, H.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Oscar Kaufer, H.C., Schofield Barracks, H.T., to Fort De Russy, H.T., relieving Sergt. Isidore I. Gershberg, who will proceed to Fort Armstrong, H.T., for duty. (March 12, H.D.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. D. C. KINGMAN, C.E.

Capt. Francis B. Wilby and James J. Loving, C.E., from station at Wheeling, W.Va., at such time as will enable them to comply with this order, and will proceed about April 20, 1915, to Ravenswood, W.Va., and take station in connection with their present duties. (April 12, War D.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Ord. Sergt. John Dixon is placed upon the retired list at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and will repair to his home. (April 9, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Jay E. Hoffer, Major John H. Rice and Capt. John Lund, O.D., to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., on business pertaining to the test of ordnance matériel. (April 13, War D.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

Capt. Consuelo A. Seoane, S.C., commanding Field Co. I, Signal Corps, now on temporary duty at Douglas, Ariz., will return to his proper station, Camp Fort Bliss, Texas. (March 22, S.D.)

Capt. Robert M. Nolan, S.C., from duty with Telegraph Co. B, Signal Corps, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Fort Bliss, Texas, and assume command of Field Co. I, Signal Corps, relieving Capt. Consuelo A. Seoane, S.C., who will proceed to Fort Wood, N.Y., for duty. (April 9, War D.)

Leave from the date of his relief from detail in the Signal Corps until Aug. 1, 1915, is granted 1st Lieut. Karl Truesdell, S.C., Lieutenant Truesdell will sail for his proper station on the transport leaving San Francisco Aug. 5, 1915, instead of July 5, 1915, as heretofore ordered. (April 12, War D.)

Par. 3, S.O. 57, War D., March 10, 1915, relating to Master Signal Electr. George Wirth, is amended to authorize him to delay ten days en route for his own convenience. (April 12, War D.)

Sergt. John P. Walsh, S.C., is placed upon the retired list



at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and will repair to his home. (April 9, War D.)

First Lieut. J. G. Taylor, S.C., is relieved from detail in that corps, May 21. (April 8, War D.)

## CAVALRY.

## 2D CAVALRY.—COL. J. T. DICKMAN.

First Lieut. Edward R. Coppock, 2d Cav., is detailed for general recruiting service at Indianapolis, Ind., relieving Capt. Thomas F. Ryan, Cav., recruiting officer, from further duty on recruiting service, not later than May 6, 1915. (April 8, War D.)

First Lieut. Raymond S. Bamberger, 2d Cav., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced. He will proceed to his home. (April 12, War D.)

## 3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. P. BLOCKSOM.

Leave one month, about April 10, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Clarence C. Culver, 3d Cav., Brownsville. (March 16, S.D.)

Leave fourteen days, when his services can be spared, to 1st Lieut. Ralph N. Hayden, 3d Cav., Brownsville, Texas. (April 1, S.D.)

## 4TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. D. BEACH.

## COL. G. H. SANDS, ATTACHED.

Leave three months, about June 1, 1915, to Capt. Christian Briand, 4th Cav., Schofield Barracks, H.T. (March 11, H.D.)

Par. 40, S.O. 78, April 3, 1914, War D., is amended to read as follows: Capt. John S. Fair, 4th Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Corps, April 9, 1915, vice Capt. Chalmers G. Hall, Q.M.C., relieved from detail in that corps, April 8, 1915. Captain Hall is assigned to the 4th Cavalry, April 9, 1915, and will join that regiment. Captain Fair will report in person on April 9, 1915, to the commanding general, Hawaiian Department, for duty. (April 7, War D.)

## 5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.

## COL. W. J. NICHOLSON, ATTACHED.

Second Lieut. Edwin S. Blackwell, 5th Cav., Fort Bliss, Texas, to the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., for treatment. (March 16, S.D.)

Second Lieut. Paul D. Carlisle, 5th Cav., is designated as Q.M. of the historical and staff rides of the Army War College personnel in May and June, 1915, and will report in person at the proper time to the President, Army War College, for duty accordingly. (April 9, War D.)

## 8TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. W. TAYLOR.

Sick leave two months to Capt. John S. E. Young, 8th Cav. (April 8, War D.)

Capt. Louis R. Ball, 8th Cav., having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced. He will proceed to his home. (April 12, War D.)

## 9TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

Leave three months, about May 1, 1915, to Major George P. White, 9th Cav., Douglas, Ariz. (March 22, S.D.)

Second Lieut. Paul C. Raborg, 9th Cav., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the West Texas Military Academy, San Antonio, Texas. (April 8, War D.)

## 10TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. C. BROWN.

First Lieut. Henry A. Meyer, 10th Cav., from further treatment at the U.S. Army General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., and upon expiration of present leave will report at Fort Bliss, Texas, for examination to determine his fitness for duty. (April 10, War D.)

Leave one month, about April 1, 1915, to 2d Lieut. Thorne Deuch, 10th Cav., Fort Huachuca, Ariz. (March 13, S.D.)

The resignation by 2d Lieut. Clarence E. Bradburn, 10th Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect June 14, 1915. Leave from April 13, 1915, to and including June 14, 1915, is granted Lieutenant Bradburn. (April 12, War D.)

## 12TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. G. SICKEL.

Sick leave six months to 1st Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, 12th Cav. (April 8, War D.)

Leave one month and twenty days, about April 15, 1915, to 2d Lieut. Russell B. Patterson, 12th Cav., Fort Meade, S.D. (March 30, C.D.)

## 13TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. J. SLOCUM.

Major John W. Furlong, 13th Cav., Columbus, N.M., to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (March 16, S.D.)

Leave two months, about April 15, 1915, to 2d Lieut. Eugene A. Lohman, 13th Cav., Columbus, N.M. (March 22, S.D.)

Second Lieut. Earl L. Canady, 13th Cav., is attached to the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, as an aviation student, and will proceed to San Diego, Cal., for duty. (April 10, War D.)

Leave three months, about June 1, 1915, to Vetn. Walter Fraser, 13th Cav., Columbus, N.M. (April 1, S.D.)

## 14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

Leave one month is granted Col. Frederick W. Sibley, 14th Cav., Fort Clark, Texas. (April 1, S.D.)

Sick leave three months to Capt. Christian A. Bach, 14th Cav. (March 16, S.D.)

First Lieut. Donald E. Fisher, 14th Cav., now at Batesville, Texas, is relieved from duty in connection with Progressive Military Map and will proceed to Del Rio, Texas, for duty with Troop G, 14th Cavalry. (March 16, S.D.)

## 15TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. H. MORGAN.

Leave one month, upon being relieved from duty at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to Major William T. Johnson, 15th Cav. (April 1, S.D.)

## CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Col. William D. Beach, Cav., upon arrival in the United States will report in person to the commanding general, Western Department, San Francisco, for assignment to duty at the headquarters of that Department until Sept. 1, 1915, when he will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and assume command of that post and of the recruit depot thereat. (April 7, War D.)

Col. Charles H. Grierson, Cav., upon his own application is retired from active service, to take effect Aug. 8, 1915, after more than forty years' service. Colonel Grierson will proceed to his home. Leave to and including Aug. 8, 1915, is granted Colonel Grierson. (April 8, War D.)

Leave one month, upon being relieved from duty at the Georgia Military Academy, College Park, Ga., is granted 1st Lieut. John P. Castleman, Cav., assigned to the 13th Cavalry, effective March 27, 1915. (March 14, S.D.)

## FIELD ARTILLERY.

## 3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. W. VAN DEUSEN.

The Headquarters and Batteries A, B and C, 3d Field Art., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Brownsville, Texas, for temporary duty, under the command of Col. George W. Van Deusen, 3d Field Art. (March 30, S.D.)

## FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Capt. Edgar H. Yule, Field Art., inspector-instructor of Militia of California, to Monterey, Cal., to examine upon the suitability of a site at that place for a camp of instruction for Regular and Militia batteries of field artillery. (April 2, Western D.)

## COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Leave one month, upon relief from duty at Fort Adams, R.I., is granted Capt. Allen D. Raymond, C.A.C. (April 6, E.D.)

Leave ten days to Capt. William Tidball, C.A.C. (April 10, E.D.)

Capt. Frank B. Edwards, C.A.C., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Corps, to take effect July 2, 1915, vice Capt. Stephen H. Mould, Q.M.C., relieved July 1. (April 12, War D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, upon completion of examination for promotion, to 1st Lieut. James F. Walker, C.A.C. (April 2, E.D.)

Leave one month and twenty-three days, upon arrival at

San Francisco of the April transport, to 1st Lieut. Robert E. Guthrie, C.A.C., Fort Kamehameha, H.T. (April 5, H.D.)

First Lieut. Alexander G. Gillespie, C.A.C., from duty at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, about June 30, 1915, but not later than July 5, 1915, and upon the expiration of any leave will proceed to San Francisco and sail for the Philippine Islands about Aug. 5, 1915, for assignment to a company. (April 8, War D.)

First Lieut. Richard Donovan, C.A.C., is transferred from the 31st to the 79th Co., and will accompany the latter organization to Fort Michie, N.Y., for station. (April 12, War D.)

Fireman James Christian, C.A.C. (appointed April 7, 1915, from sergeant, 33d Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort Columbia, Wash., will be directed to report to C.O., Coast Defenses of the Columbia, for duty. (April 12, War D.)

Leave seven days, effective about April 15, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Oscar C. Warner, C.A.C. (April 12, E.D.)

Leave to include April 30 is granted 2d Lieut. Rudolf W. Riefkohl, C.A.C., Fort Stevens, Ore. (April 3, Western D.)

Capt. Archibald H. Sunderland, C.A.C., is assigned to the 49th Co., C.A.C., to take effect May 10, 1915, and upon his relief from his present duties will proceed to join that company. (April 13, War D.)

First Lieut. John C. Henderson, C.A.C., after his relief from duty at the U.S. Military Academy and upon the expiration of any leave granted him, will proceed to Fort Hancock, N.J., for assignment to a company. (April 13, War D.)

The name of Capt. William P. Platt, C.A.C., is placed on the list of detached officers, June 2, 1915, and the name of Capt. James P. Robinson, G.S., is removed therefrom, June 1. Captain Robinson is assigned to the 87th Co., C.A.C., June 2, and will then join. (April 13, War D.)

## INFANTRY.

## 2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. H. FRENCH.

So much of Par. 3, S.O. 70, March 25, 1915, War D., as assigns Capt. Joseph C. Kay, 2d Inf., to the 7th Infantry, to take effect May 1, 1915, is revoked. (April 10, War D.)

## 6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. MORRISON.

First Lieut. De Witt C. T. Grubbs, 6th Inf., El Paso, Texas, will proceed to Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (March 31, S.D.)

Leave one month and seventeen days, about May 13, 1915, to 2d Lieut. Hayes A. Kroner, 6th Inf., El Paso, Texas. (March 27, S.D.)

## 9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

## COL. J. S. PARKE, ATTACHED.

Under exceptional circumstances, leave three months, about June 15, 1915, to Capt. Abraham U. Loeb, 9th Inf., Laredo, Texas. (March 22, S.D.)

Under exceptional circumstances, leave three months and fifteen days, about May 1, 1915, to Capt. Harry F. Rethers, 9th Inf., Laredo, Texas. (March 29, S.D.)

Leave two months, about March 18, 1915, to 1st Lieut. William F. Harrell, 9th Inf., Laredo, Texas. (March 16, S.D.)

Leave two months, upon completion of duty on which he may be detailed in connection with the Arkansas Camp of Instruction, to be held about May, 1915, is granted 1st Lieut. Horatio I. Lawrence, 9th Inf., Laredo, Texas. (April 1, S.D.)

Leave one month, about July 25, 1915, to 2d Lieut. James R. N. Weaver, 9th Inf., Laredo, Texas. (March 13, S.D.)

## 11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. PICKERING.

Leave two months to 1st Lieut. William J. Connolly, 11th Inf., Douglas, Ariz. (March 26, S.D.)

Leave two months, upon his relief from his present duties, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert M. Lyon, 11th Inf. (April 10, War D.)

## 12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. SAGE.

The leave granted Capt. Frederick W. Benteen, 12th Inf., is extended one month. (March 17, S.D.)

Capt. Andrew C. Wright, 12th Inf., now in hospital, Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for treatment. (March 26, S.D.)

## 13TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. J. KERNAN.

Sick leave three months to Capt. Jens Bugge, 13th Inf. (April 7, War D.)

First Sergt. Emil A. Carlson, Co. E, 13th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will repair to his home. (April 10, War D.)

## 14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

The 3d Battalion, 14th Inf., is relieved from further duty at Fort Missoula, Mont., and will return by rail to its proper station, Fort George Wright, Wash. (April 2, Western D.)

## 16TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. BUNDY.

## COL. E. A. ROOT, ATTACHED.

Leave two months, about March 25, 1915, to Capt. George McD. Weeks, 16th Inf., El Paso, Texas. (March 18, S.D.)

Leave one month, about March 24, 1915, to Capt. Martin L. Crimmins, 16th Inf., El Paso, Texas. (March 19, S.D.)

## 17TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. HODGES, JR.

Second Lieut. John H. Harrison, 17th Inf., Eagle Pass, Texas, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for treatment. (March 24, S.D.)

Leave one month, about June 1, 1915, to 2d Lieut. J. Warren Weissheimer, 17th Inf., Eagle Pass, Texas. (March 29, S.D.)

Second Lieut. John H. Harrison, 17th Inf., under medical treatment at Base Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, having been reported fit for duty, will return to proper station, Eagle Pass, Texas. (March 30, S.D.)

## 18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. ROGERS.

Leave one month, upon being relieved from duty at the Army Service School, Fort Leavenworth, to Major Ferdinand W. Kobbé, 18th Inf. (March 14, S.D.)

Leave one month, about April 6, 1915, to Capt. Ulysses G. Worriell, 18th Inf., Douglas, Ariz. (March 14, S.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Robert C. Rutherford, jr., 18th Inf., is extended one month. (March 24, S.D.)

## 19TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. F. WALTZ.

Leave one month to Major Edward M. Lewis, 19th Inf. (April 7, War D.)

Capt. Easton R. Gibson, 19th Inf., is detailed as inspector-instructor with the Militia of Kentucky, and will proceed to Frankfort, Ky., for duty. (April 13, War D.)

## 20TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. HALE.

Leave three months, about May 1, 1915, to Capt. Charles C. Smith, 20th Inf., Camp Fort Bliss, Texas. (March 24, S.D.)

First Lieut. Robert C. Cotton, 20th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Signal Corps, May 22, 1915, vice 1st Lieut. James G. Taylor, S.C., who is relieved from detail in that corps, May 21, 1915. Lieutenant Cotton will proceed at proper time to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty with Field Co. I, Signal Corps. (April 8, War D.)

## 22D INFANTRY.—COL. C. M. TRUITT.

Leave two months, about April 1, 1915, to Major John Howard, 22d Inf. (March 16, S.D.)

Chaplain Adolf J. Schliesser, 22d Inf., is relieved from his present duties with the 11th Infantry, to take effect April 30, 1915, and will then join his regiment. (April 12, War D.)

First Lieut. Andrew J. White, 22d Inf., now on leave, having reported, is assigned to station at Fort Porter, N.Y. (April 10, E.D.)

Leave one month and seventeen days, about April 15, 1915, to 2d Lieut. Roy M. Jones, 22d Inf., Douglas, Ariz. (April 1, S.D.)

## 25TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. W. V. KENNON.

Sick leave four months to 2d Lieut. Bernard P. Lamb, 25th Inf. (April 7, War D.)

## 27TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. BARTH.

## COL. W. H. CHATFIELD, ATTACHED.

Major Earl C. Carnahan, 27th Inf., to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, for treatment. (April 13, War D.)

## 29TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. MALLORY.

First Lieut. Marvin E. Malloy, 29th Inf., upon the expiration of his present sick leave, will report to C.O., Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for physical examination. (April 12, War D.)

## INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Col. Robert C. Van Vliet, Inf., after the expiration of his

present leave, will proceed at the proper time to Fort Slocum, N.Y., and assume command of that post and of the recruit depot thereat on July 1, 1915, relieving Lieut. Col. Grote Hutcherson, Cav. (April 7, War D.)

Capt. Joseph C. Kay, Inf., now assigned to the 2d Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Corps, to take effect May 16, 1915, vice Capt. Joseph C. Brady, Q.M.C., relieved from detail in that corps, May 15, 1915, is assigned to the 7th Infantry, to take effect May 16, 1915, and will then join that regiment. (April 10, War D.)

## PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. W. P. BURNHAM.

Leave two months, upon his relief from duty with the Porto Rico Regiment, is granted Major Howard C. Price, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry (captain of Infantry, to be assigned to 19th Infantry). (April 8, War D.)

Leave three months, about May 26, 1915, to Capt. Samuel S. Bryant, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry. (April 6, E.D.)

Leave four months, effective about May 8, 1915, is granted Capt. Frank C. Wood, P.R.R. of Infantry. (April 12, E.D.)

## INFANTRY PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions of officers of the Infantry arm are announced:

Lieut. Col. Harry C. Hale, 17th Inf., promoted to colonel, rank March 26, 1915, assigned to 20th Inf.

Major Ernest V. Smith, 2d Inf., promoted to lieutenant colonel, rank March 26, 1915, assigned to 17th Inf.

Capt. William D. Davis, 5th Inf., promoted to major, rank March 26, 1915, assigned to 5th Inf.

First Lieut. William R. Kendrick, 17th Inf., promoted to captain, rank March 26, 1915, assigned to 17th Inf.

Second Lieut. G. Barrett Glover, jr., 20th Inf., promoted to first lieutenant, rank March 26, 1915, assigned to 20th Inf.

Lieutenant Colonel Smith will join regiment to which he is assigned. Captain Kendrick and Lieutenant Glover will remain on their present duties until further orders. (April 8, War D.)

## BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Brig. Gens. Tasker H. Bliss, Montgomery M. Macomb, Hugh L. Scott and William A. Mann is appointed to meet at the War Department April 20, 1915, for the purpose of selecting officers to fill prospective vacancies in the General Staff Corps. (April 8, War D.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Fred W. Palmer, M.C., Capt. Townsend F. Dodd, aviation officer, S.C., 1st Lieut. Walter R. Taliasferro, aviation officer, S.C., 1st Lieut. Carleton G. Chapman, aviation officer, S.C., and 1st Lieut. Harry L. Schurmeier, M.R.C., is appointed to meet at the Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal., for the purpose of examining officers with a view to determining their qualification for rating as junior military aviators in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps. (April 12, War D.)

## AVIATION STUDENTS.

The following aviation students will report in person to Capt. Fred W. Palmer, M.C., president of the board of officers appointed for examination to determine their qualification for rating as junior military aviators in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps: Second Lieuts. Shepler W. Fitz Gerald, C.A.C., Walter G. Kilmer, Inf., and Redondo B. Sutton, C.A.C. (April 12, War D.)

## STUDENTS' INSTRUCTION CAMPS.

The following officers are detailed for duty as instructors at the Students' Military Instruction Camp, to be held in the Western Department from June 25 to Aug. 1, 1915: Capt. Paul B. Malone, 2d Inf., Capt. Allen J. Greer, 16th Inf., 1st Lieut. Emmett Addis, 10th Cav., John P. McAdams, 11th Inf., and Eugene Santschly, jr., Inf., and 2d Lieut. Herbert C. Fooks, 16th Inf. (April 10, War D.)

## ASSIGNED TO BATTLESIPS.

The following officers will report in person on or before April 20, 1915, to the C.O., Fort Monroe, Va., for assignment to battleships of the Atlantic Fleet, to witness division practice, which will begin about April 20, 1915: Capt. Walter K. Wilson, C.A.C., Gilbert E. Humphrey, C.E., and Charles G. Mettler, O.D., and 1st Lieut. Adelino Gibson, C.A.C. (April 10, War D.)

## RETIRED OFFICERS.

Major Henry R. Stiles, retired, with his consent is assigned to active duty and is detailed for duty with the sanitary troops of the Militia of Connecticut. (April 13, War D.)

## UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

## Between San Francisco and Manila.

Outgoing Schedule to Jan. 1, 1916.					
Transports.	Leave S.F.	Honolulu about	Arrive Guam about	Arrive Manila at	Lay days at Manila
Sherman	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	Apr. 26	May 3	12
Thomas	May 5	May 13	May 26	June 2	13
Logan	June 5	June 13	June 26	July 3	12
Sherman	July 5	July 13	July 26	Aug. 2	13
Thomas	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 26	Sept. 2	13
Logan	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 26	Oct. 4	11
Sherman	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 26	Nov. 2	13
Thomas	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 26	Dec. 2	13
Logan	Dec. 5	Dec. 14	Dec. 27	Jan. 2-16	13

## Incoming Schedule to Jan. 15, 1916.

Transports.	Leave Manila	Arrive Nagasaki about	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive S.F. about	Lay days at S.F.
Sheridan	Apr. 15	Apr. 20	May 5	May 13	22
Sherman	May 15	May 20	June 5	June 13	23
Thomas	June 15	June 20	July 5	July 13	23
Logan	July 15	July 20	Aug. 4	Aug. 12	23
Sherman	Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 4	Sept. 12	24
Thomas	Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	23
Logan	Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Nov. 4	Nov. 12	23
Sherman	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	23
Thomas	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 4-16	Jan. 12-16	24

## ARMY TRANSPORTS.



## EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY AND DOUGLAS NOTES.

Douglas, Ariz., April 8, 1915.

Mrs. W. deH. Washington, of Douglas, gave a bridge party and supper at her residence on Tenth street Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Bessell and Lieutenant Boettcher, of the 18th. Captain Bessell played a wonderful game of auction. Lieutenant Nicholson, 9th Cav., gave a dinner at the Mexican café last Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Dallam, 9th Cav.; Lieut. and Mrs. Duke and Captain Morrow. Major and Mrs. Murphy on Thursday evening gave an informal bridge party. Colonel Hasbrouck and Mrs. Hulme were among the guests from the 18th. Captain Peyton was host at a novel dinner party on Easter Sunday to celebrate the completion of Company I's adobe kitchen. The menu consisted of the exact fare that was served to the enlisted men, the guests being provided with mess kits and canteens. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Huxtable, Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Applewhite, Misses Haven, Packard, Smith and Hobbs, Messrs. Rex Rice and Caleb Rice and Captain Morrow, Lieutenants Dunsbury and Arnold.

Captain Worrlow is taking a month's leave and has gone to Philadelphia to visit his father. General Davis has detailed Lieutenant Garey, 18th Inf., to superintend the drills for the public school children of Douglas. A party of officers of the 18th are planning a trip to Warren on Friday evening, to attend the dinner-dance at the Warren Country Club. The Army figured prominently in Easter day observances in Douglas. Besides the exercises held in camp during the day, Chaplain Dickson, 6th Field Art., presided at the evening service at the Presbyterian Church. Private Lamanski, also of that regiment, and the possessor of a magnificent voice, sang the "Crucifix," by Faure. He also sang at the morning service at the same church. The afternoon service in the Enlisted Men's Club was in charge of Chaplain Stull, 11th Inf. The main address was delivered by Chaplain Schliesser, the newly arrived chaplain of the 22d Infantry. Prior to his appointment he was a Lutheran minister in New Orleans. His address was ably delivered and found great favor among the men present. There was a vocal solo by Samuel Collins and a duet by two members of the Presbyterian choir. After the meeting there was a picture show of four excellent reels.

We are glad to have back Lieut. H. O. Olson, who has been on two months' leave, most of which he spent in Leavenworth. Mrs. Olson, it is understood, will not join him for some time.

On account of the robbery of numerous houses in Douglas, in which several Army people had been victims, officers and their families were very much relieved at the capture by the police of one Victor Hoffman, who was found with some of the missing loot in his possession. Hoffman is evidently a bad character, as there are several indictments against him in California, to which state he will probably be extradited after his trial here.

Announcement has just been made from brigade headquarters that the pavilion recently occupied by the Quartermaster's Department in the Douglas Ball Park will be turned over to the enlisted men as a dance hall and amusement room. Magazines, papers and facilities for the playing of various games will be installed. Lieutenant Colonel Hasbrouck, assisted by proper details, has been in charge of repairing and completing the target range for the coming season. It will be put in shape for the entire brigade, while before it was only used for the Cavalry stationed here. The electric light company is busy installing their equipment for the lighting of the entire camp. Although the Government has not authorized the payment for lights at this time, the companies are having them put in at their own expense and are hoping that the Government will be more generous in the future.

There was joy in camp last week when the first carload of regimental property arrived from Texas City. On account of our hurried departure and promised active duty, there was very little in the way of clothes and belongings brought along with us, and we are very glad to get hold of our stuff once more.

The 9th Cavalry was kept busy last week seeing that none of Colonel Samaniego's men crossed the border. The colonel made a raid recently to the south, sacking Motezuma and obtaining a great deal of loot. On his return journey he was attacked and had great difficulty in shaking off Maytorena's men, but arrived safely in Agua Prieta yesterday with nine wounded men.

## FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Empire, Canal Zone, April 5, 1915.

Mrs. McNear, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. O'Brien, who has been extensively entertained here, left Wednesday for the States, going in early that morning to Panama, where she took the steamer for a trip through the canal, before starting on her homeward journey. Lieut. and Mrs. O'Brien, Miss Sargent and Mrs. Rutherford went into Colon the next morning to see Mrs. McNear off. One evening shortly before her departure Mrs. O'Brien gave a delightful picnic supper for her, out at the reservoir, the young people returning to the post by moonlight, stopping for refreshments and a pleasant hour at the club. In the party were Lieut. and Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. McNear, Mrs. Rutherford, Misses Larned, Bush and Kistson, Captain McGrew and Lieutenants Larned, Forbes, Murray, Waite and Byrnes.

Mrs. O'Brien entertained the little girls of the garrison Tuesday afternoon in honor of Mrs. McNear's small daughter, Janice, whose guests were Peggy Edwards, Madeleine Hopson, Katherine and Louise Twyman, Elizabeth and Janet Justice, Elizabeth Davis and Hulet Wiley. Pretty favors and delicious ice cream and cake made it an ideal party for the little ones. Lieutenants Milburn and Fenchet were dinner guests of Lieutenant Wilbur, of Camp Otis, Monday. Lieutenants Murray, Byrnes and Waite, of the bachelor mess, entertained Misses Sargent and Larned at dinner Tuesday, with Mrs. Rutherford as chaperon. Mrs. Frith was hostess on Wednesday for the Ladies' Auction Club. High score for the month was won by Mrs. Faison.

Miss Henshaw spent her Easter vacation with relatives in Panama, and Miss Taylor has been entertained in a number of homes in the post during the week, being the guest of Mrs. Hopson, Mrs. Twyman, Mrs. Wills and others. The American Minister, Mr. Price, gave a luncheon at the Tivoli Thursday for Misses Kittson and Bush and Mrs. Croxton, from Empire, and later the whole party enjoyed a delightful swim at Bella Vista Beach. Mrs. Hopson, Mrs. Lewis and Miss Taylor spent Thursday at Miraflores with the officers who are on lock duty there, and the trip was an intensely interesting one, as one of the locks was empty and they had a splendid view of it, as well as all the workings of the locks, besides they enjoyed a few hours of crab fishing.

Mrs. Edwards and children were week-end guests at Gatun, where Captain Edwards is now on lock duty. Billy Hopson and Cornell Bugbee spent Thursday and Friday at Miraflores. On Friday Mrs. Wills gave the boys a jolly picnic at the reservoir, in honor of her small son, Billy, who was ten years old that day. What wonderful appetites they displayed and how that supper out in the country was enjoyed by Peter Stewart, Richard Moss, Wilford Twyman, Noble Wiley, Billy Davis and Billy Willis!

Major General Wood arrived Saturday on the S.S. Aban-garez, and is the guest of Gen. and Mrs. Goethals, at their home at Balboa Heights. The Army was largely in evidence at the Hotel Washington on Saturday, the arrival of General Wood bringing over the high officials to that side of the isthmus. Lunching at the hotel were Generals Goethals, Wood and Edwards and General Edwards's staff and Colonel Chamberlain. Other Army people lunching there were Lieut. and Mrs. Eddy, Miss Wood, and Miss Marcia Eddy, from Fort Amador.

For the work performed by himself and the enlisted men, forming a patrol under his command, during the recent riot in Panama, Lieut. George W. Ederly has received a letter of commendation from Brig. Gen. C. R. Edwards, who said: "I am satisfied that had not Lieutenant Ederly formed the line of soldiers and then sensibly retired to Canal Zone limits, the riot would have assumed larger proportions, with several deaths resulting therefrom." Colonel Morton, in an endorsement, adds: "You all acted with coolness and good judgment under most trying conditions. The names of the members of your patrol, who share this commendation with you, are

Corpls. Timothy B. Lundrigen and Joseph Barton, Privts. A. D. Sanders, F. J. McShane, Jacob Stoker, Edgar Clayton, Tobias Anderson, James R. Sutton and Carl Brown, all of Co. F, 5th Infantry."

## WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

U.S. Navy Yard, Washington, D.C., April 6, 1915.

With the beginning of Easter week the sail loft in the navy yard was the scene of the largest and most brilliant ball of the season. The Army and Navy League have every reason to be proud of the success of last evening. The boxes were sold out long since, and the smart set of Washington was well represented. In the receiving line with Mrs. Garrison and Mrs. Daniels were Mrs. Emerson Liscum, Mrs. Eberle, Mrs. George Barnett. The Marine Band played spirited music through the evening. The box holders were the Admiral of the Navy and Mrs. Dewey, Mrs. Emerson Liscum, Mrs. Henry Lodge, Mrs. Hale, Miss Kibby, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Lincoln, Col. and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Brownson, Capt. and Mrs. Theodore Baldwin, Commissioner of Patents and Mrs. Thomas Ewing, Miss Gillette. The Commandant of the Navy Yard and Mrs. Eberle entertained at a dinner before the ball in honor of the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels and for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Gheen, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lansing, Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Knapp, Mrs. Sheldon Evans, Mrs. F. B. Moran, Miss Mildred North, Paymaster General McGowan, Mr. Charles N. Gregory and Mr. Edward Eberle.

The marriage of Miss Genevieve Walsh, daughter of Senator and Mrs. T. F. Walsh, of Montana, to Paymaster Emmett C. Guder, U.S.N., occurred at the Highland Hotel, Washington, April 5, 1915, at five o'clock p.m. Mrs. W. W. Dixon, of Montana, gave a large luncheon at the New Willard for Miss Walsh and Paymaster Guder on Saturday. Mrs. Dixon had as her guests to meet Miss Walsh and Paymaster Guder, Mrs. Goldthwaite, Misses Burleson, Calvo, Wilson, Anderson, Logan, Graham, Gracie, Fisher, Griggs, Mrs. George Hoag, Lieutenants Todd and Lee, of the Mayflower, Captains Goldthwaite, Locke, Dr. Wheeler, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Lefevre, Mr. Carter, Mr. Pearson Loose, Mr. Osgood and Lieutenant Dinger. Paymaster Guder entertained the wedding party on board the U.S.S. Mayflower at a dinner-dance on Saturday evening, April 3. His guests were Representative and Mrs. Guder, Representative and Mrs. J. W. Langley, Dr. and Mrs. Lorin Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Forney, Comdr. and Mrs. R. L. Berry, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Kurtz, Ensign and Mrs. Byrd, Mrs. Dixon, Mrs. Hibbard, Mrs. Tigebon, Misses Sherry, Dennett, Trimble, Berthoff, Owen, Peary, Anderson, Mr. Lane, Mr. Wayne Johnson, Mr. Robnett, Mr. Loose, Lieutenant Commander Enoch, U.S.N., Lieut. D. A. Weaver, U.S.N., Dr. Frank Schultz, Surg. L. H. Wheeler, U.S.N., Lieutenants Todd and Lee, U.S.N., Ensigns E. D. Langworthy and R. Gatewood, U.S.N. The Mayflower band played dance music throughout the evening.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Garrison had as their guest of honor in their box at the Army and Navy League ball Mrs. George Leary, of New York, their house guest for the Easter season. The Army and Navy Club dinner-dances will be resumed on Thursday of this week. Entertaining parties at the last one of these parties, which occurred on the evening of March 25, were Surg. Gen. and Mrs. Gorgas, Major Persons, Captain Marsh, Captain Schindel, Dr. Wells, Capt. George R. Clarke, Lieutenant Mears, Colonel Perkins, Major Donaldson, Mr. H. H. Brown, Colonel Borden, Lieutenant Commander Richardson, Captain Wilson, Lieut. R. S. Field, Senator Martine, Dr. Ransdell, Major and Mrs. Persons had as their dinner guests Col. and Mrs. McCulloch, Major and Mrs. Gilchrist, Major and Mrs. Miller, Major and Mrs. Noble, Major and Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Lyster.

## PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD.

Portsmouth Navy Yard, April 13, 1915.

The Portsmouth Navy Yard has gained in manufacturing to the extent of nearly \$500,000 in the past five years. In 1909 the yard did but \$53,000 worth of manufacturing, while in 1914 the manufacturing amounted to \$533,000. Last month manufacturing to the value of \$79,000 was turned out by the local mechanics and the yard is steadily gaining. The revenue gained along this line is far ahead of the proceeds from ship repairs, exceeding this department last year by \$150,000.

Chief Btsn. William L. Hill, U.S.N., commanding the prison ship Southern, is passing an extended stay at Hot Springs, Va. Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller, U.S.N., until recently attached to this yard as head of the rigging loft, has been detached from the Chester and ordered to command the tug Patuxent, at Norfolk. Mr. Muller's family is still residing in Kittery. Chief Btsn. Thomas James, U.S.N., recently married to Miss Josephine Corcoran, of this city, has been ordered to command the tug Peoria. Chief Carp. Frank M. Smith, U.S.N., is confined to his home in Kittery with pneumonia.

The accounts of the cruiser Tacoma have been transferred to the auxiliary pay office, which is in charge of Paymr. E. H. Cope, U.S.N., and hereafter all clerical business of the ship will be conducted by the pay office force.

Through the efforts of Naval Constr. E. C. Hamner, jr., U.S.N., the contract for boat chests is still held at this yard, instead of being transferred to the New York Yard, as was the intention of the Navy Department. Constructor Hamner demonstrated that the local yard was fully capable of making the chests as well as the New York Yard, if not better.

## NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., April 7, 1915.

Mrs. Monroe Kelly has returned from Savannah, Ga., where she was the guest of Miss Vera Palmer. Mrs. Richard McIlwaine and daughter, Miss Ellen Maury, are visiting in Suffolk, Va. Mrs. Jeffers, who spent some time in Warrenton, Va., is here, the guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. N. Jeffers. Mr. and Mrs. Charles McI. Tunstall, accompanied by their sister, Mrs. Louis H. Maxwell, spent last week in Pinehurst, N.C. Mrs. Reed M. Fawell has taken an apartment in the Graydon Court, to be with Lieutenant Fawell, attached to the Jarvis.

Regular hops were resumed in Building 16 yesterday, music being furnished by the Marine band; Mrs. Cecil Baker received the guests, who were Admiral and Mrs. Beatty, Surg. and Mrs. Shiffert, Ensign and Mrs. F. U. Lake, Lieut. and Mrs. Abram Claude, Mrs. Billisly Hudgins, Mrs. W. G. Briggs, Misses Zahm, Flo Hope, Helen Heller, of Kansas City, Aileen Shiffert, Virginia Cassell, Rosalie Martin, Lois Barkdale, Emily Beatty, Isabelle Dean, Madeline Schmidt, Mildred Cobb, Ensign A. C. Bennett, Richard H. Booth, Lieuts. R. H. English, Louis E. Fagan, jr.; J. F. S. Norris and Civil Engr. Carl A. Bostrom.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving Holly and little daughter, of Hartford, Conn., are spending Eastertide with Mrs. Holly's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Sharpe. Mrs. John G. Quinby left last week for Rochester, N.Y., to be the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot V. Castle. Messrs. Richard Hollyday, jr., and King Hollyday, guests of their parents, Civil Engr. and Mrs. R. C. Hollyday, for the Eastertide, have returned to the University of Pennsylvania and the Cathedral School, Washington, D.C. Mrs. J. W. Brumby, guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Frank H. Brumby, leaves this week for her home in Athens, Ga. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles O. Ross, of New York, are guests of Mrs. Ross's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James G. Simmons, Raleigh avenue.

Miss Dorothy Pickrell returned from Annapolis Friday. Mrs. Frank E. Beatty, who visited in Washington, returned to the yard Wednesday. Mrs. Percy K. Robottom spent part of last week at the Chamberlin, Old Point. Miss Harriet Seales had an informal Easter dance on the Franklin yester-

day. Med. Dir. Remus M. Persons, retired, who has been staying in Portsmouth for a short time, returned to Washington Thursday. Lieut. and Mrs. Archer M. E. Allen are members of a house party at Virginia Beach for ten days. Comdr. Urban T. Holmes and P.A. Surg. Paul T. Dessex, of the Vestal, are on leave in Washington. Comdr. Wat T. Cluverius left Saturday to spend part of Easter with his family in Washington. Miss Julia Ward has returned from Washington, where she was the guest of her nephew-in-law and niece, Lieut. Comdr. Fritz L. Sandoz, retired, and Mrs. Sandoz.

Miss Rosa Perkins leaves this week to be the guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Kenneth S. Perkins, Fort Sill, Okla. Mrs. George Williams and baby leave this week to join Captain Williams in New Mexico, where he is stationed. Miss Kate Cooke, sister of Mrs. Harry N. Cooke, leaves the latter part of the month for France to join the Red Cross Society in hospital work. Miss Harriet Seales will be a member of a house party at Virginia Beach this week. Mrs. Clifford Millard is spending the Eastertide in New York.

A party of forty college girls and teachers from Tennessee were interested visitors to the North Dakota Friday, the courtesies of the ship being extended by Capt. Ridley McLean and Comdr. Wat T. Cluverius.

The Marine rifle range at Winthrop, Md., was reopened yesterday; two companies are expected to leave here for practice this week.

The monthly smoker at St. Helena was held Tuesday evening. The "stunt" of the evening was a glove contest between two little "ebony cherubs," "Rosebud" Crocker and "Rastus" Hill, of Berkeley; the three rounds they pulled off kept everyone in an uproar; at the end of the third round, with their small black bodies wet with perspiration, it was declared a draw and both little "nigs" scampered away with every tooth in their heads shining like tombstones, convinced they were the heroes of the evening. On Thursday evening an attractive program was given at the Lyceum, Marine Barracks, consisting of singing, dancing, monologs, by E. W. Miller, J. W. Wooten and F. W. Brown; a four-round bout, by Privts. F. A. Bergren and D. Giovanni; moving pictures, slides and concerts, by the orchestra.

## PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 6, 1915.

Mrs. Thomas C. Kinkaid is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Ross, of Wynndfield, and has as her guest the Baroness Lily Von Winkler. Mrs. Kinkaid will join her husband in Washington, D.C., shortly, as he is now stationed there. Mrs. Nelson P. Vulte gave a delightful costume dance Monday evening, in honor of Mrs. Robert E. Hoyt and for Capt. and Mrs. Wilcox, Capt. and Mrs. Turner, Lieut. and Mesdames Shepard and Lutz, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Pryor, Constrs. and Mesdames Court and Bisset, Misses Katherine Welch and Eleanor Duval and Capts. E. A. Green, Ostermann, Torrey, Randolph Coyle, Beaumont and Capt. and Mrs. Williams.

Mrs. W. W. Smythe has left for Old Point, to meet her husband, who is returning on the Minnesota. Mrs. William L. Pryor entertained her bridge club Wednesday. Playing were Mesdames Cochran, Blythe, Welte, Fillmore, Court, Herman Bell, Mulford and Thomson. Mrs. H. B. Kelly spent a few days this week in Philadelphia. Mrs. Fred C. Coburn has returned to her home at the Easton yard after a fortnight's visit with Mrs. James Schoch, of this city. Mrs. Strothers Smith, who has spent the greater part of the winter in the South, is now visiting Mrs. Henry Williams at the Charleston, S.C., Navy Yard.

Mrs. Andrew B. Drum and her sister, Mrs. Gladys B. Ford, have returned from a short visit to Mrs. Drum, sr., in Washington, D.C. Miss Katherine Knight, of Newport, R.I., arrived on Wednesday for a brief visit with her brother-in-law and sister, Comdr. and Mrs. W. L. Pryor. She will continue her journey to Annapolis, where she will be the guest of Mrs. McCormick. Little Anne Gleaves, daughter of Capt. Samuel Gleaves, U.S.A., who has been critically ill with spinal meningitis, is now rapidly recovering. Naval Constr. and Mrs. E. G. Kintner, who have been living in Germantown for four years, are departing April 15 for Norfolk, Va., where Constructor Kintner will take up his new duties.

Mrs. F. C. Barker, wife of Captain Barker, of the Connecticut, is stopping at the Normandie, in West Philadelphia. Mrs. W. B. Caperton and Miss Marguerite Caperton have returned from Atlantic City and are now at their apartments at the Rittenhouse. Col. and Mrs. L. W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C., had dinner Wednesday in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Grove, of Germantown.

Mrs. Guy A. Bisset and Mrs. Ralph L. Shepard gave a tea Friday, in honor of Mrs. Allen Caperton, of Richmond, Va. Mrs. Wade Jolley and Mrs. Charles A. Lutz served, assisted by Mrs. Samuel Bogan. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Jonas Ingram gave a dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel Payne, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Weymouth and Mr. William Hollenback and Miss Hollenback. Mrs. Reynolds, of Germantown, gave a farewell lunch Friday in honor of Mrs. Edwin G. Kintner. Lieut. and Mrs. W. L. Pryor gave a small dance on Monday evening for Miss Katherine Knight, of Newport, R.I. Among the dancers were Lieut. and Mrs. Cochran, Capt. and Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Ludlow, of Troy, N.Y., Misses Sophie and Barbara Bispham, Edith and Helen Gillette, Marjorie Edwards, Dorothy Bennerman, Lieutenant Starr, Ensign Marvell, Abbott McClure, Julian Fleming, T. A. Edwards, Burke Edwards, Bryce and Jack Blynn and Lieutenant Davidson.

## IN AND AROUND THE BOSTON NAVY YARD.

Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., April 13, 1915.

The bal masqué given in the armory at the navy yard by the ladies of the Massachusetts Auxiliary of the Navy Relief Society, April 9, was a brilliant affair. Many civilians and officers and ladies from the neighboring Army posts were present in varied and effective costumes, and the scene presented on the ball room floor was an ever shifting one of beauty and artistic triumph in costume as well as that often bordering upon the grotesque and ludicrous when clowns and pierrots, cowboys and pirates mingled with court ladies and Colonial dames. Among the merry masqueraders from the navy set, Mrs. William J. Baxter, as a stately and beautiful French marquise, drew around her a little court of admirers. Mrs. Roscoe C. Bulmer, in "lavender and old lace," with powdered hair and stately grace, made a charming Colonial dame. Mrs. Yancey Williams, as a Swiss maid, with flaxen braids, danced merrily with Spanish cavaliers and representatives of all nations. Miss Evelyn Williams, as the demure Puritan maid, Priscilla, yet tripped away the hours lightly with many a pierrot and troubadour. Sweet Janice Meredith had stepped out from a bygone century, and, in dainty, be-ruffled gown and her own auburn curls, in the person of Miss Heather Baxter, bestowed her smiles and favors upon waiting and eager swains. Her sister, Miss Margaret Baxter, as the cutest of Dutch Johanns, was none the less sought in the dance. Miss Elizabeth Chase, daughter of Captain Chase, of the Virginia, was a smiling and picturesque Chinese coolie, whose Eastern footgear retarded for not one moment the flying feet of their owner. Of all the gypsies that ever roamed the free world over, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Roberts were the most picturesque. Paymaster Hagner, as a handsome and virile young cowboy, was glimpsed in the mazes of the dance with daintily gownned maids of Colonial days. "I am going a-milking, sir," said Miss Kittelle, daughter of Captain Kittelle, a blythe, young milkmaid, swinging her milk pail. Lieutenant Daniels, in hunting garb, and Mrs. Daniels, in effective peasant costume, were seen chatting with pirates, clowns, French chefs and English squires, while in jaunty velvets and gaily-colored sashes Lieutenant Speicher strolled among groups of laughing Spanish girls and dark-eyed Turkish ladies.

Mrs. Rush, wife of the Commandant, although unable to be present on account of recent illness, contributed to the success of the evening by attention to details that resulted in an unusually good and well served supper. The proceeds cleared from the entertainment for the benefit of the Navy Relief Society amounted to considerably over \$200.



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of these tests demonstrated the suitability of this coal for naval use, and the opening of this field to rail transportation to tidewater is therefore a matter of great importance to the Navy Department, which ships annually about 100,000 tons of coal from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. The present freight rate is from \$7 to \$8 a ton, but the opening of the Alaskan railway should make it possible to ship coal from the Matanuska field at a price so much lower as to make the annual saving in the cost of coal for the Navy of great moment.

Parole regulations for the military prisons and disciplinary barracks will shortly be made public by The Adjutant General of the Army. Great care is being exercised in preparing them as The Adjutant General is very much interested in this feature of Army prison reform. So far as possible the parole regulations of the Federal prisons prepared by the Department of Justice will be followed. To secure a parole it will be necessary for some civilian to stand sponsor for the prisoner and provide employment for him, giving the military authorities assurances that the paroled prisoner will have an opportunity to re-establish himself. Such prisoners will be required to keep within a certain area and to make monthly reports to the Adjutant General's Department. Before being paroled prisoners must conform to a certain standard of good conduct and give evidence of a genuine intention to reform.

Instructions were sent out from Washington, D.C., April 14, 1915, to all parts of the world where the United States is officially represented for the observance of the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Abraham Lincoln April 15. President Wilson had issued an executive order directing that, as a tribute to the memory of the martyred President, the day be observed by the closing of the executive offices of the United States, and that the Stars and Stripes be displayed at half-mast upon all Federal buildings, on all forts, military posts and naval stations, on all vessels of the United States, and upon all American embassies and consulates. In addition, the owners and masters of all United States merchant ships were requested to display the national flag at half-mast.

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**THE NAVY AND ITS SECRETARY.**

We regret to see it stated that the Secretary of the Navy is persuaded that Rear Admiral Fiske has been furnishing information to a Service paper "which reflects the views of Army and Navy officers as a whole" and "has been outspoken in its recent issues in criticism of the Secretary's policies." Admiral Fiske has certainly furnished the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL with valuable information, but it was information contained in the Admiral's testimony before a committee of Congress, and open to all the world. If we have been able to interpret that information more intelligently than others, and to understand its significance better, it is because the association of this paper with the Navy for over half a century has given its editor a wide personal acquaintance with its officers, so that he has been able to understand and rightly interpret Navy opinion. No man in the Navy is more competent than Admiral Fiske to enlighten us, but with all respect to the Admiral and to the Secretary, we did not require information from him, for there are many little birds that have been whispering into our ears. What we have said has been a sort of composite picture of Navy opinion, and if we should express it in the language in which it has come to us in some cases it would blister the paper upon which it was written.

All the criticism that has been directed against him has not in the least disturbed the Secretary of the Navy. He is firmly convinced that his policy is for the best interests of the Navy and the country, and the most bitter denunciations of his administration have not shaken his faith in the ideas that he is putting into effect. Whatever may be said against the Secretary, it cannot be charged that he loses his temper. He is perhaps the most tolerant of criticism of any Secretary that has ever been at the head of the Department. He enjoys the keen shafts of ridicule that have been directed against him as much as his opponents do. Often Navy officers find the Secretary at his desk reading with evident enjoyment some of the clever editorial attacks that are being made upon the policy of his administration. Opposition does not in the least worry Mr. Daniels, and there is a suspicion in the minds of some officers who are associated with him that he enjoys it. He believes that he is right and enjoys a fight with his antagonists. He may be in error, but he has sublime faith in the belief that time will eventually vindicate him.

That Navy officers are in a measure responsible for the conditions of which they complain is shown by the prize essay of the Naval Institute, 1915, quoted from on page 1032 of this number. The conditions described by the essayist explain, in part at least, the demand in the Navy for a general staff. We quite understand the difficulties the Secretary has found in carrying out his undoubtedly amiable and well intended purposes, and from our point of view his chief offense has been the exercise of zeal without knowledge. We commend to him the wisdom of the Chinese physician who refused to apply the system of acupuncture to the French missionary, the Abbé Huc, who was ill unto death. "We know," said this wise doctor to his associate in a medical consultation, "what is inside a Chinaman, but how do we know what is inside this outside barbarian?"

**POSSIBLE CAUSES OF FRICTION.**

Gustavus Vassar Fox, declared by one of the Cabinet of his day the ablest man in the Lincoln Administration, was a graduate of the Naval Academy. He had experience at sea and served during the Civil War as Assistant Secretary of the Navy and thoroughly understood the genius of the Navy. "Sailors, you know," wrote Mr. Fox, "are conservative and impatient, slow to change old ideas and restless under efforts necessary to reach perfection, but when the hour of trial comes they will not disappoint the just expectations of the country." To enable them to meet fully this expectation they need in time of peace the constant, persistent and intelligent training, individually and in co-operative action, which keeps them in a condition of instant readiness for emergencies. To demand of them work foreign to their mission, or work that deprives them in any measure of the training their efficiency requires, is as unwise as it would be to require a doctor or a lawyer or a clergyman to devote the time required to keep him *au courant* with his profession to what, from the uninstructed point of view, might seem to be some more necessary occupation. You may beat the sword into a plowshare and the spear into a pruning-hook when war becomes no more, but you cannot plow with the sword or prune with the spear, and the attempt to devote these weapons of war to unintended uses deprives them of value for the work for which they are intended.

Giving our amiable Secretary full credit for what he has accomplished in some ways for the benefit of the Navy, which we have not neglected to do, we think he has failed to avail himself properly of naval knowledge



and experience and to give due heed to the advice based upon such knowledge and experience. For instance, the New York Tribune says: "Naval officers are practically a unit for the increase of the enlisted force to the extent of 15,000 men, as recommended by the General Board. On no point, in opposition to this increase, has the obstinacy of the Secretary proved so unyielding. The Secretary was told in advance of the stand unanimously taken by the General Board in favor of the increase. His reply was to send for Rear Admiral Fiske. He instructed the Admiral to inform the General Board that its duties were to recommend such policies as had already been approved by himself and no others; furthermore, that he (the Secretary) would refuse to sanction or to publish such other policies as the board might suggest."

"Admiral Fiske thereupon, according to a naval officer in possession of the facts, withdrew to his own office. There he thought the matter over, and, reaching his conclusion, returned and informed the Secretary flatly that he must refuse to deliver such a message. Any such order from the Secretary, said Rear Admiral Fiske, would be extra legal, would amount, in effect, to the abolition of the duties of the General Board as defined by Congress, and if the Secretary still wished such a message to be delivered he would deliver it himself."

This explains but one of many causes of friction which have disturbed the harmony of action and opinion between the Secretary and the officers of the Service he directs, and such harmony is of the highest importance to the efficiency of the Navy. A reference to previous articles in this paper will make clear some of the other causes of the present regrettable conditions which tend to lessen that most important factor in naval efficiency, *esprit de corps*. This subtle spirit is as difficult to explain to a certain class of civilians, of which we have an overplus in this country, as it is to explain the harmonies of music to one without the receptive ear.

A serious disagreement between the Secretary of the Navy and an officer of the Navy or any class of Navy officers is so contrary to precedent, so opposed to Navy traditions of silent submission, that the cause of it should be inquired into, for it is a matter that deeply concerns the country. The attempt to account for current criticism of Mr. Daniels on the theory that this criticism is excited by disappointed manufacturers of war material has not the slightest warrant in fact. We chance to know that an attempt was made to enlist this class of merchants in the current attempt to arouse public opinion to our military needs and they one and all flatly refused to have anything to do with it. They are too busy selling their products to foreign governments to have any present concern as to what the United States Government may do. No one is in a better position than we are to know of an "armament ring," about which there is so much loose talk, if there were such a ring; but in our experience of over half a century we have never had the slightest evidence of the existence of such a ring. When we challenge the evidence we are met by a repetition of the misstatement. There are many papers whose character would explain this, but such is not the case with the New York Evening Post, one of the most persistent offenders in this matter against the law of justice which condemns baseless slander.

There is more truth in the statement by Mr. John P. Gavit, managing editor of the Evening Post, that Secretary Daniels "irritated the officers by coddling the enlisted men, and convincing both that he was hostile to the officers. This awakened the anger and contempt of all the believers in caste of all kinds and set naval officers to gabbling about the 'demoralization of the Navy.'" The "caste" which is referred to thus contemptuously is simply the respect for rank and discipline without which no military organization can exist, and the lack of which in the quasi-military organizations that have cursed this country has laid upon us the heaviest possible burden, in proportion to the results accomplished, in the lives of brave men, in the tears of widows and orphans, and in the enormous and unnecessary waste of treasure.

#### PLANS FOR NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

To discuss plans for the reorganization of the Navy under the act of Congress creating the office of Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Fletcher has been summoned to Washington. The Secretary of the Navy intended to visit the fleet this week, but other matters interfered, and he decided to have Admiral Fletcher come to Washington instead. Admiral Fletcher is expected to arrive in Washington on April 17. As we have previously stated, the Secretary will offer the position of Chief of Naval Operations to Admiral Fletcher, but will not insist upon his taking the place, realizing that the Admiral could not accept the appointment without a great personal sacrifice. He has been admiral of the Atlantic Fleet scarcely long enough to purchase a new uniform. The material difference between the salary of the commander-in-chief of a fleet and that of the Chief of Naval Operations impresses the Secretary with the idea that a mistake was made when the rank of the Chief of Operations was not fixed at admiral. In administrative affairs the Chief of Operations will have direction of the admirals of the fleets, yet under the law he will only have the rank of rear admiral. It would not be surprising if the law is amended to give the Chief of Operations the rank of admiral by the same system that the rank of rear admiral is given to the chiefs of bureaus. As all of the plans for the fleet up to June 1 have been prepared, the Secre-

tary sees no reason why a new scheme of organization in the Department should be put into effect before that date. In formulating his plans for installing the Chief of Naval Operations, the Secretary of the Navy has been holding numerous conferences with Admiral Dewey, Rear Admiral Fiske, Rear Admiral Winslow and Captain Winterhalter. His tentative schemes have also been submitted to the chiefs of bureaus.

In all probability the report on a Marine Corps personnel bill will recommend the provision of two brigadier generals for the corps. It is understood that the Secretary of the Navy has about concluded to approve this recommendation, although the instructions to the board limited it to a very small increase in the cost of maintaining the personnel of the corps. For a number of years the commandants of the Marine Corps have asked for brigadier generals for the corps. A majority of the requests have been for three brigadier generals, and this would not be too many to give the corps a well balanced organization. If the corps was organized like any army it would be entitled to at least three brigadiers. In all large expeditionary forces colonels are placed in command of brigades, and there is no reason why the commanders of the brigades should not have the appropriate rank for their detail. Recently the Coast Artillery Corps of the Army has been organized along this line, with brigadier generals in command of districts which approximately contain brigades.

The purpose of the Secretary in giving Navy enlisted men opportunity to study and to prepare themselves for entrance to Annapolis and for examinations for commissions in the Pay Corps is to attract a better class of young men to the Navy. He thinks that this feature of his administration will induce a higher and more ambitious class to take the examination for commissions in the corps. The Secretary is determined not to open the way for a civilian to take the examination for commission in the Navy. All the future vacancies in the Marine Corps will be filled from the Naval Academy. No civilian examinations will be held either for the Marine Corps or the Navy Pay Corps. The Pay Corps will also be opened to graduates from Annapolis, and the Secretary expects to use Naval Academy graduates who have slight physical disabilities in filling vacancies in the corps, as well as giving worthy enlisted men an opportunity to pass examination. He intends to adhere strictly to a policy of requiring strong endorsements from their commanding officers for enlisted men who wish to be examined. The Secretary believes that eventually there will be at least fifteen enlisted men at Annapolis taking the course at the Naval Academy. There are at present eighty enlisted men who are studying for the Annapolis examination. He is of the opinion that from this list most of the vacancies authorized for the enlisted men will be filled. The fact that eighty enlisted men are studying for the Naval Academy, in the opinion of the Secretary, cannot but have a beneficial effect upon the Navy. Those who do not qualify for the examination will be better fitted for promotion to the grades of warrant or petty officer. This is in effect part of the Secretary's educational system for the Navy.

#### THE ANNIVERSARY OF APPOMATTOX.

The fiftieth anniversary of the surrender of General Lee to General Grant at Appomattox on April 9, 1865, called out many tributes to the splendid qualities of both the victorious and vanquished commanders. The passage of this anniversary closes the chapter of half-century celebrations of the Civil War which have been so frequent in our country since 1911, for the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia practically closed the great war. These were the first great anniversary observances of the leading events in that gigantic conflict, as stupendous for this country as the present struggle is momentous for Europe. No future celebrations will be able to demonstrate the restored unity like those of these last four years, which have drawn together in brotherly concord the soldiers of the gray and the blue. Such a reunion as that at Gettysburg in 1913 could happen but once in our history. It proved that which will need no further proof as the years roll by.

Two elements in the surrender at Appomattox loom large in the retrospect of half a century. They are the magnanimous terms granted by Grant and the decision of Lee not to engage in guerrilla warfare, but, having been beaten in open and manly conflict, to accept the inevitable and do all he could to build up the section whose idol he had been. The generous act of Grant did much to lessen the bitterness of the South, which was the most marked immediately after the war, before the passage of any considerable time had enabled the Confederates to adjust their sentiments to the status of defeat. No one perhaps can accurately judge now how much longer the reconciliation of the sections would have taken if Grant had imposed terms of severity or harshness. Just as the opening of the war brought its crisis so did the ending, and a greater part of the welfare of the Union depended upon the silent soldier's note to General Lee at Appomattox than may have been dreamed of by those who were actors in that memorable scene.

It may be that even Grant himself did not know the importance of the gentleness of spirit he there displayed to the future of the Republic. To him there could have come no prophetic pictures of the dark days of Reconstruction and the fresh trials which the vanquished would have to endure in the restorative period of their territory;

but still it is permitted us at this time to believe that no great soul is entirely ignorant of the weight of the burden it has to carry and that to it may be given visions of what is to come that may be denied to those of lesser mould. May it not be that Destiny, which had placed the chaplets of victor upon the brow of the quiet soldier of Galena, had somewhere laid upon him the consciousness of the mighty task of securing peace toward which his sword had done so much to cleave a path?

Highly significant of the non-partisan character of the present interest in increasing the military defenses of the country was the recent reception of Secretary of War Garrison at the Democratic Club of Westchester County, N.Y. The warmth and heartiness with which his arguments for making our national defenses adequate to the needs of the times were received were no more spontaneous and generous than during his visit some weeks ago to the Republican Club of New York city. This is the exact position, wholly outside politics, that their friends have been eager to have the Services occupy and have long labored to bring about. Still more important and expressive of the broader view which all classes of Americans are taking in matters of national military protection was the positive stand that Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, takes. Mr. Gompers's announcement that organized labor appreciated the national necessity for defense leaves the "little army and navy movement" unidentified with any large political party and confined to amiable pacifists and unreasoning sentimentalists. The genuineness of Mr. Gompers's belief in the need of better military defenses is shown by his inability to understand the attitude of the soldier toward war. When in one of his answers to questions by our correspondent, which are given in full on page 1033, he said that the soldier is filled with a desire to practice his profession just like the physician or the lawyer, Mr. Gompers showed his lack of intimate knowledge of the historical influence of the great soldiers of our country upon war. Instead of soldiers desiring war, they have shown themselves to be most uniformly and most practically opposed to war. Our history shows that men like Grant, Sherman and others always lifted up their voices against war and urged military training and a proper army and navy that the country might be spared the trials of war. A soldier no more desires war that he may have an opportunity to practice his profession than a physician desires to spread disease germs that he may have larger opportunities to practice or a lawyer urges litigation that he may be called into court. Mr. Gompers, like other well meaning people, believes that the soldier's duty is for war only, not realizing that one of his greatest values is that of being one of many armed and living guarantees of his country that it will use force, if necessary, to protect its rights, and that he thus prevents war as the strong man armed who, according to Scripture, keepeth his goods in peace.

Important changes in the War Department's policy relative to foreign service will shortly be announced; one of the most important being the requirement that officers take their turn in foreign service according to the roster. At present officers are frequently allowed to go on foreign service before they are due. A stop will be put to the application by officers for assignment to the Philippines or other foreign possessions before their turn under the roster. Service on the border will be equalized. Officers coming from desirable details in northern climates will be sent to the border whenever there are vacancies for them in the 2d Division, or in organizations stationed on the border. The Secretary of War thinks that in some respects the border service is harder than duty in the Philippines, while it affords a better training than duty at any other place. There is no other place where officers and enlisted men are receiving as good a training for war as in the 2d Division and on the border.

Instead of forcing an issue on the Philippine service provision of the Army Appropriation Act at present, it is understood that the Secretary of War will put the two years' provision into effect on Oct. 1 next, as provided in the act, and ask Congress to repeal it at the next session. The Secretary, it is stated, is convinced that Congress did not fully realize the scope and effect of the amendment, which practically provides for the control by Congress of the movements of troops. It is understood that the Secretary has assurances from some of the members who supported the amendment that they will favor its repeal at the next session, and thus avoid any clash between the Executive Department and Congress. Friends of the Army, both in and out of Congress, are of the opinion that this would be a happy solution of the unfortunate situation. There is no doubt that it is a dangerous precedent for the President and Secretary of War to surrender any of the prerogatives of the command of the Army to Congress. Nothing is so destructive of good military policy as to turn the command of the Army over to the legislative branch of the Government.

The pilot chart of the North Atlantic Ocean for April, 1915, issued from the U.S. Hydrographic Office at Washington, prints the currents in the Arctic and Antarctic Oceans, with attention to water temperature, color and formation of ice and other physical conditions, by Lieut. John C. Soley, U.S.N., retired, in charge of the Branch Hydrographic Office at New Orleans.



### PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The week has brought a decrease of activity in the eastern and an increase of activity in the western theater of war. Interest still centers, however, in the eastern, on account of the greater possibilities, not to say probabilities, which it seems to contain.

#### EASTERN THEATER.

The grand Russian invasion of Hungary appears to be checked, at least temporarily. There is unofficial talk of a suspension of operations until the melting of the snow, that corresponds to the withdrawal of the ships from the Dardanelles to await the arrival of land forces. The difficulties of the Carpathians, as well as those of the Dardanelles, must have been known to the Russians and their allies. Why did they accept them with every prospect of failure? If the passage of the Carpathians required that the snow be off the ground, and the forcing of the Dardanelles depended upon the co-operation of an army, why did the Russians go into the Carpathians with the snow over a man's head, and the French and British fleets into the Dardanelles without a soldier in support of them? These questions may perhaps be answered by asking another question: Why did the garrison of Peremyshl dash itself, before surrendering, upon the impregnable positions of its besiegers? Because with only three days more food it was in a desperate situation. On a larger scale the Russian army may be in a similar situation. It is not short of food, but there is reason for believing that it is straitened for ammunition and other munitions of war.

On April 13 the Germans announced that the Russian offensive, initiated on March 20, was brought to a halt, and on April 15: "The attacking strength of the Russians has perceptibly lessened." While on the 14th the Russians reported that the spring downpours had everywhere damaged the country roads. That the Russian offensive was beginning to weaken was to be expected.

The wonder is that it should ever have been what it was. The lessening of its wonderful strength may leave it still very formidable, at least defensively. If the Russians have gained no additional pass through the Carpathians, the Austrians have taken none from them. The Russian front still lies south of the five western passes: the Bartfeld, the Dukla, the Mezö-Laborcz, the Lupkow, the Irostock. But it does not give absolute possession of all these points. The Germans reported on March 15 that the endeavors of the Russians to get through the East Dukla (Mezö-Laborcz) Pass and the Lupkow Pass had not been successful. It may be doubted whether any but the two first mentioned—the Bartfeld and the Dukla, neither of which is traversed by a railroad—are of any appreciable use to the Russians. The four passes further east are the Uzsok, the Tucholka, the Beskid and the Wyszkow. Of these, the Uzsok and the Wyszkow may be considered as in dispute, but the others, as well as the railroad south of the Uzsok and through the Beskid, are in the undisputed possession of the Austrians.

The Russians reported on April 11 that the Austrians were continuing their offensive on Stryj, which is about forty miles from the Carpathian ridge by the railroad connecting Stryj with Beskid Pass. The Austrians have a force advanced to or beyond Skole, which is on the forementioned railroad about twenty miles from Stryj. In the region of Skole a common road branches off from the railroad to the Tucholka Pass, about six miles west of the Beskid. This may be considered as a counter to the Russian advance through the western passes. The Russians have made some progress towards countering this operation by moving from the west against the Austrian communications between Skole and the two forementioned passes, the Tucholka and the Beskid. They have a force at Koziowa, on the common road to the Tucholka, but the Germans have established themselves across that road on a height north of the village of Tucholka, which is about six miles south of Koziowa, with the evident object and apparent effect of blocking Russian progress to the Tucholka Pass or to the railroad. As an accessory to the Austrian offensive in this quarter an attempt was made on the 11th to advance in the direction of Zaleszczyki, on the north side of the Dniester, in Bukowina. This operation was not successful, except so far as it may have served as a diversion. According to Russian report, Czernowitz, the capital of Bukowina, has been almost destroyed by Austrian artillery fire, together with incendiary fire caused by it.

In Poland there has been some artillery duelling near Ossowetz. According to semi-official report, the Germans have resumed the bombardment of that place and have attempted to destroy a bridge by means of fire rafts, but without success. The Germans are generally holding their positions, if not a little more. On the 12th the Russians reported them pressing eastward from Mariampol.

#### SOUTHEASTERN THEATER.

The Russians reported on April 8 from the Caucasus that on the 6th they threw back the Turks "along the whole line between Olti and Artwin," both points in the Caucasus, from which it may be inferred that the Turks are still maintaining themselves in that Russian province. On the same day the Sultan of Turkey issued an irade authorizing his Minister of War to call out all men capable of bearing arms, nineteen years of age or over. Also on April 8 it was reported that several Turkish horsemen were seen hovering about Kantara, on the Suez Canal, and were driven off.

These men were probably scouts from a fraction of the 8th Turkish Army Corps stationed at Rafa, near the northern extremity of the Egyptian border. It may have been to impress this force by threatening its communications that on April 13 a French war vessel, with the co-operation of airships, bombarded the town of Gaza, about twenty miles northeast of Rafa.

On the 14th an army composed of 11,000 Turkish regulars and 12,000 Kurds and Arabs, with twenty-eight field pieces of artillery, attacked the British posts at Kurna, Ahwaz and Shaiba, in Southern Mesopotamia, and were repulsed.

#### WESTERN THEATER.

In Belgium nine bombs were dropped on Ostende by the French and a number on Poperinghe by the Germans. No harm seems to have been done by them.

On the 9th the Germans regained a footing on the south side of the Yser near Drei Grachten.

In France, French aviators dropped two bombs on Baillieu and a number on Vigneulles-Hattonchatel. German aviators dropped bombs on Cassell, Hazebrouck and Nancy. In the latter place two fires were started by the bombardment, but they were soon put out. The French exploded a mine near Armentieres, killing twenty-nine Germans. The Germans attacked without success at Hamel and Bois de Thiepoal, north of Albert. At Berry-au-Bac the French got possession of a German trench, but lost it. In return for the bombardment of

places in rear of their line the Germans bombarded Rheims with "Brandgranaten," fire grenades.

In the Champagne the Germans captured French trenches northwest of Le Mesnil and north of Beauséjour. The latter they are reported by the French to have lost. French attacks in the Argonne seem to have resulted in small gains, if any.

In the Woëvre district the French have been active in pressing the German lines. They report gaining complete possession of the plateau of Les Eparges, commanding Combrès. The Germans report the French attack as a failure. The French have probably gained some ground without forcing the Germans from their position. The same may be said as to the gains claimed by the French in the Bois d'Ailly, south of St. Mihiel, and in the Forêt de Mortmare, north of Flirey. The French penetrated the German line between Maizeroy and Marcheville, but were driven out.

They seem to have dispossessed the Germans of the village of Regniéville, west of Pont-à-Mousson, but to have been checked in an attempt to push northward from Flirey, west of Regniéville. They failed in an attack on Bezange-la-Grande, east of Nancy, near the German border; also in a night attack south of Hartmannsweilerkopf, in Alsace.

There are no signs of a weakening of the German hold on St. Mihiel, and therewith on the railroad running through it southward from Verdun.

#### OPERATIONS IN THE DARDANELLES.

Very little has been reported this week concerning the operations of the Allies in the Dardanelles, and what little has been made public is unofficial. The London Times's Mytilene correspondent telegraphed on April 15 that "heavy general rains are falling in the Eastern Aegean and there is no doubt they are preventing operations in the straits." The British torpedoboat destroyer Renard, it was reported, entered the Dardanelles April 13 on a scouting mission and ran up the strait at high speed for over ten miles, penetrating the waterway probably further than any of the British ships have yet done. A heavy fire was directed at her, but the destroyer, it is said, was not hit. The British battleship London, which followed the Renard into the strait, drew most of the enemy's fire. The batteries on the Asiatic side, especially the howitzers behind Eren-Keui, were reported active; but those on the European side it is said were quiet. The battery bombarded by the Triumph April 10 is apparently out of action permanently. Turkish advices claim that one British cruiser and a torpedoboat destroyer were seriously damaged by Turkish fire early in the week.

In a cable to the New York Herald of April 10 Admiral Bettolo, of the Italian navy, who has been Minister of Marine in several Italian Cabinets, is quoted as stating his belief that the Dardanelles can be forced and Constantinople captured. He admits, however, that the difficulties in the way of carrying out this project are naturally greater now than they were some years ago, because the defenses of the strait have been much improved under the supervision of German officers. The Admiral described at length the military and naval resources of the Turks, aided by the Germans, which he declared to be formidable. "Nevertheless," he continued, "warships can triumph in the end over land forces because the greater range of their guns enables them to destroy the coast batteries while they are in such a position that shells from the enemy's forts cannot reach them. One of the essentials to success in such an operation is the complete destruction of each fortification attacked and the annihilation of its garrison by the landing of troops."

#### NOTES OF THE WAR.

(Continued from page 1036.)

Great Britain's total casualties from the beginning of the war until April 11 are 139,347, according to announcement made in the House of Commons by Harold J. Tennant, Under Secretary of War. Mr. Tennant also announced that 1,546 soldiers in the ranks had been promoted to commissions since the beginning of the war.

The losses of the French armies in the present war up to Feb. 15 are estimated unofficially in a newspaper despatch from Paris as follows: Killed in action, 150,000; wounded, 245,000; prisoners, 300,000; disabled, 25,000; permanently disabled, 30,000.

The German War Office April 13 officially confirmed the report that thirty-nine English officers have been placed in a military prison. This step was taken in retaliation for the treatment accorded captured crews of German submarines by the British.

A Tribune despatch reports that in Austria raw sugar is being used in place of fodder, which is very scarce. More than 176,000,000 pounds of sugar have been placed at the disposal of the army, and the farmers have purchased approximately 45,000,000 pounds from the refineries of the empire.

An order is printed in the Italian Military Journal directing all army officers to dull the metal on their uniforms and the scabbards of their swords. This is a measure which usually is adopted on the eve of war.

The captain of the Dutch steamship Elisabeth, relative to the sinking of the American relief ship Harpalycé, supposedly by a German submarine in the North Sea, after delivering her cargo, said: "I was on the bridge of my ship a mile astern of the Harpalycé and could clearly see the flag of the American Relief Commission flying from the jibstay. Suddenly there was a cloud of smoke and a tremendous explosion. I put on full speed from the ship and then saw the periscope of a submarine within a hundred meters (about three hundred feet) of the Harpalycé going away from the sinking vessel." Mr. Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, said in an interview: "We have the distinct assurance of all the belligerents that steamships engaged in this errand of mercy will not be molested. Personally I think the disaster must have been caused by a mine."

The British government has offered "a full and ample apology" to the Chilean government for the sinking on March 14 in Chilean territorial waters of the German cruiser Dresden, the internment of which had already been ordered by the maritime governor of Cumberland Bay when two British cruisers attacked and sank her. This fact was made public April 16 in a White Paper, giving the texts of the Chilean note protesting against the sinking of the Dresden and the British government's reply. The British government in its reply expresses regret that a misunderstanding arose, and adds: "On the facts as stated in the communication of the Chilean

Minister, the British government is prepared to offer a full and ample apology to the Chilean government." It is, however, pointed out that according to the British information the Dresden "had not accepted internment, and still had her colors flying and her guns trained." The British reply continues: "If this is so, and if there were no means available for enforcing the decision of the Chilean authorities to intern the Dresden, she might obviously, had not the British ships taken action, have escaped again to attack British commerce. The captain of the Glasgow probably assumed, especially in view of the past action of the Dresden, that she was defying the Chilean authorities and abusing Chilean neutrality and was only waiting for a favorable opportunity to sail out and attack British commerce again. In view of the time it would take to clear up the circumstances and because of the Chilean communication the British government do not wish to qualify the apology that they now present to the Chilean government."

A Zeppelin airship, said to be Z-9, on April 15 dropped bombs in the night time on eleven towns in the Tyne district, and also tried to drop some on the tug Jupiter off Blyth. The net result of the raid was one woman and two men slightly hurt, one building destroyed by fire and three others damaged. It is said that Newcastle was undoubtedly the objective of the Zeppelin. All lights in homes and streets were extinguished an instant after a telephone message from Blyth, to the north, sent out the warning: "A Zeppelin is coming!" The German airship sought in vain for Newcastle, where the great Armstrong ordnance works are located. Another raid was made by two Zeppelins over the east coast of England just after midnight on April 16, dropping bombs on several towns, doing considerable damage to property. As far as has been ascertained up to the time of going to press only one person, a woman, was slightly injured. The airships dropped four bombs on Maldon, in Essex county, thirty miles northeast of London, but no damage resulted. Bombs also were dropped in the Heybridge Basin, two miles across the river. These set fire to some buildings. The airships went up the Blackwater River and over the marshes and circled around. At Lowestoft, on the North Sea, three bombs were dropped, considerable damage to house property in the center of the town resulting. A lumber yard also was set on fire. The window panes in many houses were shattered. Three horses belonging to the railway company were killed. Previously the aircraft had been above Southwold, twelve miles south of Lowestoft, and having missed striking that town with its missiles went on to Halesworth, eight miles inland. It then returned again to Southwold and dropped six bombs. According to the latest accounts, after leaving Lowestoft the aircraft passed over Harwich in the direction of Felixstowe.

#### CONFEDERATE SUBMARINE WARFARE.

John C. Stiles furnishes an account of the first Confederate "David" torpedoboat and Confederate submarine. He says:

"The 'Davids' were constructed of wood or iron, forty to sixty feet long, and seven feet beam at the center, the boiler forward and the engine aft, and between them a cuddy hole for captain and crew. The torpedo was on a spar, protruding from the bow, and could be raised or lowered at will by a line passing aft into the cuddy hole. When ready for action the boat was so well submerged that nothing was visible except her short smokestack, the hatch, combing and the torpedo stanchion.

"Lieut. W. T. Glassell, C.S.N., was placed in command of the first 'David,' which had been built at the expense of Theodore Stoney, of Charleston, and had with him C. S. Tombs, engineer of the ironclad Chicora; James Sullivan, fireman from the same ship, and J. W. Cannon, pilot of the Palmetto State. The night of Oct. 5, 1863, was slightly hazy, and shortly after nine o'clock the David was within 300 yards of the New Ironsides, and making directly for her when she was discovered by a sentry and hailed. Without replying Glassell kept on, and fired with a shotgun at the deck officer, who fell mortally wounded. The next moment the David struck the frigate, the torpedo exploded, the little craft plunged violently, and a deluge of water descended on her smokestack and hatchway. Her fires were extinguished and her machinery jammed.

"In the midst of a rattling fire of musketry from the Ironsides, Glassell directed his men to jump overboard and save themselves if possible, as it seemed the David would never move again. After having been in the water more than an hour Glassell was picked up by a boat of the enemy, and was put in confinement on the guardship Ottawa. Engineer Tombs started to swim down the harbor, but seeing the David was afloat and had drifted clear of the frigate he went up to her and found Pilot Cannon hanging alongside. Getting into the boat he fixed the engine, got up steam and headed for Charleston. Lieutenant Glassell was promoted to commander and Tombs to lieutenant for their participation in this affair.

"The 'fish' torpedoboat that destroyed the Housatonic was built at Mobile, Ala., in 1863. She had an arrangement of lateral fins, by which she supposedly could be submerged or brought to the surface at will. It proved very easy going down, but coming up was another matter, and from her first trial in Mobile, where the entire crew perished, until her final exploit, in Charleston Harbor, she went down six times, without coming up until raised from above. Her motive power was a hand propeller, worked by eight men, and she was intended to dive under a vessel dragging a torpedo, which would explode on contact with the hull or keel of the enemy, while the 'fish' would get away on the other side. She was provided with water tanks, which could be filled or emptied to increase or decrease her displacement, but there was no provision for a storage of air."

At Charleston Harbor, Feb. 17, 1864, the "fish" sunk the U.S.S. Housatonic. "But the victory was fatal to herself and crew. She went under to never rise, and the lives of all on board were sacrificed. After the war, when they were removing the wrecks off Charleston, the 'fish' was discovered lying on the bottom, 100 feet from the Housatonic, with her bow pointing towards that vessel.

"There is a monument on the Battery in Charleston, at the foot of Meeting street, with a tablet, giving the name of every man that took part in any attempt made by the 'fish.'"

The U.S. collier Ulysses, built at Sparrow's Point, Md., made fifteen knots on her speed trial off the Delaware Capes April 14. She also later in the day put to sea for a twenty-four hour continuous run. The collier is the



largest ever built by the United States. She is a twin screw steel ship, 536 feet in length. In the contract the Maryland Steel Company was required to have her make fourteen knots while carrying 12,000 tons of coal.

#### COLONEL ROGERS BIRNIE.

We gave a very full account last week of the invaluable services of Col. Rogers Birnie, U.S.A., who closed his useful career in the Ordnance Department April 5. On that date Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., sent to Colonel Birnie a letter recounting his services and expressing appreciation of them and of the high sense of honor and duty which has characterized Colonel Birnie during his long and useful career in the Army. In concluding this letter General Crozier says: "In mentioning these characteristics of your service I wish to specifically state that you have exhibited them in an unusual degree, and to add that you have received no reward for them other than the opportunity to continue to exhibit them in the public service. Your advancement has been no more rapid and no higher than that which marks the career of one who simply does not make failures. But your marked successes and the qualities which have attained them have secured for you unalterably the high reward of recognition upon the part of that large number of persons who know your career through having watched it, of your conspicuous merit as a public officer. Being still of undiminished strength of mind, body and spirit, I hope that you may have many years of such activity as you may care to exert in your own way, after your long years of well appreciated service in this department."

General Crozier gives an interesting account of Colonel Birnie's contributions to the science and art of gun construction, saying: "Following the advance made in this science and art by General Rodman there came, after our Civil War, a rather long period during which there was much uncertainty in the ordnance world as to the best method of constructing artillery, particularly of the more powerful type. In the Rodman guns good use was made of the principle of initial strain, and a better utilization was had of the strength of material throughout the entire thickness of the walls of heavy guns than had theretofore been possible, by a process which, although too crude to regulate accurately the degree of useful strain which was initially set up in the finished gun, nevertheless insured that this strain should be in the right direction, and such as to cause the whole wall of the piece to contribute effectively in resisting the pressure set up by the powder gases upon discharge of the piece. The process necessarily involved the use of cast guns, which in those days meant cast-iron, in practically all cases, since bronze was too soft and steel had not come into use. But during the period to which I am alluding better material than cast-iron fast became available. The manufacture of wrought iron improved, and the manufacture of steel advanced by leaps and bounds. The difficulty of securing sound steel castings of large size, however, discouraged the application of Rodman methods to the construction of cast steel guns, and constructors were impelled to seek to combine the advantage of initial strain and strength of material by a process in which guns were built up of concentric cylinders, of dimensions which the facilities of the times afforded, shrunk one upon another.

"By this method constructors were enabled to secure an additional advance to that afforded by the use of stronger materials, in that they were enabled to provide not only the character of useful strain which Rodman's interior cooling process had afforded for cast-iron guns, but also to regulate the amount of the strain, which the Rodman process was not sufficiently refined to accomplish. This regulation was effected by carefully prescribing the amount of shrinkage, that is the difference in diameter of the cylinders to be assembled; and the computation of this amount formed a new scientific study and received the attention of the best minds of that day. The first study was made in Europe and text-books concerning it were published. You were the first officer to utilize this study in the United States, and to apply modern methods to the construction of ordnance for this Government. In examining this study you became aware that it was not perfect, but contained errors which needed correction, in order that the theory resulting from it should agree with the actual results obtained in practice. By your own careful study you ascertained the errors, discovered the correction, reconstructed the theories, and experimentally proved the results, by which you scored a real and important advance, and contributed substantially and valuably to the establishment of the construction of ordnance upon a sound basis in the United States, and the extrication of the art from the fog of uncertainty, hesitation and indecision which was hanging like a pall over the efforts at defensive armament in this country, of which advantage was taken by various self-seeking promoters to urge their unsound projects as solutions for the elusive problems of gun construction, to which the correct answer was so difficult to see. The value of your service is appreciated by those who went through this troubled period with you, and the sufficiency of your solution is evidenced by the fact that it has not since been improved upon, and that the methods and formulas for the regulation of the shrinkage as applied to gun construction, which you established, are the ones in common use at the present day."

#### DECISIONS BY THE COMPTROLLER.

In reply to a question raised by the Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, the Comptroller decides that "there is no obligation on the part of the Government to furnish medical or hospital treatment to enlisted men of the Marine Corps at all times, and if they are absent from duty and away from the facilities furnished by the Government for such care when injured or taken ill they and not the Government must bear the expense of such medical attention as may be necessary."

In reply to a request from Paymr. Charles Morris, U.S.N., for a decision as to the pay of the 12th Company of Marines, the Comptroller says: "The 12th Company, U.S.M.C., is under orders for foreign shore service, but it does not appear that it can be regarded as in the performance of such service by going ashore at Deer Point, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, March 8, for target practice and returning aboard the U.S.S. Washington the following day. While Lieutenant Willcox was on March 2, 1915, detailed to temporary duty ashore at the American Legation, Port au Prince, Haiti, and returned to the U.S.S. Washington March 7, this appears to be only incidental to the voyage, the objective point apparently being Vera Cruz, Mexico. Both of the services hereinbefore mentioned were of such a temporary character that they in themselves would not entitle either

Lieutenant Willcox or the company to the foreign service increase contemplated by the Act of June 30, 1902 (8 Comp. Dec., 299)."

In reply to a request from Capt. R. B. Putnam, assistant paymaster, U.S.M.C., the Comptroller says: "The facts stated indicate that the advance base maneuvers at Culebra were in connection with the fleet, but that fact does not have the effect to place on sea duty the officers traveling on the transports to Culebra, where the maneuvers took place and were participated in by the marines on shore."

#### U.S. SUBMARINE F-4 DEFINITELY LOCATED.

The hull of the wrecked U.S. submarine F-4, which sank at Honolulu March 25, 1915, was definitely located on April 14 by Chief Gunner's Mate Frank Crilley, who went 288 feet under water and walked along the submarine. This depth is said to be a new world's diving record. Crilley found the F-4 lying on a smooth, sandy bottom, with no coral growths to impede hoisting operations. She lay on her starboard side, her bow pointing shoreward. Two parted lines were found attached to her. After Crilley reported, it was said, further observations probably would be made before an attempt is made to raise the vessel.

Crilley went down in an ordinary diving suit, and the recompression chamber designed to reduce pressure on the diver was not used. He was under the water two hours. It took five minutes for him to make the descent, and he was on the bottom twelve minutes. An hour and forty-five minutes was required to bring him to the surface in order to accustom him gradually to the change in air pressure.

Chief Gunner's Mate Crilley was one of four expert divers sent from the Brooklyn Navy Yard early in April to take up the effort of raising the F-4. The party was headed by Chief Gunner George D. Stillson, one of the Navy's best divers. Another member of the party was Gunner's Mate S. J. Drellishak, said to have held the record for deep diving with a descent of 274 feet. Fredolin Nielson was the fourth member of the expedition.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, commander of the First Subdivision, Pacific Torpedo Flotilla, and U.S.S. F-1, referring to statements made that the lost submarine F-4 was unfit when she began her last cruise, is quoted at Honolulu April 10 as follows: "If there was anything wrong with the F-4 no one except her officers knew of it." A new motor, he said, recently was installed in the F-4 because of an accident to the old motor. A recent explosion aboard the submarine was no fault of the apparatus, according to Lieutenant Smith, who said that when the vessel was blowing out and charging simultaneously a screw driver caused a short circuit, occasioning an explosion of hydrogen gas.

The superstructure of the submarine F-4 is caved in and the hull is filled with water, probably from seepage, according to a report made by Chief Gunner George D. Stillson, who late April 15 descended and examined the wreck. Gunner Stillson, who made a partial survey of the hull, reported that aside from the damage to the superstructure he was unable to find any other holes and that the top plates were not crushed in. One of the lines used by the searchers in their attempts to locate the F-4 had fouled in the superstructure. Work was to be begun April 15, it was announced, to free the fouled line and to make others fast to the submarine. Two lines are already fast to the wreck. A board of examination appointed by Rear Admiral Charles B. T. Moore, commandant of the naval station at Hawaii, made an examination of the submarines the F-1, the F-2 and the F-3, the remaining vessels of the flotilla stationed at Honolulu. The members of the board are Comdr. Sumner E. W. Kittelle, Lieut. Milton S. Davis and Hugh Brown, U.S.N., and Capt. Charles T. Westcott, jr., U.S.M.C.

#### ELECTRIC DRIVE FOR SHIPS.

The successful application of electric drive to the naval collier Jupiter is described by the Edison Monthly for March. It says: "Two years' observation of the installation has shown the method to be so thoroughly practical that the same system will be used in the 32,000-ton dreadnought California. If the older methods of steam propulsion cannot hold the pace it is not at all improbable that electric drive will be found in all big ships of the future.

"This does not mean that boilers and coal are to be dispensed with. Steam is still essential, for it is required to run the generators that provide current for the motors. The difference is that instead of connecting the propeller shafts direct to an engine or turbine, the connection is made to an electric motor. Benefits that are noted in industrial motor installations are also found in this marine adaptation. According to Lieut. S. M. Robinson, U.S.N., who has been in charge of the Jupiter's engine room since the vessel was built, and who will superintend the construction of the electric equipment of the California, the electric method is more reliable, it affords better maneuvering qualities, is more economical, requires less space, is lighter in weight and is more easily cared for and repaired.

"The installation as planned for a battleship is in duplicate throughout, and the breaking down of one engine does not affect the ship except at high speed. A twin screw ship operating with one engine and consequently only one propeller would be of very little use in battle, whereas an electrically driven ship, operating with one turbine, would be just as good as any ship up to a speed of about nineteen knots, for all her propellers would be available. Instead of big, heavy throttles to open and close there are light, easily handled oil switches and a speed controller that can be handled with one finger. In rough sea there is no racing, with its attendant strain on machinery and on the personnel on watch. Any desired speed can be very quickly attained. The backing qualities of this installation are also superior to other forms, as it is possible to attain full power in the astern direction.

"The Jupiter, built at the Mare Island Navy Yard and in service about two years, is a twin screw, single deck collier, 542 feet in length with a draft of 27 feet 8½ inches, a displacement of 19,300 tons and a cargo capacity of about thirteen thousand tons. She was designed for a speed of fourteen knots, developing 5,500 shaft horsepower. She has three double-ended, return-tubular, marine type Scotch boilers and one upright donkey boiler. The main propelling machinery consists of a nine-stage Curtis turbine, a two-pole, three-phase alternating current generator, two thirty-six-pole, three-phase induction motors, two water-cooled rheostats and a switchboard. The rated capacity of the generator is 4,300 KW. and of the motors 2,750 horsepower each. There are three exciters, so arranged that they may also

be used for ship lighting. This electrical ship does not use motors for her auxiliary machinery. All coal handling and boat hoisting engines, as well as the pumps, are operated by steam.

"In a battleship, as explained by Lieutenant Robinson, there would be two generators and four motors of the double squirrel-cage type. In case of breakdown one generator would supply current for all four motors, the electrical connections being such that either generator could supply current to any one or all of the propelling motors. Of course, with current supplied from only one unit the ship would cruise at a reduced speed."

#### NEW LIGHT ALLOWANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The table below shows some noteworthy figures as to the new light allowance given in C.A.R., 1915. I have multiplied out the figures so as to contrast the annual allowances and the increments allowed for each additional room. It is common knowledge that one room requires a greater ratio of lighting and that each additional room requires smaller increment, since a larger portion of the rooms can at times be kept unlighted.

LIGHT ALLOWANCE, K.W. ELECTRICITY.

A, number of rooms; B, grade; C, annual allowance, post; D, annual allowance, detached service; E, increment for one room, detached service; F, per cent. of post allowance for detached service.

A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.
1. Enlisted	.....	300	180	..	60
2. Second Lieutenant	.....	400	234	54	59
3. First Lieutenant	.....	500	330	99	66
4. Captain	.....	600	372	42	62
5. Major	.....	700	420	48	60
6. Lieutenant colonel	.....	800	516	96	65
7. Colonel	.....	900	624	108	69
8. Brigadier general	.....	1,000	702	78	70
9. Major general	.....	1,100	750	48	68
10. Lieutenant general	.....	1,200	840	90	70

The annual post allowance recognizes the above principle in the allowance for one room, but violates it in the uniform allowance of 100 K.W. for each additional room. The allowance for detached service skips up and down. A captain gets 42 K.W. for one additional room, while a colonel gets 108.

The last column shows the percentage of the post allowance that is given to an officer on detached service. The hours on detached service are later than those on post service, consequently the officer needs an increased allowance. Instead of this the allowance is reduced to about two-thirds of the post allowance. Not only is this reduction made, but the percentage skips up and down as shown in the last column.

ENGINEER.

#### BELONGING TO THE "NATIONAL ARMY."

Hoosick Falls, N.Y., April 11, 1915.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The following conversation took place in sight of the Bennington Battle Monument and was held with a young farm hand who worked on his father's farm. Asked if he ever thought of joining the U.S. Army, he replied:

"I belong to the Army now."

"The Militia?"

"No, the National Army."

"What's that?"

"Why, when we were going to have a war with Mexico they came around and took the names of all who would go. Every town has a company. Just took down our names."

"So being enrolled you are all ready to start?"

"Yep."

This is enlightening as to the popular conception of what constitutes being ready, and there are many people more sophisticated than this countryman who have similar ideas.

M. D.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Tacoma has been detached from duty with the Cruiser Squadron, Atlantic Fleet.

The Alabama has been ordered placed in reserve as soon as practicable after arrival at Philadelphia, and not later than April 15, 1915.

The Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin have been ordered placed in full commission at the navy yard, Philadelphia, April 15, 1915.

Walter Rudiger, seamen, fell overboard from the commandant's barge, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., April 8, and was drowned. His body was recovered. Rudiger, who enlisted at Portland, Ore., May 4, 1914, prior naval service four years, gave as his next of kin Elizabeth Rudiger, mother, 1203 McDonough street, Baltimore, Md.

Chief Btsn. William Spicer, U.S.N., retired, as a result of complaints sent to the Navy Department that he failed to pay his debts, and his neglect of warnings from the Department, has been tried by G.C.M., found guilty and dismissed from the Navy.

The Navy Department has issued Court-martial Orders 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 9, series of 1915, issued during January and February last. These orders relate to the cases of Capt. A. F. Niblack, Lieut. Comdr. C. L. Arnold, Asst. Paymr. R. E. A. Lambert, P.A. Paymr. E. M. Hacker, respectively, Lieut. Comdr. Lewis Cox and Ensign W. C. Barnes, all of which have been noted in our columns except that of Paymaster Hacker. The latter was found guilty of drunkenness on duty, and the court sentenced him to lose three numbers in his grade. The Secretary of the Navy on Jan. 20, 1915, approved the proceedings, findings and sentence, but reduced the sentence to the loss of two numbers in his grade. In mitigating this sentence the Department was influenced by the recommendation of the Paymaster General as well as by the unusual effect on promotion of the loss of the additional number. The Department anticipates that P.A. Paymaster Hacker's future conduct and attention to duty will be above reproach, and that he will avoid any undue indulgence in intoxicants which will bring reproach upon himself and the naval service.

The following was the total degree of completion on April 1, 1915, for vessels under completion for the United States Navy: Battleships—Nevada, 89.7; Oklahoma, 90.7; Pennsylvania, 73.9; Arizona, 56.4; California, 0.0; Mississippi, 14.6; Idaho, 20.3. Destroyers—O'Brien, 96.9; Nicholson, 96.9; Winslow, 91.4; Cushing, 88.0; Ericsson, 95.4; Tucker, 49.5; Conyngham, 64.2; Porter, 62.5; Wadsworth, 85.1; Jacob Jones, 66.3; Wainwright, 63.8; 63, 11.7; 64, 11.7; 65, 7.6; 66, 7.8;



67, 4.2; 68, 0.0. Destroyer tenders—Melville, 83.4. Submarine tenders—Bushnell, 86.2. Fuel ships—Kanawha, 99.2; Maumee, 81.3. Miscellaneous—Supply Ship No. 1, 11.5; Transport No. 1, 11.5. Panama Canal colliers—Ulysses, 97.5; Achilles, 90.3. Submarines—G-2 (1), 89.7; G-3 (1), 88.6; L-1, 92.2; L-2, 90.2; L-3, 88.9; L-4, 85.8; L-5, 63.0; L-6, 55.8; L-7, 54.7; M-1, 70.0; L-8, 18.2; L-9, 60.7; L-10, 59.9; L-11, 46.4; 52, N-1, N-2, N-3, 0.0; N-4, 9.4; N-5, N-6, N-7, 0.0. (1) Contracts forfeited; vessels being completed New York Yard.

In Court-martial Order No. 11, 1915, the Navy Department announces the trial of Btsn. F. A. Pippo, U.S.N., at Mare Island, Cal., on charges alleging absence without leave, violation of a lawful regulation, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. He was found guilty and was sentenced to lose two years' seniority in the date of his warrant as boatswain, to lose corresponding rank on the list of boatswains in the U.S. Navy, and to lose \$50 per month of his pay for a period of six months. The Secretary of the Navy approved the proceedings, findings and sentence.

The Argentine battleship Moreno while en route to Norfolk from Philadelphia April 15 ran aground in the Delaware River near Reedy Island. The vessel was trying to reach Delaware Breakwater to anchor for the night, it is said, and struck a shoal off the island. At last reports the ship was still aground, but it is not believed that she is seriously damaged. Tugs have been sent to her assistance.

The Preston and Smith, now at San Juan, Porto Rico, have been ordered to proceed to Pensacola, Fla.

The Arethusa, now at Port Arthur, Texas, has been ordered to proceed to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

The Ohio, Missouri and Wisconsin were placed in full commission at the navy yard, Philadelphia, April 15, 1915.

The Alabama was placed in reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, April 15, 1915.

#### HYDROAEROPLANES FOR THE NAVY.

The first contract for hydroaeroplanes since the appropriation by Congress, upon the recommendation of Secretary Daniels, of a million dollars for aviation, and provision for the organization of an Aeronautic Advisory Committee, will be awarded to the Burgess Company. Bids for these hydroaeroplanes were received Feb. 27 of this year. It has been decided to place a contract for three machines. The proposals were invited upon supplying three or six machines. The award of contract was based upon the completeness of the proposals received as regards the data furnished, and the extent to which the designs conformed to the requirements. A tractor aeroplane is not considered as well suited for naval purposes as a pusher type.

It was hoped that the requirements of the specifications for these hydroaeroplanes would be exceeded by the bidders. They represent a type in advance, but are not equal to what is considered desirable in the light of developments due to the war in Europe. A machine is required having a speed of eighty miles an hour or better, with a radius of action of at least seven hours, and ability to climb with full load 6,500 feet in twenty minutes. Thus it was considered inadvisable to buy more than three hydroaeroplanes in this lot. It is recognized that the development of the aeroplane in this country is retarded by the backward development of aeroplane motors. It is hoped that this advertisement and purchase of hydroaeroplanes will tend to encourage the designers and manufacturers of aeroplanes and aeroplane motors to further development to meet the immediate needs of the Navy. Proposals will be issued in the near future for more hydroaeroplanes.

Eventually the Navy Department will establish an extensive plant at Pensacola where hydroaeroplanes and aeroplanes will be manufactured. This plant will not only manufacture naval types of air craft, but will be equipped to make extensive repairs. At Pensacola there will also be maintained a school for the training of aviators. The plans of the Secretary with reference to Pensacola will be held in abeyance until the joint advisory board which was created by the Naval Appropriation Act has made its report. This board is composed of Army and Navy and civilian experts, and the Secretary will not fully develop his plan until the report has been submitted to him. With the present appropriation for aviation the Secretary expects to lay the foundation for a comprehensive aircraft policy. He does not expect that all of the aeroplanes for the Navy will be manufactured at Pensacola, but intends to use the plant to develop models that are suited for such service, and considers Pensacola an ideal location for aircraft headquarters and the development of a training school. The Navy's military reservation adjoins that owned by the Army, and the two large tracts of land, he thinks, will make an ideal aviation field.

#### NAVAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Interesting closing exercises of the U.S. Naval Medical School were held in Washington, D.C., on April 15, under the direction of Med. Dir. James D. Gatewood, U.S.N., the commandant of the school. Secretary of the Navy Daniels presented each of the twenty members who form the graduating class with the diploma of the school. The exercises were held in the lecture room of the school, which was draped in American flags. A section of the Marine Band provided music.

It was one of the most impressive commencement exercises that has taken place in the institution. On the platform with Secretary Daniels were Surg. Gen. William C. Braisted, U.S.N.; Med. Dir. James D. Gatewood, U.S.N., in command of the school; and Dr. Paul Barringer, former president of the University of Virginia. Rev. Dr. Wallace Radcliffe opened the exercises with a prayer, which was followed by a brief address by Medical Director Gatewood, who commanded the members of the graduating class on the high standard of their work while preparing for the service they are about to enter, and urged that, having successfully completed one worthy effort, they eagerly strive for new laurels. At the close of his address Medical Director Gatewood introduced the Secretary of the Navy, who in presenting the diplomas to the graduating class said:

"The all-round efficiency of the Navy to-day is exemplified nowhere better than in the Medical Department. It is one of the largest medical organizations in the world, consisting of seventeen large general hospitals, each representing an investment of from \$350,000 to \$500,000, and each with a capacity of 2,000 patients and capable of expansion to 5,000. The equivalent in facilities and equipment and personnel of the greatest hospitals of the

country is the hospital ship Solace, in truth and indeed a hospital afloat. This ship gives to the fleet not alone at home, but in remote situations, every possible medical protection and is available as a base hospital for any naval activities ashore, and is the nucleus in time of war for ships of this type in the Service. The next Congress will authorize an additional hospital ship. Furthermore, every battleship is equipped with a complete medical department equivalent to an Army post hospital while every naval station has a well equipped medical department. The equipment of this great medical organization of the Navy includes a personnel of 347 medical officers, twenty-five acting assistant surgeons and such number of Medical Reserve Corps officers as may be demanded by the needs of the Service. Included in this personnel is a corps of thirty dentists. The Hospital Corps is composed of 1,400 young men thoroughly trained in their various duties, while the nurses' corps is composed of about 150 young women. There is a splendidly equipped medical school for the special needs of the Navy, and I deem it one of the most useful things I have been able to do as Secretary of the Navy to have organized two schools for the instruction of the Hospital Corps. The medical activities of the Navy reach to every part of the world, and in some remote communities, like Guam and Samoa, they minister not only to officers and men of the Navy, but to entire communities."

Surgeon General Braisted paid a glowing tribute to Surg. Gen. Presley M. Rixey, U.S.N., retired, who, he said, had placed American naval surgery on the highest plane in the world. He compared the Navy to a great family, and urged the graduates to live up to that idea and make themselves worthy of the traditions of the family into which they are about to enter.

Dr. Paul B. Barringer was the final speaker. He referred to the flagrant neglect which had been shown in the development of the theories of medicine more than 200 years ago and to the great benefit to the human race which had been derived from such theories as have been successfully developed. Dr. Barringer said the saving of lives by military physicians more than counterbalances the losses which would be sustained were the European war to continue indefinitely.

The names of the graduating class follow: R. M. Lhamon, honor man of the class; J. T. Boone, F. H. Bowman, W. A. Brams, F. L. Conklin, W. W. Cress, C. W. Deeping, H. McDonald, W. H. Michael, C. S. O'Brien, J. A. Omer, C. W. Ross, H. M. Stenhouse, W. A. Stoops, S. M. Taylor, R. A. Torrance, C. H. Weaver, W. W. Wickersham, T. Wilson, C. S. Wood and W. H. Michael.

#### THE NORTH SEA FIGHT.

From the report of Vice Admiral David Beatty, British navy, on the fight under his command in the North Sea on Jan. 24, during which the German armored cruiser Bluecher was sunk, we make the following extracts relating to the disposition of ships, ranges, speed, etc., which may be of interest:

There were five battle cruisers, seven light cruisers, and destroyer flotillas of the British navy taking part, while the German force was composed of three battle cruisers, one armored cruiser, six light cruisers, and a number of destroyers. Admiral Beatty reports that he first received word at 7:25 a.m. that the light cruiser Aurora was engaged with enemy's ships and he at once altered his course S.S.E. and increased his speed to twenty-two knots, and ordered the light cruisers and flotillas to chase in the same direction to get in touch and report the movements of the enemy. The battle cruisers were worked up to full speed, steering to the southward. At 7:30 the enemy were sighted, distant fourteen miles on the port bow, steaming fast and steering approximately S.E. The British attained their position on the quarter of the enemy and so altered their course to S.E. parallel to them, and settled down to a long, stern chase, gradually increasing the speed until they reached 28.5 knots. At 8:52 a.m. they had closed to within 20,000 yards of the rear ship.

The British battle cruisers maneuvered to keep on a line of bearing, so that the guns would bear, and the Lion fired a single shot which fell short. The enemy at this time were in single line ahead, with light cruisers ahead and a large number of destroyers on their starboard beam. Single shots were fired at intervals to test the range and at 9:09 a.m. the Lion made her first hit on the Bluecher, which was number four in the line. The Tiger opened fire at 9:20 a.m. on the rear ship and the Lion shifted to number three in the line at 18,000 yards, this ship being hit by several salvos. The enemy returned the fire at 9:14 a.m.

The Princess Royal opened fire on the Bluecher at 17,500 yards. The Princess Royal shifted to the third ship in the line, inflicting considerable damage on her. The British flotilla cruisers and destroyers had gradually dropped from a position broad on the beam of the battle cruisers to their port quarter, so as not to foul the range of the battle cruisers with their smoke. The enemy's destroyers threatening attack, the Meteor and "M" division were directed to pass ahead of the battle cruisers. At 9:45 a.m. the Bluecher, the fourth in the enemy's line, showed signs of having severely suffered from gun fire. Their leading ship and number three were also on fire. While the Tiger, the second in the British line, was firing at number one of the enemy, she was interfered with by smoke from their number four. The German destroyers emitted vast columns of smoke to screen their battle cruisers, and under cover of this the latter at 9:45 appeared to have altered their course to the northward to increase their distance, and the rear ships hauled out on the port quarter of their leader, thereby increasing their distance from the British line. The British battle cruisers were therefore ordered to form a line of bearing N.N.W. and proceed at their utmost speed. The German destroyers then showed evident signs of an attempt to attack and the Lion and Tiger opened fire on them, which caused the German destroyers to retire to their original course.

The British light cruisers maintained an excellent position on the port quarter of the enemy's line, enabling them to observe and keep in touch or attack any vessel that might fall out of the line. The Bluecher at 10:48, with a heavy list and on fire, fell out of line and apparently in a defeated condition, and she was sunk a little later. At 10:54 a.m. submarines were reported on the starboard bow of the Admiral's flagship and he immediately turned to port.

At 11:03 the British Lion was damaged and had to fall out of line, the Admiral shifting his flag to the Attack, and later hoisting his flag on the Princess Royal at 12:20 p.m. The Lion was taken in tow by the Indomitable and it was reported her starboard engine had broken down. Admiral Beatty reports that the Lion and the Tiger were the only ships hit by the enemy.

#### FOURTEENTH CAVALRY AND NINTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Fort McIntosh, Texas, April 12, 1915.

Misses Amy Heard and Julia Crosby, from Fort Sam Houston, are guests of Col. and Mrs. Brown. Dr. Phillips, Lieutenants Coulter and Murphy were guests at dinner Saturday, and on Sunday, for supper, Major Jenks, Captains Walker, Heidt, Evans and Welborn and Lieutenant Hixon were present.

Col. and Mrs. Crane on Easter evening entertained at the Hotel Hamilton for Lieuts. and Mesdames Gray, Harris, Carr, Morris and Hobson. After supper the party attended the "Dixie" Theater to witness Annette Kellerman in "Nep-tune's Daughter."

The fancy dress ball given on April 5 by Col. and Mrs. Brown was most successful. The gymnasium was beautifully decorated with palms and cut flowers. Assisting in receiving were Gen. and Mrs. Evans, Col. and Mrs. Crane, Mrs. Howard, Miss Amy Heard and Miss Julia Crosby. Mrs. Brown's costume was one of rare beauty, having belonged to her grandmother. Misses Heard and Crosby were Yama-Yama girls; Mrs. Howard a Red Cross nurse; Capt. and Mrs. Munro were cute as little boys and girls; Capt. and Mrs. Strymer were black and white twins; Capt. F. R. Brown was a sporty "chicken inspector"; Mrs. F. R. Brown was lovely as a pink carnation; Lieutenant Murphy wore a gaudy red and white minstrel suit; Dr. Phillips was an Indian, Lieutenant Henry a Jap, Lieutenant Coulter a Turk, and Lieut. Hornsby Evans a fierce Moro; Captain Loeb was a splendid "Lady in Red"; Mrs. Loeb wore a white and yellow clown suit; Lieutenants Harris and Carr were Mexicans, and Mrs. Harris wore an old-fashioned dress and poke bonnet; Mrs. Carr was a dainty Japanese girl; Kinney, Koester an Atlantic City; Mrs. Koester, in black and silver, represented "Night"; Mrs. Clement was a gypsy; Mrs. Anderson a pink rose; "Uncle Sam" was represented by Captain Welborn, and Major Jenks and Captain Evans were typical Irish hod carriers; Lieutenants Hixon and Tucker were clowns; Captain Hansen, the "Cream of Wheat"; Lieutenant Dixon a first class waiter; Lieutenant Kelley a sailor. There were many guests from Laredo, all in costume.

Lieut. and Mrs. Henry had dinner April 6 for Col. and Mrs. Brown, Miss Amy Heard, Miss Julia Crosby, Lieutenants Hixon and Herr, Capt. Kirby Walker gave a dinner in honor of Col. and Mrs. Brown and their guests April 7. Others invited were Lieutenants Tucker, Murphy and Coulter. Miss Louise Mueller, of Laredo, entertained at cards April 8 in honor of Mrs. Brown and her guests. Lieut. and Mrs. Zane gave an informal supper and box party at the "Strand" Thursday for Miss Crosby and Miss Heard.

Col. and Mrs. Crane entertained at the Hotel Hamilton April 8 with a progressive dinner for Gen. and Mrs. Evans, Col. and Mrs. Brown, Colonel Parker, Capt. and Mesdames Soth, Rether, Kinney, Koester, Munro, Capt. Kirby Walker, Mrs. H. P. Howard, Lieut. and Mrs. Henry, Miss Allen, of Memphis, Miss Julia Crosby, Miss Amy Heard, Lieutenants Austin and Crane, and Dr. and Mrs. Halsell, of Laredo.

The 14th Cavalry and the garrison of Laredo gave a horse show April 10 for the benefit of the Army Relief Society. A temporary show ring, thirty feet long, was erected on the east side of old Fort Scott. Boxes, auto and carriage space were provided, in addition to the grandstand. The show opened with an exhibition ride by thirty-two enlisted men of the 14th Cavalry, who had just completed 10 courses in the Garrison School of Equestrianism. The other events were the officers' charger class, won by Lieut. A. G. Hixon, 14th Cav.; Lieut. J. B. Coulter took the red and Lieut. R. B. Austin the yellow ribbon. The enlisted men's mounts was won by Corp. Frank E. Weeks, Troop L, 14th Cav., with Trumpeter Dear, Troop K, second, and Private Hayden, Troop I, third. Officers' jumping was won by Lieut. Frederick Herr, 14th Cav., with Lieutenant Austin, 6th Field Art., second, and Lieutenant Coulter, 14th Cav., third. Enlisted men's jumping was won by Trumpeter Dear, Troop K, Sergeant Snyder, Troop M, second, and Sergeant Thompson, Battery E, 6th Field Art., third. Two-mile steeplechase for officers was won by Lieutenant Gilbreath, 14th Cav.; Lieutenant Coulter took the red and Lieutenant Herr the yellow ribbon. One-mile steeplechase for enlisted men was won by Pvt. Otis Stell, Troop L, 14th Cav., with Sergeant Bibler, Troop K, second, and Private Offener, Troop M, third. The jumping events were particularly interesting. There were five jumps, 4-foot brush, 4-foot post rail, triple bar 3 feet 3 inches high and 4 feet wide, a mess table set with white cloth and dishes, and a double railway gate 3 feet 6 inches high, 40 feet apart and no side wings. Each contestant was required to take the course twice in the officers' event. In the enlisted men's events the jumps were the same, but lower by from 3 to 6 inches, except in the case of the table, which was the same, and contestants were required to take the course only once.

#### MADISON BARRACKS NOTES.

Sackets Harbor, N.Y., April 15, 1915.

Since the last communication we have had samples of all the various brands of weather "made in the United States," from blizzards, when for days we were cut off from the rest of the world, to weeks of brilliant sunshine, when New York city was snowbound. The ice is now out of the bay and we cherish hopes of an early spring.

Col. Robert L. Hirst is now commanding officer, but we are so fortunate as to have Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Gordon remain with us. Capt. E. C. Jones, M.C., has left to take charge of the Ambulance Company at Washington. Latest reports from Captain Barker are that he is still an observer with the French army, but that no news has been heard from Mrs. Barker's mother. Captain Wise has purchased a new "Cadillac 8" and Lieutenant Wilson a magnificent "National." Invitations have been received to the marriage of Capt. Paul Hurst to Miss Florence Hale Cowles, at the Hotel Gotham, New York city, on April 29.

The sympathy of the whole garrison was extended to Lieutenant Wilson in the sad loss of his wife, who was greatly beloved by all who knew her. She had been a patient sufferer for a number of years, but her death came as a terrible shock and she will be greatly missed by our garrison.

Lieutenant Palmer has left to join the Aviation Corps. Lieut. and Mrs. Hartman are visiting Mr. Hartman's family in the South. Lieut. and Mrs. Coker and two children have joined us from Ontario. Lieutenant Upham, who has been on militia detail, was joined by Mrs. Upham in New York, where they enjoyed the festivities of the metropolis. Lieut. and Mrs. Brougher have departed for Panama. Lieutenant Loughborough has been called to San Antonio by the serious illness of his father, Col. R. H. R. Loughborough.

Mrs. Edward A. Poole, of Albany, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Hartmann, and Mrs. Lanehart, of Hempstead, L.I., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Bolles. Mrs. Charles D. Rogers, of Round Lake, N.Y., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Hartshorn, and Miss Delia Wood, of Dexter, has been visiting Mrs. Hemenway.

The post was quarantined for nearly a month on account of measles in Sackets Harbor, but fortunately there were no cases on the reservation. The Easter dance was a very brilliant affair and largely attended. Among the recent dinners was one tendered to the new regimental commander and his staff by Chaplain and Mrs. Smith, the guests being Colonel Hirst, Capt. and Mrs. Hartshorn, Capt. and Mrs. Hartmann and Mrs. Rogers, Captain Bolles, Mrs. Frink, Lieut. and Mrs. Coker. The officers and ladies have done some excellent bowling during the winter when not using the toboggan slide.

At the indoor meet Co. L carried off both prizes, the "Cup," for highest number of points, and the "Chaplain's Trophy," for the greatest number of men "placed." The bowling contest was won by the Regimental Detachment and the regimental team decisively defeated a picked team from Watertown. In basketball, Co. M won the championship and the 2d Battalion team was the winner in the basketball games, also defeating the Peerless Five, of Watertown, and "splitting even" with Co. C Naval Militia of Watertown. Seventy recruits arrived from Slocum last week and there seems to be some excellent baseball material among them. The bout between Privates Horn, Co. I, and Abrahams, Co. M, was declared a draw, although the former seemed to have the best of the argument. Ignatz, Co. G, plainly outclassed Hubbard, Co. I, and Kromholz, of Co. L, was best man in the bout between him and MacIn, of Co. G.

On Easter night there was a special service in Dodge Hall for the enlisted men and their friends, at which the vested choir of Christ Church, Sackets Harbor, accompanied by the



new rector, the Rev. J. L. Hatfield, rendered beautiful anthems, solos and duets. The volunteer orchestra played special selections. This orchestra is heard every Sunday evening and consists of Chief Musician Fairleigh, violin; Sergeant MacDermott, baritone; Corporal Muth, drums; Corporal Rainey, clarinet; Corporal Young, cornet; Private Shore, piano; Private Spear, flute, and Private Magalski, trombone. A Simplex moving picture machine, part of the new "Chaplain's equipment," has arrived, and it is hoped that this year we can have pictures in the post during the months that the post exchange machine is at the target range.

#### NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., April 13, 1915.

The arrival of the ships in the Roads was the signal for various social functions, as the Chamberlin and every available spot at Old Point was filled with wives, sweethearts and friends of the officers, and the Saturday evening hop at the Chamberlin was the most brilliant dance given there in a long time. Preceding the dance there were many dinners on board ship and at the Chamberlin; Lieut. Louis E. Fagan, jr., had dinner at the Chamberlin for Lieut. and Mrs. Ethelbert Talbot, Mrs. Maurice Fagan, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Walter Cutting, Miss Evelyn Harrison, Lieuts. S. L. Howard and B. C. Murchinson. Ensigns Raymond Asserson, Lyell S. Pamperin and Thomas M. Shock had dinner at the Chamberlin for Mrs. Thomas G. Smith, of Warrentown, Va.; Mrs. J. A. C. Groner, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. G. Pennington, Misses Marjorie Eldredge, Anne and Virginia Groner.

Ensign James A. McCown had luncheon on the Arkansas Sunday for Mrs. and Miss Barry, Miss Martha Cooke, Miss Eleanor Hack, of Baltimore; Lieut. David S. Barry, jr., Ensigns George S. Gillespie, John L. Valden, Donald F. Washburn and John F. Moloney, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Pennington, Mrs. J. A. C. Groner, Mrs. Ames, Misses Ames, Ensign and Mrs. J. T. Mathews, Misses Rosalie Martin, Anne and Virginia Groner and Marjorie Eldredge were entertained at luncheon on the Texas Sunday by Ensigns Raymond Asserson, Norman C. Gillette, Elmer L. Woodside, Donald Royce, William S. Popham, Thomas F. Downey and Penedo, of the Brazilian navy.

The regular weekly hop at the yard Monday was as attractive as the others have proven. Mesdames R. H. Hollyday and C. T. Owens received the guests, among whom were Admiral and Mrs. Beatty, Paymr. and Mrs. Spear, Surg. and Mrs. Shiffert, Lieut. and Mrs. Rupertus, Capt. and Mrs. Chamberlin, Ensign and Mrs. Lake, Comdr. and Mrs. Lang, Lieut. and Mrs. J. D. Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Abram Claude, Capt. and Mrs. Walter E. Noa, Capt. H. D. South, Lieut. and Mrs. Cecil S. Baker, Misses Elizabeth Davis, Emily Beatty, Madeline Schmidt, Lieuts. A. De Carre, D. W. Miller, G. L. Davis, L. M. Bourne, jr., A. H. Turnage, Louis E. Fagan, jr., J. L. Underhill, H. L. Larsen and G. A. Stowell.

Ensign and Mrs. F. E. P. Ueberoth left last week to spend several days in New York. Mrs. Charles E. Taylor left for Old Point last week to be with her husband, Captain Taylor, U.S.S. Utah. The officers of the barracks had a charming dance at bachelor quarters Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. W. O. Spear, Capt. and Mrs. Walter E. Noa, Capt. H. D. South, Paymr. and Mrs. Ray Spear, Lieuts. and Mesdames Cecil S. Baker, W. H. Rupertus, J. C. Foster, Ethelbert Talbot, Mrs. Maurice Fagan, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Walter Cutting, Miss Eggleston and Miss Miller, of New York; Miss Frances Masury, of Virginia Beach; Capt. J. E. Mahoney, Lieutenants Manney, Miller, Rocky, Fagan, Turnage, Davis, Barrett, Racicot, Murchinson, Howard, Larsen, Kingman, Underhill and Lloyd.

Major and Mrs. James P. Jervey had dinner Friday for Admiral and Mrs. Beatty, Misses Emily Beatty, Jean Jervey, Lieut. John J. London and Mr. Francis Greene. Afterward they attended the cotillion at the Ghent Club. Capt. and Mrs. Archibald H. Seales had dinner on the Franklin Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. G. H. Laird, Mrs. George Theobald, Miss Alice Theobald, of Washington; Mrs. Newkirk and Misses Martha and Loula Newkirk, of Philadelphia; Misses Harriet and Aroostine Seales. Lieut. H. N. Manney had dinner at the Country Club Saturday for Misses Gertrude Gillam, Helen Hobbs and Lieut. N. A. Eastman.

Ensign A. G. Zimmerman had dinner Friday on the Joutet for Comdr. and Mrs. Frank H. Brumby, Misses Camilla Rodman, Susie Galt, Frances Fuller, Lieutenants Burdick, Conger, Tilley and Ensigns Morton L. Deyo and James A. McCown. Preceding the hop at the Chamberlin Saturday Lieut. Arthur H. Turner had dinner for Miss Mildred Hemingway, of Norfolk; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Bain, Miss Eloise Simmons and Ensign Alston R. Simpson.

Admiral Frank F. Fletcher had tea on the Wyoming Saturday for Miss Emily Beatty, Admiral and Mrs. Beatty, Misses Grace de Jarnette, Virginia Lynch, Marjorie Brown, Mildred Cobb, Velmer Armstead, of Memphis, Tenn.; Virginia Hughes and Gertrude Gillam. Mrs. Percy K. Robottom, after two weeks at Old Point, has returned to Norfolk. Paymr. and Mrs. Ray Spear had dinner at the Borough Club Tuesday for Comdr. and Mrs. Lang, Miss Helen Eggleston, of New York, and Lieut. Andrew S. Hickey. Miss Helen Eggleston, of New York, is the guest of Paymr. and Mrs. Ray Spear. Mrs. Kenneth McAlpine left last week to visit in Richmond, Va. Mrs. George C. Rhoades leaves this week for New York, to be the guest of Mrs. Frank Carpenter.

Mrs. Ethelbert Talbot and Cecil S. Baker had a card party Tuesday at Mrs. Talbot's apartment in the Courtland, Portsmouth, for Mesdames D. H. Miller, Ray Spear, J. C. Foster, Paul Capron, E. R. Beadle, W. H. Rupertus, George Williams, George Ish, Misses Rosalie Martin, Flo Hope, Elizabeth Davis and Helen Eggleston; Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Ish and Mrs. Spear made highest scores. Mrs. M. P. Refo and little son will leave by transport from San Francisco May 5 for the Philippines, to join Ensign Refo, who is on duty there for two years. Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Wilson, who have been spending part of the winter in Florida, arrived Sunday to be the guests of their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. John Marshall, Freeman street. Mrs. L. Roberts Newkirk and Misses Martha and Loula Newkirk, guests of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. G. Briggs, on the Richmond, have returned to their home in Philadelphia. Mrs. E. W. Paisley, of New York, is the guest of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. G. Briggs, on the Richmond. Mrs. Clyde G. West, who has been spending a week at the Chamberlin to be with Lieutenant West, who is with the fleet, has returned to Washington. Mrs. Prentiss P. Bassett, who came down to Old Point from Annapolis to join Lieutenant Bassett, has returned. Mrs. G. S. Smith is the guest of Admiral and Mrs. Beatty.

Misses Kathleen Bain, Elizabeth Baldwin, Lydia Taylor, Cornelia Tomlin, Charlotte Jordan, Betty Brand, Harriet and Aroostine Seales, who have been spending the Easter holidays at Virginia Beach, spent several days on the Franklin, and on Tuesday evening Capt. and Mrs. Archibald H. Seales gave an informal dance for them, other guests being Misses Martha and Loula Newkirk, Aileen Shiffert, Messrs. Van Patten, Perry, Quinby, Taylor, Jenkins and Maury. The junior officers of the New York had tea Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. E. C. Raguet. Misses Aline Kelly and Mary Wilson, Mrs. Maurice Fagan, of Philadelphia, is the guest of Mrs. Walter Cutting. Mrs. Fagan, Mrs. Cutting and Miss Evelyn Harrison were guests at the Chamberlin for the week-end. Miss Virginia Perkins spent the week-end with Capt. and Mrs. James Totten, Fort Monroe. Surg. Jesse B. Helm had dinner at the Monticello Saturday for Misses Ethel Nicholson, Rena Moses and Paymr. Hiram P. Tudor.

#### THE NAVY.

##### LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

Wheeling, arrived at Guantanamo April 15.  
McDougal, arrived at Brooklyn Navy Yard April 15.  
The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:  
Supply, arrived April 13 at Manila, P.I.  
Montana, arrived April 14 at Portsmouth, N.H.  
New Orleans, arrived April 13 at San Diego, Cal.

Cleveland, arrived April 14 at San Diego, Cal.  
New Jersey, sailed April 15 from Southern Drill Grounds for Hampton Roads, Philadelphia and Boston.

##### G.O. 133, JAN. 29, 1915, NAVY DEPT.

Announces the award of the Bailey medals for 1914 to the following apprentice seamen enlisted for minority, who attained the highest final averages in examination for 1914 of apprentice seamen who competed for the medals: At the naval training station, Newport, R.I., Everett Frost, apprentice seaman; at the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., Harry C. Johnson, apprentice seaman.

##### G.O. 134, FEB. 15, 1915, NAVY DEPT.

Assigns names for new submarine vessels, heretofore noted.

##### G.O. 135, FEB. 25, 1915, NAVY DEPT.

Gives instructions as to care to be used in training of turrets.

##### G.O. 136, FEB. 25, 1915, NAVY DEPT.

Gives instructions relating to light allowances.

#### HOME YARDS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

##### G.O. 137, MARCH 1, 1915, NAVY DEPT.

Announces the home yards of naval vessels. This order supersedes G.O. 69, Jan. 7, 1914. Vessels are assigned as follows:

##### ATLANTIC.

Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N.H.—Montana, North Carolina, Tennessee, Washington; Des Moines, Nashville, Petrel, Sacramento, San Francisco, Tacoma, Wheeling; Eagle, Hannibal, Leonidas, Paducah, Vulcan, Don Juan de Austria (2); Dubuque (2), Gopher (2), Penacook, Southerly, Topeka.

Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.—Georgia, Nebraska, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Virginia; Birmingham, Chester, Salem, Chicago, Scorpion, Vesuvius, L-1 (1), L-2 (1), L-3 (1), L-4 (1), L-5 (1), M-1 (1); Ammen, Burrows, Conyngham (1), Cushing, Downes, Dupont, Duncan, Jacob Jones (1), O'Brien (1), Nicholson (1), Patterson, Paulding, Porter (1), Rodgers, Trippe, Tucker (1), Wadsworth (1), Wainwright (1); Accomac, Celtic, Constitution, Dixie, Essex (2), Iwawa, Ranger, Slouss, Vestal, Wolverine (2), Yantic (2).

Navy Yard, New York—Arkansas, K-1, K-2, K-5, K-6, Florida, C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4, C-5, Nevada (1), New York, Oklahoma (1), Pennsylvania (1), Texas, Utah, Wyoming, G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4, Severn, Fulton, Adams, Ozark, Melville (1); Aylwin, Balch, Benham, Blakely, Cassin, Cummings, Drayton, Ericsson (1), Henley, Mayrant, McCall, McDougal, Morris, Parker, Warrington, Winslow (1); Culgoza, Solace, Aileen, Apache, Constellation, Cumberland, Gloucester, Granite State, Hawk, Isla de Luzon (2), Machias, Marietta, Narkeeta, Newport, Ontario, Pawnee, Pentucket, Pontiac, Powhatan, Sandoval (2), Sonoma, Traffic, Transfer, Wasp, Yankton.

Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.—Alabama, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kearsgate, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, South Carolina, Wisconsin; Amphitrite (2), Brooklyn, Columbia, Hancock, Miantonomah, Minneapolis, Prairie, Terror; Dorothea (2), Lancaster, Modoc, Samoset, Vixen.

Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.—Delaware, Louisiana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Vermont, D-1, D-2, D-3, E-1, E-2, Tonopah, Mayflower, Dolphin; Bagley, Bailey, Barney, Beale, Biddle, Fanning, Jarvis, Jenkins, Joutet, Somers; Cyclops, Jason, Jupiter, Lebanon, Neptune, Nereus, Orion, Proteus; Alice, Boxer, Choctaw (3), Franklin, Hercules, Massachusetts, Mohawk, Montgomery, Patapsco, Patuxent, Portsmouth, Reina Mercedes, Richmond, Rocket, Standish, Stranger (2), Sylph, Sylvia, Tallahassee, Tecumseh (3), Triton (3), Wabnetta.

Navy Yard, Charleston, S.C.—Flusser, Lamson, Monaghan, Perkins, Preston, Reid, Roe, Smith, Sterrett, Terry, Walke; Dahlgren, De Long, Foote, Macdonough, Mackenzie, Shubrick, Thornton, Tingey, Worden; Arethusa, Brutus, Caesar, Sterling; Baltimore, Elfrida, Hartford, Huntress (2), Olympia, Oneida, Osceola, Panther, Peoria, Potomac, Sebago, Uncas, Waban.

Naval Station, New Orleans, La.—Castine.

##### PACIFIC.

Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash.—Charleston, Colorado, Milwaukee, Oregon, Pittsburgh, West Virginia, St. Louis; Albany, Boston, Chattanooga, Concord, Galveston, New Orleans, Princeton, Vicksburg; Fox, Goldsborough, H-1, H-2, H-3; Cheyenne, Fortune, Pawtucket, Philadelphia, Saturn, Sotomayo, Supply.

Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.—Maryland, South Dakota, K-3, K-4, K-7, K-8, L-6 (1), L-7 (1), Bushnell (1); Annapolis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Denver, Raleigh, San Diego, Yorktown; Glacier, Justin, Hector, Kanawha, Mars, Maunee, Nanshan, Nero, Prometheus; Farragut, Hopkins, Hull, Lawrence, Paul Jones, Perry, Preble, Stewart, Truxtun, Whipple; Active, Buffalo, Intrepid, Iris, Iroquois, Marblehead, Navajo, Rainbow, Unadilla, Vigilant.

Naval Station, Hawaii.—Alert, F-1, F-2, F-3, F-4.

##### ASIATIC.

Naval Station, Olongapo, P.I.—Helena, Monadnock, Monterey, Saratoga, Wilmington, B-1, B-2, B-3, Mohican; Bainbridge, Barry, Chauncey, Dale, Decatur, A-2, A-3, A-4, A-5, A-6, A-7; Callao, Eleonora, Monacacy, Palos, Pampana, Quirios, Samar, Villalobos; Abrenda, Ajax, General Alava, Piscataqua, Pompey, Rapido, Relief, Wompatuck.

##### UNASSIGNED.

Unassigned.—Arizona, California, Mississippi, Idaho; Submarines Nos. 48 to 59, inclusive; Destroyers Nos. 63 to 68, inclusive; Transport No. 1, Supply Ship No. 1.

##### Notes:—

(1) Assignment effective upon completion of fitting out at contract point of delivery to Government.

(2) Vessels stationed on the Great Lakes or other inland waters, for which a navy yard is not readily accessible, will be docked and repaired at such place and under such conditions as the department may prescribe as occasion arises. The plans, patterns, etc., for these ships will be kept at the yards indicated above.

(3) The Tecumseh, Triton, Choctaw and other small vessels habitually stationed at the navy yard, Washington, D.C., will be hauled out and repaired at that yard when the work is within its capacity.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

APRIL 9.—Lieut. (J.G.) T. L. McCauley detached Warrington to Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.

Ensign H. L. Abbott detached Montana; to temporary duty receiving ship at New York.

A.A.D. Surg. L. C. Minter detached Minnesota; to Florida. Paymr. M. R. Goldsborough to South Carolina May 1, 1915. Gun. William Cox detached temporary duty receiving ship at Philadelphia; to temporary duty receiving ship at Norfolk.

APRIL 10.—Lieut. (J.G.) C. C. Baughman detached Maine; to Chester.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. S. Gillette to command Perry.

Ensign G. B. Hoey detached Henley; continue treatment Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Ensign J. O. Hoffman detached Mayrant; continue treatment Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Paymr. W. W. Lamar detached South Carolina May 1; to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., June 1, 1915.

Civil Engr. C. D. Thurber detached navy yard, New York, N.Y., April 20; to Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department.

Civil Engr. J. V. Rockwell detached Bureau of Yards and Docks April 20; to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Chief Gun. Henry Kieck detached Michigan; continue treatment Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Gun. James Munro detached Louisiana; continue treatment Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Chief Mach. C. R. Johnson detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., May 10, 1915; to Nebraska.

Mach. E. A. Healy detached Nebraska; to home and wait orders.

Mach. Harry Champeno to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., May 3, 1915.

APRIL 12.—Lieut. Comdr. A. E. Watson detached Office of Naval Intelligence; connection fitting out Nicholson and in command when commissioned.

Lieut. W. G. Child detached Prairie; to temporary duty Navy Department.

Lieut. R. W. Kessler detached Alabama; to Chester.

Lieut. E. L. McSheehy detached Chester; to Alabama.

Lieut. W. B. Decker detached Connecticut; to Chester.

Lieut. (J.G.) A. D. Turnbull detached Chester; to home and wait orders.

Ensigns E. A. Crenshaw and C. P. Mason detached Connecticut; to Chester.

Ensign A. E. Montgomery detached Chester; to Connecticut.

P.A. Paymr. E. R. Wilson to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Chief Mach. George Crofton detached connection fitting out Oklahoma; to Missouri.

Chief Mach. W. S. White to works New York Shipbuilding Co., connection fitting out Oklahoma and duty on board when commissioned.

APRIL 13.—Lieut. R. C. Grady detached K-6; to command K-5.

Lieut. (J.G.) Holbrook Gibson detached K-5; to aid on Staff of Commander, Submarine Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet.

Ensign G. W. Whiteside resignation accepted, to take effect July 9, 1915.

Ensign Heister Hoogewerff detached Tacoma; to wait orders.

Ensign T. S. Boyd detached Tonopah; to K-6.

Med. Dir. E. H. Green placed on retired list from April 18, 1915; detached all duty; to home.

A. Surgs. Talmadge Wilson and S. M. Taylor, M.R.C., detached Naval Medical School; to Asiatic Station via May transport.

Paymr. E. H. Tricou detached navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to Connecticut on May 1, 1915.

A. Paymr. H. T. Sandlin detached Naval Pay Officers' School, Washington, D.C.; to Yankton on April 15, 1915.

Chief Bttn. A. D. Warwick detached navy yard, Washington, D.C., May 10, 1915; to Alabama.

Bttn. E. J. Friebe detached Alabama May 10, 1915; to Louisiana.

Bttn. Frank Schultz detached Utah; to home and wait orders.

Bttn. G. F. J. Labelle detached receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa.; to Utah.

Bttn. W. E. O'Connor detached Louisiana; to home and wait orders.

Gun. C. B. Bradley detached receiving ship at Philadelphia; to temporary duty receiving ship at New York.

APRIL 14.—Comdr. R. W. McNeely detached command Tallahassee; to Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department.

Lieut. Comdr. N. L. Jones detached aid to the Secretary of the Navy; wait orders.

Lieut. Bradford Barnette detached Tennessee; to home and wait orders.

Lieuts. (J.G.) H. T. Bartlett, J. L. Nielson, H. W. Hordford, P. J. Hatch, C. M. Cooke, Conrad Ridgely, F. C. Sherman, F. G. Marsh, Fred Welden, F. A. Laroche, G. L. Weller and C. K. Bronson commissioned from March 7, 1915.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. H. Hoover detached Tennessee; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. (J.G.) B. R. Ware detached Connecticut; to Maine.

Lieut. (J.G.) D. C. Laizure detached Tennessee; to home and wait orders.

Civil Engr. A. A. Baker to naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

Civil Engr. Samuel Gordon detached naval station, Honolulu; to naval coal depot and radio station, San Diego, Cal.

Chief Bttns. John Atley, G. G. Robertson, Thomas Macklin and George Knott commissioned from Jan. 9, 1915.

Bttn. Gregory Cullen to Louisiana.

Bttn. E. J. Friebe to Chester.

Note.—Chief Bttn. James H. Doyle, retired, died at Brooklyn, N.Y., April 14, 1915.

#### COAST GUARD NOTES.

The coast guard cutter Mohawk, Capt. G. L. Carden, returned to New York April 13 from a week's cruise off Cape Hatteras and in the Gulf Stream to the eastward. On April 11 the Mohawk mined a derelict in latitude 35:50 N., longitude 74:45 W. This obstruction has been reported by several ships as being a submerged hull with lowermast and topmast showing. The Mohawk, after mining the obstruction, sounded over the locality and found all clear to a depth of six fathoms.

Orders have been issued to the Bear to leave San Francisco May 1 and make her usual Arctic cruise, stopping at Seattle for mail for Nome and St. Michael, Alaska. Owing to certain necessary repairs it may be the Bear will be delayed a few days after May 1 before sailing.

Three enlisted men from the Acushnet have been transferred to fill vacancies as surfmen at Coast Guard stations. These are the first transfers authorized under the new regulations. The Yamacraw is now on her way to Savannah after destroying most of the derelict Lizzie Willey on April 12. She expects to clean her boilers, coal and provision.

The Miami sailed for Grand Banks April 14. Lieutenant Coyle is reported to have passed the crisis and is now convalescing from his illness.

A mast projecting above water and held to the bottom of the rigging was floated and removed by the cutter Onondaga April 9. This has been a menace to navigation and has been frequently reported by passing vessels.

#### VESSELS OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. C. Satterlee, Woods Hole, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs, San Juan, P.R.

ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. W. E. W. Hall, Boston, Mass.

APACHE—Capt. A. L. Gamble, Baltimore, Md.

ARCTIC—1st Lieut. H. E. Rideout, Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. C. S. Cochran, Mare Island, Cal.

CALUMET—Master's Mate A. M. Totzke, New York.

COLFAX—Stationship, Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—1st Lieut. B. L. Brockway, New Orleans, La.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley, San Francisco, Cal.

GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram, Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. G. E. Wilcox, Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley, San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—Master's Mate G. D. Robinson, New York.

ITasca—Arundel Cove, Md. Out of commission.

MACULOCK—Capt. B. L. Reed, At Sanaulito, Cal.

MACKINAC—1st Lieut. Eben Barker, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. J. F. Hottel, New York.

MANNING—Capt. F. G. Dodge, Seattle, Wash.

MIAMI—1st Lieut. B. H. Camden, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

MOHAWK—Capt. G. L. Carden, Tompkinsville, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. G. C. Carmine, Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. B. M. Chiswell, Norfolk, Va.

PAMLICO—Capt. W. W. Joyner, Newbern, N.C.

SEMINOLE—Capt. P. H. Ueberoth, Wilmington, N.C.

SENECA—Capt. F. A. Lewis, Halifax, N.S.

SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. L. C. Covell, Neah Bay, Wash.

THETIS—Capt. J. H. Brown, Honolulu, H.T.

USCARORA—Capt. J. L. Sill, Milwaukee, Wis.

UNALGA—Capt. H. G. Hamlet, Seattle, Wash.

WINNOM—South Baltimore, Md. Out of commission.

WINNISIMMET—Master's Mate Axel Foss, Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. H. B. West, Mobile, Ala.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. W. C. Myers, Philadelphia, Pa.

WOODBURY—1st Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr., Portland, Me.

YAMACRAW—Capt. A. J. Henderson, Savannah, Ga.



## WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., April 16, 1915.

Several large parties were given during the week and the visit of ex-President William Howard Taft on Thursday and Friday was the occasion of considerable entertaining in honor of the distinguished guest. Mr. Taft arrived Thursday afternoon and was met by the Superintendent at the ferry and was escorted by the U.S.M.A. detachment of Cavalry to the plain, where Mr. Taft reviewed the Corps of Cadets after a salute of twenty-one guns had been fired. The afternoon was fine and balmy, the spring sun lending an agreeable warmth to the air and the people of the post turned out in general to witness the review. Afterward Col. and Mrs. Townsley entertained with a reception for Mr. Taft, the members of the Academic Board and Staff and ladies. Tea was poured by Mrs. Householder and Mrs. Wilcox served coffee. Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Ennis and the Misses Townsley assisting in the dining room.

Colonel Townsley entertained at dinner Thursday at the club for Mr. Taft and the members of the Academic Board, Major Runcie, Chaplain Silver, Captain Carter and Captain Goethals. The table was prettily arranged in the form of a T in the blue room and the decorations were of pink flowers and smilax. On Friday at Cullum Hall Mr. Taft delivered his lecture on "The Executive Power, Including the Powers of the President as Commander-in-Chief," to cadets and residents of the post, a large and interested audience. After the lecture Col. and Mrs. Townsley entertained at luncheon for Mr. Taft, Capt. and Mrs. Goethals.

The Army Relief bridge and dance was given at Cullum Hall Wednesday evening; about \$125 was cleared for the Army Relief. In a competition waltz and one-step Lieutenant Higley and Miss Dorothy Krayenbuhl won the prize for the best one-step, while Captain Lindsey and Miss Baskette carried off the honors in waltzing. Prize-winners at bridge were Colonels Shaw and Robinson, Captains Glade and Carter, Lieutenants Bubbs, MacMillan, O'Leary, Thummel, Mickin, Gregory, Gray, Avery, Conrad, North, Mesdames Cutrer, Dickinson, Meyer, Murray, Butler, Harrington, Henderson, Holderness, Townsley, Wilcox, Walker, Robinson and Thummel. The prizes had been donated by H. V. Allen and Company, New York; Bailey, Banks and Biddle, Philadelphia; Beadleston and Woertz, Buxton and Snyder, Newburgh; Cammeyer, New York; Clarkson, Newburgh; Theodore Cohen, Copenhaver Company, L. Crocco and Son, New York; Dalzell, Cold Spring; Gorham, Huyler's, Lady Baltimore Cake Shops, Low, David and Company, Maresi Company, National Biscuit Company, New York; Neff, Brooklyn; Phoenix Cheese Company, Park and Tilford, New York; Schoonmaker and Son, Newburgh; A. G. Spalding and Brothers, Stearns, Alexander Taylor and Company, John Wanamaker, New York.

Mrs. Stearns on Wednesday gave a large reception for Lieutenant Stearns's mother, Mrs. John Lloyd Stearns. Tea was poured by Mrs. Townsley and Miss Farman and Mrs. Wilcox and Mrs. Holt presided over the coffee, while assisting in the dining room were Mesdames Miner, Cutrer, Beere, North, Devers and Miss Rosalie Stearns. Capt. and Mrs. Nicklin were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Drysdale for Sunday. The officers' hop Friday evening was preceded by a number of dinners; Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson had dinner for Miss Anne Tracy, Miss Edith Henderson, Capt. and Mrs. Ennis, Lieut. and Mrs. Holderness, Lieutenants Richardson and Chase. Capt. and Mrs. Arrow-smith gave a beautiful dinner-party at the club for Gen. and Mrs. Lockwood, Col. and Mrs. Fieberger, Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Capt. and Mrs. Estes, Capt. and Mrs. Simonds, Lieut. and Mrs. E. W. Wildrick, Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham, Lieut. and Mrs. MacMillan.

Mrs. Bethel, of Washington, was a recent guest of Col. and Mrs. Robinson; on Friday Col. and Mrs. Robinson entertained at dinner for Mrs. Bethel and for Lieut. and Mrs. Higley, Lieut. and Mrs. Beere, Miss Fieberger, Colonel Smith and Lieutenant Sellick. Mrs. Pendleton gave a lovely children's party Friday for her daughters, Helen and Josephine, in Cullum Hall; about fifty little children of the post were invited and enjoyed everything hugely, especially the Punch and Judy show, which was brought up from New York for their pleasure, and the wonderful tricks performed by the magician, Mrs. Purdon returned Saturday from Washington, where she visited her parents for two weeks; Mrs. Joseph Pratt, of Brookline, Mass., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Purdon for the week.

Mrs. Holderness had in on Tuesday for bridge Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Wilcox and Mrs. Harrington. Mrs. Farman and Miss Farman are expected to arrive this week from France and to join Lieutenant Farman and Miss Farman here at the post. Mrs. DeWitt Jones is spending a few days in Philadelphia as the guest of her parents, the Rev. Dr. Pierce and Mrs. Pierce. Mrs. Downing spent the week with her parents at Albany, returning Tuesday. Mrs. Gordon's guests at dinner Thursday were Mesdames Townsley, Lockwood and Harrington, bridge following.

Col. and Mrs. Walker had dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. Stuart, Capt. and Mrs. Goethals, Lieut. and Mrs. Pendleton, Miss Satterfield, Captain Lindsey, Captain Alexander and Lieutenant Pullen. Gen. and Mrs. Bliss and Miss Bliss were guests of Dr. and Mrs. Boak over Sunday. Mrs. Godfrey is the guest of her son, Captain Godfrey; on Saturday evening Captain Godfrey had dinner for his mother and for Mrs. Bethel, Col. and Mrs. Robinson, Miss Fieberger, Lieutenants Lee and Solberg.

Lieut. and Mrs. Drysdale gave a bridge party Monday for Lieut. and Mesdames Baird, Oldfield, Catts, Dawson and O'Leary. Miss Dorsey Pullen was the guest of Miss Dorothy Krayenbuhl from Thursday until Monday. After the roller skating Thursday Mrs. Stuart gave a supper party for Misses Barnett, Jones and Satterfield, Colonels Stuart and Walker, Lieut. and Mrs. Holderness, the Misses Townsley, Captain Lindsey, Lieutenants Harrington, Stanton, Kallcho, Sellick. Capt. and Mrs. Carter had dinner Tuesday for Major Runcie and Captain Card. Miss Katharine Jones was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Holderness several days last week; on Wednesday Lieut. and Mrs. Holderness had dinner for Miss Jones and Lieutenant Sellick. Mr. Tom Barry, of New York, was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Wilcox at luncheon and the baseball game on Saturday. Lieutenant Chase gave a supper after the skating Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. Baird, Misses Fithian, Cutrer, Baskette, Pullen, Krayenbuhl, Lieutenants DeArmond, Garrison and Erwin.

Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson and Miss Nathalie Campbell, of New York, were guests of Lieutenant Richardson Saturday evening at the opera, when they heard "Madame Butterfly." Lieut. and Mrs. Cutrer's guests at dinner Sunday were Miss Fithian, Miss Fieberger, Lieutenants Erwin and Sellick. Miss Krayenbuhl's guests at dinner were Miss Pullen, Cadets Guyer and Krayenbuhl.

Col. and Mrs. Townsley had bridge Monday for their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Crehore, and for Gen. and Mrs. Lockwood and Chaplain Silver. Lieut. and Mrs. Householder gave a supper Sunday for Gen. and Mrs. Lockwood, Col. and Mrs. Shaw, Col. and Mrs. Walker, Capt. and Mesdames Estes, Carter, Simonds, Lieut. and Mrs. Patten. Mrs. R. C. Robinson, Miss Satterfield, Miss Farman, Colonel Smith, Captain Coburn, Lieutenant Farman. Lieutenant Kallcho gave a tea Tuesday for Mrs. Bradford, guest of her son, Lieutenant Bradford, and for Mrs. Glade, Mrs. Arrowsmith, Miss Baskette, Miss Krayenbuhl, Lieutenants Garrison and Bradford. Mrs. Carter gave a dinner party for her sons, Coleman and Marshall, Thursday; she was assisted by Miss Helen Townsley and the other guests were the Misses Frances Estes and Grace Arrowsmith, Messrs. Reginald and Coleman Timberlake, Julian Lindsey, Henson Estes and Numa Watson.

Lieut. and Mrs. Philip S. Gage were guests of Col. and Mrs. Townsley over Sunday; on Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. Gage were guests of Mrs. Townsley at the opera; on Sunday the Misses Townsley gave a small tea for their guests, Miss Julia Fieberger and Miss Marian Townsley serving. Col. and Mrs. Wilcox's guests at dinner Saturday were Colonel Bellinger and Major Runcie.

Manolo Asencio celebrated his ninth birthday anniversary with a party on Saturday, assisted in receiving by his sister, Consuelo Asencio, and his brother, José; those asked were the Misses Virginia and Margaret Hunt, Grace Arrowsmith, Frances Estes, Marjorie Simonds, Mary Osborne, Jane Kiehl, Mary Stuart, Messrs. Coleman Timberlake, Julian Lindsey, Gor-

don Singles, Koehler Daley, Bobby Lyon, Coleman Carter, Guy Holt. Mrs. Walker was hostess of the Reading Club at its last meeting, reading her paper on "Alexander Hamilton"; Mrs. MacMillan followed with current events.

Chaplain Silver on Sunday christened little Mary Holderness, her grandparents, Dr. and Mrs. B. W. Stilwell, of Yonkers, being present, as well as her uncles and aunts, Mr. and Mrs. John Stilwell, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Farnham and Lieut. and Mrs. J. W. Stilwell; the sponsors were Mr. and Mrs. John Stilwell. The annual presentation of Bibles to the members of the First Class was held on Wednesday afternoon at the Cadet Chapel with the customary ceremonies.

Lieut. Leonard Lovering Barrett, 1912, and Mrs. Barrett stopped off for a day or two recently on their way to Bermuda, where they will spend their honeymoon. The tea dance on Saturday after the baseball game was well attended. Mr. Mayer gave his twentieth organ recital Sunday afternoon in the chapel to a large and appreciative audience; he was assisted by Mr. Samuel Strang Nicklin, baritone, and by Musicians Deyenburg, harp, Muller, violin, Lukiewitz, flute, and Joseph Miller, English horn. The Colgate Glee Club gave an excellent concert Saturday evening at Cullum Hall; there was a large audience and the program was unusually well selected.

The ferryboat Highlander has returned to duty after her annual overhauling and spring painting.

Bishop Lloyd preached at the chapel Sunday morning and also administered the rite of confirmation; the Easter music was repeated.

The Wednesday Card Club met Thursday with Col. and Mrs. Wilcox and the tournament was completed, Lieutenant Henderson winning first, Mrs. Wilcox second and Lieutenant Cunningham third; Mrs. North was hostess of the South End Club; the Tuesday Club met with Mrs. Hughes; the Friday Club with Mrs. Boak; Mrs. Wilcox and Mrs. Holderness were hostesses of the Monday Club.

An entertainment for the benefit of the Army Relief Society, to be given on Saturday, May 1, will be a play, "The Marriage of Kitty," adapted from the French of M. de Gressac and P. de Croisset, by Cosmo Gordon Lennox. This will be presented by officers and ladies of the post and the play will be preceded by tableaux, "Scenes from the Iliad," which will be arranged and posed by Otto Cushing.

The Army won an uphill game of baseball here April 14 from Lafayette by a score of 6 to 5. The visiting nine stayed over a day, and again on April 15 were defeated, the Cadet nine scoring 10 to their 7, largely by timely hitting. In Wednesday's game McMahon, who opened the pitching for the Cadets, was unable to stop Lafayette's batsmen, and before the first inning was over they had taken four runs. Again they scored with one run in the second, but the Army took three in their half. Lafayette held its lead until the seventh, when the Army got in a run, making two more in the eighth for the winning score.

Thursday's game was also uphill for the Army, as it was not until the fifth inning that they overcame Lafayette's lead of two runs, but after that the home nine kept ahead. The Cadet players in the first game were Gerhardt, 3b.; Merrill, c.; Hobbs, r.f.; Mitchell, 1b.; Oliphant, c.; Bradley, l.f.; Coffin, s.; Dunigan, 2b.; McMahon, Naylor, p. In the second game Sarcka was the pitcher.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., April 15, 1915.

The executive order of President Wilson on the fiftieth anniversary of the death of President Lincoln gave a holiday to-day to the midshipmen, officers and employees of the Naval Academy.

The April examinations of candidates for admission to the Naval Academy begin on Tuesday next, April 20.

Three companies of the battalion of Field Artillery, U.S.M.C., the 13th, 1st and 9th, in the order named, will shortly encamp, a company at a time, at the Naval Academy Rifle Ranges, North Severn, near the Naval Engineering Experiment Station, for practice. The companies will each be in camp about a month.

The work of demolition of the Navy dairy, adjacent to the Naval Hospital, is in progress, the dairy having been removed to Gambrill's Station, twelve miles from Annapolis.

Rear Admiral Fullam has restored to the members of the Fourth Class their weekly privilege of visiting Annapolis. For several years this liberty has been denied them. Saturday afternoon is the period allotted to the reinstated holiday.

It was Mr. W. Nephew King, late lieutenant, U.S.N., who recently delivered the interesting lecture before the midshipmen on "The Romance and Tragedy of Mexico." An error in initials made it appear that it was P.A. Engr. W. R. King, U.S.N.

The Easter hop at the Naval Academy on Saturday night was an unusually large one and was a brilliant social event. Mrs. Phelps, wife of Comdr. W. W. Phelps, U.S.N., assisted by Mdsn. H. E. Overesch, First Class, received. Among the dance numbers was a waltz by Mrs. Frederick A. Traut, wife of Commander Traut, U.S.N., entitled, "The Bal Masqué." After the dance there were several suppers. One was on the U.S.S. Reina Mercedes, where Comdr. and Mrs. W. W. Phelps entertained Midshipman Overesch and a number of his friends.

Mrs. Charles W. Bartlett is the guest of Mrs. Arthur Newton Brown, wife of the librarian of the Naval Academy. Mrs. Phelps and Miss Phelps, mother and sister of Commander Phelps, have been on visit here to Comdr. and Mrs. Phelps. Among visiting parties to the Naval Academy last week were members of the Baltimore Section of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, who spent Saturday here inspecting more especially the Naval Engineering Experiment Station, opposite Annapolis. Mrs. Tardy, wife of Lieut. Walter B. Tardy, U.S.N., and children are here visiting Mrs. Tardy's parents, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Nelson, U.S.N.

Mrs. Barton L. Wright, wife of Surgeon Wright, U.S.N., has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. Eugene De Reeves at their home in Annapolis. Miss Dorothy Pickrell, daughter of Med. Dir. George Pickrell, U.S.N., who has been the guest here of Miss Katharine Nelson, has returned to her home in Norfolk. Mrs. Lowell, wife of Lieut. J. S. Lowell, U.S.N., who spent the winter in Annapolis, has gone to New York to join her husband, who is in command of the U.S.S. McDougal. Mrs. Allen Hill, who has been the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Bennett Puryear, U.S.M.C., at Mare Island, Cal., has returned to her home in this city. Mrs. Le Bourgeois, wife of Lieut. H. B. Le Bourgeois, U.S.N., is the guest of her mother, Mrs. William Dangelfield, in Washington.

As a tribute to Lieut. Comdr. F. D. Karns, U.S.N., in installing the machinery of oil barges Nos. 8 and 9 at Mare Island, No. 9 was christened by Miss Helen Karns, his little daughter. Ensign George A. Andrews, U.S.N., has reported for duty at the Post Graduate School, Naval Academy.

The First Class overwhelmed its competitors in the inter-class field and track meet held at the Naval Academy Saturday afternoon, winning 61½ points. The other class scored as follows: Fourth, 24; Second, 15½; Third, 6. Individual honors were won by Collins, First Class, who secured firsts in the 100-yard and 220-yard dashes, and had a place in the relay which took second honors. He was closely pressed by his classmate, Perry, who was first with the discus and hammer. The excellence of the work in general at such an early date in the season indicated that the team will be of unusual strength. In the 100-yard and pole vault there was improvement over the best performances of last year. The hammer throw, which has been absent from the program for several years, was restored. Events and winners of firsts were: 100-yard dash, Collins, 1st Class, 10 secs.; 220-yard dash, Collins, 22.25 secs.; 120-yard hurdle, Vickers, 1st Class, 17 secs.; 220-yard hurdle, Holland, 4th Class, 28 secs.; quarter-mile, Lewis, 1st Class, 51.35 secs.; high jump, Jeffers, 2d Class, and Denny, 4th Class, tied; broad jump, Chapline, 2d Class, 20 ft. 9 ins.; shot-put, Biesemer, 1st Class, 39 ft. 2 ins.; discus throw, Perry, 1st Class, 111 ft.; mile relay (in quarters)—first, 4th Class; second, 1st Class; third, 3d Class (3 mins. 33.45 secs.); pole vault, Brown, 1st Class, 11 ft. 4 ins.; hammer throw, Perry, 1st Class, 91 ft. 2 ins.

Loose fielding and hard hitting marked a see-saw game of baseball here Saturday afternoon, in which Colgate won from the Naval Academy by 9 to 8. After scoring twice in the first, the Navy appeared to have clinched the game when Adams knocked a homer in the next, driving two runs ahead of him.

Colgate scored a rally in the third, and five in the fourth, however, also scoring on a hard hit ball, which drove in two others. Though Colgate scored again in the fifth, the midshipmen passed them with two runs in their half. As the midshipmen scored in the eighth, Colgate came up for its last tries a run to the bat. Colgate got to second on a pass and fumble, then singled, filling the bases, and finally got in two runs. T. Fisher, for the Navy, and Dwyer, for Colgate, did the best work in the field. The Navy nine: T. Fisher, 3b.; Adams, s.s.; Smith, l.f.; H. Fisher, c.f.; Hicks, c.; Moran, r.f.; Rodgers, 1b.; Keliher, 2b.; Kennedy, Blodgett, p. Conolly batted for Keliher in ninth inning and Beall for Kennedy in the fourth.

Georgetown and the Naval Academy made a fifty-fifty division Saturday afternoon of a hard-fought and interesting tennis match, consisting of four strings in doubles and two in singles. Probably the best match of the afternoon was that between Hillyer, of Georgetown, and Randolph, of the Navy. Hillyer won in two sets, both splendidly contested. Boyle, of the visitors, also played an excellent game, and Stephan, Navy, and Karesy, Georgetown, had a finely contested string. Other Navy players were Walters, Sperry, Wood and Haebler.

The Navy and the West Virginia University played ball here on Wednesday, the Navy winning by 14 to 2. The visitors only made four hits on Blodgett, the Navy's pitcher. In the third inning Hicks knocked out a home run. Moran drove the ball for triples in the fifth and sixth innings, the first time sending in two runs and the second time three. The Navy nine: T. Fisher, 3b.; Adams, s.s.; Smith, l.f.; H. Fisher, c.f.; Hicks, c.; Moran, r.f.; Rodgers, 1b.; Hamilton, 2b.; Blodgett, p.

The Navy and St. John's College played the first of a series of three games here this afternoon. The score: Navy, 8; St. John's, 5.

## FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., April 12, 1915.

Major and Mrs. Pearce gave an attractive dinner April 6 in honor of their marriage anniversary. Their guests were Major and Mrs. Abernethy and Lieut. and Mrs. Kimberly.

The Fort Totten chapter of the Army Relief Society on Wednesday and Thursday evenings presented three one-act plays in the post gymnasium, followed by supper and dancing in the hop room. The patronesses were Mesdames White, Hearn, Abernethy, Sarraat and McMillan. The plays were of an unusual type for an amateur entertainment, and the manner of presentation was far above the average. On each night a large audience, including a considerable number from New York, and from the neighboring towns on Long Island, was well entertained and genuinely thrilled. Much credit is due to Mrs. Charles H. Patterson, and Capt. F. Q. C. Gardner, who arranged, staged and managed the plays. The program opened with a prologue, by Jean Rushmore Patterson, with the audience represented by Katharine White Feeter. In the first play, "The Hard Man," by Campbell McCulloch, an adaptation by Jean Rushmore Patterson, the cast was composed of Capt. Fulton Q. C. Gardner and Charles H. Patterson, Lieut. Robert D. Brown and Philip Mathews, Corps. William H. Wine, 135th Co., Charles Engleking, 82d Co., and William P. McNeer, 87th Co. In "Just as Well," by J. Hartley Manners, the cast included "William, the butler," and Katharine White Feeter, Jean Rushmore Patterson and Capt. Fulton Q. C. Gardner. "The Drums of Oude," by Austin Strong, was presented by Captains Patterson and Gardner, Lieut. P. Mathews and R. D. Brown, Jean Rushmore Patterson, Sergt. John T. Wheatley, 167th Co.; 1st Sergt. Lee Thompson, 165th Co.; Corp. Verne P. Deering, 167th Co.

Brig. Gen. Harry P. Hodges arrived Friday and assumed command of the North Atlantic Coast Artillery District. Mrs. Hodges and Miss Hodges, who remained temporarily at the Grafton in Washington, are expected to join the General next Wednesday. Shortly after the arrival of General Hodges the former district commander, Col. John V. White, with Mrs. White and their daughter, Mrs. Feeter, left for their new station, Fort Hamilton. The entire garrison went to the wharf to say good-bye to the Whites and wish them pleasant service at their new station. They will be greatly missed at Fort Totten.

Major Abernethy gave a stag luncheon Friday noon to General Hodges and for Colonel Hearn, Major Sarraat and Major Pearce.

Dr. Moore, who has been seriously ill with the gripe, is convalescing. Mrs. Huntington, who was injured in an automobile accident last week, is still confined to the house.

## FORT HAMILTON.

Fort Hamilton, N.Y., April 12, 1915.

The entire garrison was thrown into great grief and sorrow last Wednesday morning by the sudden death of Major William P. Pence, who had been ill in bed for about a week, but was considered out of all danger. Major Pence had been fort commander here ever since his arrival over a year ago and was much beloved and admired by all who knew him. Funeral services were held at the house Thursday evening at six and the remains were shipped to Washington. Mrs. Pence and her sons, Arthur, George and William, accompanied by Major Pence's father and brother and two brothers, of Frankfort, Ind., and Surg. A. W. Dunbar, U.S.N., and Mrs. Dunbar left for Washington early Friday morning. The funeral was held that afternoon and the burial was in the Arlington National Cemetery.

The dance which was to have been given on April 7 as a farewell to Col. and Mrs. S. E. Allen was called off on account of the sudden death of Major Pence. Col. and Mrs. S. E. Allen, accompanied by their daughters, Misses Ethel and Mary, left for their new station, Fort Hancock, last Thursday. Col. and Mrs. J. V. White and Mrs. Feeter arrived Friday for station here.

Little Betty Kilbourne is recovering from a sudden attack of pneumonia. Mrs. R. H. Williams was a guest at a luncheon given to-day at the Hotel McAlpin in honor of Mrs. T. Slack, first vice president of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. William P. Pence and sons and Surg. A. W. Dunbar, U.S.N., and Mrs. Dunbar returned from Washington Saturday night. Lieut. R. O. Edwards, on a month's leave, left Friday for Philadelphia and Washington.

## PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., April 10, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. S. M. De Loffre celebrated the twelfth anniversary of their marriage April 6. The Easter ball, held Monday for the benefit of the Physicians' Hospital, was a social and financial success. Many attended from the post; Col. and Mrs. McCoy, Major and Mrs. Chamberlain, Capt. and Mrs. Van Horn were ardent supporters of the affair.

Major and Mrs. Chamberlain entertained Major and Mrs. Stevens at dinner Easter Sunday. Mrs. Palmer's bridge tea Monday was a lovely entertainment in honor of her mother, Mrs. Chatman, here on a short visit. The players were Mesdames McCoy, Chamberlain, Sherrard, Grimes, Lough, Cummings, Carleton, De Loffre, Nolan and Miss Berry Waller. Mrs. McCoy and Misses Berry Waller, Dorothy Winslow and McCoy served. Coming in for tea were Mesdames Erwin, Van Horn, Darby, Londahl, Bond, Jewett, Floyd, Kerr, Bonsteel, Whiting and Conley. The prizes went to Mesdames Nolan, Grimes and Lough.

The largest social event of Easter week was the tea-dance given for the benefit of the children's playground Tuesday afternoon in the high school. The 30th Infantry orchestra played selections. The tea table was presided over by Mrs. McCoy and Mrs. Moore, while the smaller tables were in charge of members of the Civic League, under whose management the tea was given. The spring maids, who dressed in white, wore unique head dresses in green, decorated with blossoms. Mrs. Van Horn, wife of Capt. Robert Van Horn, 30th Inf., designed the costumes and hats worn by the spring maids and



donated the artistic poster, which at the end of the tea was auctioned off and was finally knocked down to Lieutenants Corlett, Barton, and Milliken. The poster created no end of comment and Mrs. Van Horn has shown herself not only a philanthropist, but an artist of no mean ability.

Capt. and Mrs. Conley had dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. De Loffre, Capt. and Mrs. Goodrich and Capt. and Mrs. Nolan. Mrs. Mitchell and young daughter joined Lieutenant Mitchell to-day. The tea dance Wednesday was the most enjoyable of the season. Beautiful flowers, delicious champagne punch, large crowd and the presence of a lot of young people home for the Easter vacation contributed to the success.

Mr. and Mrs. Rogers have returned from their trip to New York and Mr. Rogers has been quite ill with the grippe. One of Chaplain Londahl's sons has chicken-pox, and so the family is in quarantine. Mrs. Bennett has arrived on the post and is with her daughter, Mrs. Grimes, wife of Captain Grimes.

Quaint little Margaret Van Horn entertained her young friends Thursday afternoon. Games were played and prizes were won by Marion Grimes, Tom Threlkeld and Desher Whiting. The guests were Marion Grimes, Tom Threlkeld, Magdalene, Tom and Reggie Conley, Desher Whiting, Harry Eastman, Mrs. Bennett, Misses Blauvelt, McCoy, Waller, Captain Conley, Lieutenants Reisinger and Ord and Mrs. Finn, of Plattsburg, assisted Mrs. Van Horn.

The ladies and officers are manifesting great interest in the golf links being laid out on the parade. The ice is going out of the lake. Major Bandholtz has a beautiful new Buick.

Captain Yates had a tango party Friday for Major and Mrs. Chamberlain, Capt. and Mrs. Nolan, Lieutenants Tarbutton and Potter, Lieut. and Mrs. Howard, Lieut. and Mrs. Butler. Mrs. Butler made the Welsh rabbit. Lieutenants Ord, Corlett, Milliken, Bull and Barton gave a moving picture party Saturday evening for Misses Sheddson, Berry Waller, Pansy Painter and the Misses Bachman, guests of Miss Painter. At the arcade a supper was enjoyed.

A bridge tea was given by Mrs. Howard on Friday for Mesdames McCoy, Nolan, Grimes, Regan, Lough, Carleton, Buttler, De Loffre, Chamberlain, Goodrich, Palmer, Cummings, Bonesteel, Sherrard, the Misses McCoy and Waller. Prizes went to Mesdames Palmer, Mrs. Cummings and Mrs. Ryan. Coming in for tea were Mesdames Erwin, Bond, Kerr, Floyd, Jewett, Londahl, Van Horn, Conley and Whiting. Assisting Mrs. Howard were Mrs. McCoy and Mrs. Erwin. The dance given Friday by Miss Sheddson and Miss Painter was enjoyed by Miss Berry Waller, Lieutenants Ord, Corlett, Barton, Milliken and Bull. Major Ferguson dined with Lieut. and Mrs. Kerr Saturday.

#### FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., April 14, 1915.

An unusually large and brilliant farewell party was given at the Brick House Thursday night for Col. and Mrs. Rogers Birnie. A dinner of thirty-two covers included all the officers and wives stationed at the Proving Ground, Col. and Mrs. S. E. Allen, Miss Allen and Major and Mrs. Shepard, of this post, Capt. and Mrs. Martindale, of Fort Wadsworth, while from the city there were Mr. and Mrs. Bevins, Mrs. Squibb, Misses Sealy, French, Hamilton and Mr. Sealy. During the dinner Colonel Dickinson introduced Mrs. Hawkins, who made a charming presentation speech and handed Mrs. Birnie a very handsome loving cup, given by all the officers and their wives who had ever served under Colonel Birnie at the Proving Ground. On one side of the cup was a perfect etching of the Brick House and garden. On another side were two lines from "Idols of the King": "Who reverences his conscience as his king, who spake no slander; no, nor listened to it." On the third side was: "With love and admiration and respect from the officers and their wives who have served under Colonel Rogers Birnie at the Proving Ground." After dinner the officers and wives from Fort Hancock went over for the dance. Preceding it Major and Mrs. Malcolm Young had dinner for Mrs. Bown, Lieutenants Goorlick, Murphy and Blackmore.

Miss Ethel Tinkum came down for the Brick House dance and was a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Borton. Lieutenants Murphy and Buyers came from Governors Island for the occasion. Mr. and Mrs. Taft are visiting with their son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Harmon, at the Proving Ground. This post was much saddened over the news of the sudden death of Major Pence at Fort Hamilton, as he was very well known by many here. Col. S. E. Allen, accompanied by Mrs. Allen and the Misses Allen, arrived Thursday to take command of the newly constituted coast defense of Sandy Hook.

Mrs. Yates entertained with two tables of bridge on Friday, Mrs. Brinton winning the prize. Present: Mesdames Shepard, Hawkins, Brett, Colvin, Bunker, Bown, Hanna and Brinton. Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Freeman, of New York city, were weekend guests of Capt. and Mrs. Brinton. Invited on Sunday to supper to meet them were Major and Mrs. J. L. Shepard, Miss Shepard, Capt. and Mrs. P. D. Bunker. Mrs. Bunker had one table of bridge yesterday for Mesdames Shepard, Brinton and Hanna.

#### COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, April 14, 1915.

Miss Emma Brenner gave a bridge-tee Thursday at the quarters of her nephew and niece, Lieut. and Mrs. Edgar H. Thompson. Mrs. John E. Townes poured and Mrs. George I. Gunkel served ices. Prizes were won by Mesdames George A. Dodd and Craig R. Snyder. Lieut. and Mrs. J. E. Townes gave the second in a series of bridge parties, Saturday evening, for Major and Mrs. Rutherford, Lieut. and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Doyle and Dr. and Mrs. Gunkel. Mrs. Gunkel and Major Rutherford were the winners.

Dr. and Mrs. Gunkel entertained at bridge last evening for their guest, Dr. Edwin P. Tignor, who is here acting on a dental examining board. Mrs. Adams, Dr. Tignor and Lieutenant Randolph won the prizes. Mrs. Doyle is giving a bridge and tea this afternoon at the quarters of Lieut. and Mrs. Ira A. Smith.

#### FORT BARRANCAS.

Fort Barrancas, Fla., April 11, 1915.

The dance given at the Pensacola Country Club, Easter Monday, was well attended by the town people as well as the Army and Navy. From Fort Barrancas were Mrs. Thomas Ridgway, Capt. and Mrs. G. O. Hubbard, Capt. and Mrs. P. S. Golderman, Lieut. and Mrs. W. T. Boyd, Capt. John McBride, jr., Lieuts. S. S. Winslow, E. B. Spiller and Dr. Charles Tainter.

Brig. Gen. James B. Burbank, U.S.A., retired, returned to his home, "Brattle Farm," Pittsfield, Mass., April 5, after spending most of the winter with his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Knowles, on his Bay Shore. An informal hop was given April 7 in the gymnasium (after the moving pictures) by the officers and ladies of the post, and there were many from Pensacola and from the Navy attending. At dinner preceding the hop Capt. and Mrs. G. O. Hubbard entertained for Col. and Mrs. Ridgway, Lieut. and Mrs. W. T. Boyd, Capt. R. R. Belknap, U.S.N., and Lieut. L. B. Magruder; Capt. and Mrs. P. S. Golderman had dinner for Comdr. and Mrs. Douglas, U.S.N., Miss Hyer, Lieutenant Bartlett and Paymaster Bowerband; still another dinner was given by the bachelors, Capt. J. McBride, Lieuts. S. S. Winslow, R. B. Colton and Dr. Charles Tainter, with Mrs. W. B. Shepherd chaperoning, for Misses Mollie Blount, Dorothy Reeves, Frances Beard, Margaret Finch, Mr. Clement Blount and Lieut. E. B. Spiller.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. T. Boyd threw open their quarters after the dance Wednesday, giving a buffet supper for Col. and Mrs. Thomas Ridgway, Capt. and Mrs. G. O. Hubbard, Lieut. and Mrs. James Kirk, Mrs. W. B. Shepherd, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Knowles, Misses Nathalie Berry, Mollie Blount, Dorothy Reeves, Frances Beard, Margaret Finch, Capt. R. R. Belknap, U.S.N., Capt. John McBride, jr., Lieuts. L. B. Magruder, R. B. Colton, E. S. Winslow, E. B. Spiller, Dr. Charles Tainter, Messrs. Blount, Harrell and Covington.

Everyone was glad to have Mrs. Magruder back from a trip

to Savannah, where she went to attend the wedding of one of her sisters. Upon her return Miss Hull, another sister, accompanied her, to be with Mrs. Magruder while Lieutenant Magruder is in camp at Fort Pickens.

As usual dress parade was well attended on Thursday afternoon, after which were a number of informal teas, Mrs. Ridgway entertaining, also Mrs. J. S. Kennedy. Mrs. James B. Burbank, who always has the enlisted personnel at heart, talked to representative non-commissioned officers April 8 in the gymnasium on the subject of the work of the Army Relief Society.

Six torpedo-boat destroyers, comprising one division of the Reserve Torpedo-boat Flotilla, arrived in port Friday morning from Guantanamo, and these, added to the Submarine Flotilla, and other naval vessels already assembled, indicate that for some time this harbor will be the scene of active work on a greater scale than heretofore.

The ball given by the officers of the U.S.S. San Francisco, U.S.S. Prairie, Submarine Flotilla and the Navy Aeronautic Station, Friday evening, April 9, at the San Carlos Hotel, was the largest and most brilliant affair held in Pensacola in years. It was a typical Navy ball, the walls draped with flags and the officers in evening dress uniforms, the patriotic note dominating everywhere. The orchestra of Fort Barrancas, organized and conducted by Chief Musician Fedeka, rendered the music for the evening. The ladies receiving guests were Mesdames Yates Stirling, H. C. Mustin, E. B. Cole and C. J. Giles, wives of prominent naval officers. A number of dinners were given by Army and Navy officers before the ball. Lieuts. E. H. Williams and Thomas W. Withers, U.S.N., were hosts for Miss Nathalie Berry, the Misses Brownell, Comdr. and Mrs. R. S. Douglas, Lieut. and Mrs. W. T. Boyd, U.S.A., and Paymaster Brownell; Lieuts. R. B. Colton, S. S. Winslow and E. B. Spiller entertained at dinner preceding the ball for Misses Pearl Shepherd, Mollie Blount and Miss Wyth, of St. Paul, Minn.; at another table, chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Knowles, were Misses Janie Knowles, Evelyn Maxwell, Lieuts. E. B. Brandt and Earl Johnson, U.S.N.; Lieut. and Mrs. L. B. Magruder, U.S.A., had as dinner guests before the ball Miss Hull, of Savannah, Ga., and Capt. John McBride, jr., U.S.A.; Lieutenant Milne, U.S.N., was host for Capt. and Mrs. Yates Stirling, U.S.N., Lieut. and Mrs. La Roche, Miss Fannie Renshaw, Paymr. and Mrs. Williamson and Ensign and Mrs. Simpson.

Phyllis Golderman, the attractive little daughter of Capt. and Mrs. P. S. Golderman, has been visiting in Pensacola and was honored of a moving picture party April 8. Other little guests were Edna and Angela Clark, Brent and Thomas Watson, Warren Pierpont, Theodore Dunwoody, Lee and Clifford Clark. Lieut. and Mrs. L. L. Bender had Lieut. and Mrs. J. Kirk, Capt. John McBride, jr., and Dr. Charles Tainter in for dinner Sunday.

Lieut. and Mrs. Boyd's dinner guests Sunday were Miss Nathalie Berry and Lieut. E. H. Williams, U.S.N., Col. and Mrs. Thomas Ridgway on Sunday had tea for a number of post people, as well as guests from Pensacola. Some of those invited from town were Mrs. Ellis Knowles, Mrs. James B. Burbank, Misses Nathalie Berry, Ada Green, Mollie Blount, Lieut. E. H. Williams, U.S.N., and Mr. Dan McMillan.

A good game was played Sunday afternoon on the ball diamond between the U.S.S. Prairie team and the men of the 77th Company, the soldiers being the victors, ending with a score of 3 to 2.

#### DEFENSES OF THE DELAWARE.

Fort Du Pont, Del., April 13, 1915.

Mrs. P. V. Kieffer gave a luncheon April 6 and the Easter idea was cleverly carried out. For place-cards yellow candy eggs, with each guest's name, were used. Present: Mesdames H. L. Steele, W. R. Bell and R. E. Haines, from Fort Mott; Mesdames L. S. Ryan, William Menges and P. R. Gage, from Du Pont, and Miss V. B. Whitney, from Plainfield, N.J. Miss Lee Steele has returned to school in Baltimore, after spending Easter vacation with her parents at Fort Mott. Miss Ellenora Ryan and Miss V. B. Whitney returned to Plainfield, after spending a week's visit at the home of Capt. L. S. Ryan.

Dr. J. R. Fielden spent Sunday with his family on the post. Mrs. L. L. Steele was at home Friday afternoon for Mesdames L. S. Ryan, W. R. Bell, R. E. Haines, Misses V. B. Whitney and Catherine Wickham. Lieut. and Mrs. P. R. Gage are spending a leave in New York city. Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Lincoln are visiting at the Jefferson home, in Delaware City, en route from Fort Winfield Scott to Fort Monroe. Colonel Zinn, C.E., and Mrs. Zinn were luncheon guests of Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Clark to-day.

The cableboat Joseph Henry has been here for several days making repairs to the cable. Lieut. B. O'N. Kennedy, commanding the cableboat, was dinner guest of Lieutenant Koenig on Monday.

#### FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., April 12, 1915.

The National Capital Horse Show will be held this year from May 8 to 13, inclusive, and as usual many Fort Myer people will enter their horses. The cups, which are already on display, are exceptionally beautiful, several being prizes in the military classes, which are always a feature of the show. Among those expected to enter their horses are Capt. Duncan Elliott, Col. W. E. Wilder, Lieut. P. D. Carlisle, Dr. G. E. Griffin, Lieut. John Eager, Lieut. H. C. Vanderveer, Lieut. Philip H. Sheridan and Lieut. A. L. James.

Mrs. Philip H. Sheridan is visiting her father, Col. G. K. McGunagle, at Angel Island, Cal., and before returning East will visit the Exposition. Lieut. P. D. Carlisle will be absent from the post during May and June, as he has been detailed as quartermaster for the historical and staff rides of the Army War College.

The Washington Riding and Hunt Club held the last hunt of the season Wednesday, many Fort Myer riders being invited. The course was through Maryland and after the run tea was served at the club house, Mrs. Evans, wife of the "master of hounds," presiding. Lieut. Dawson Olmstead, on duty with the New York National Guard, was a visitor to the post the latter part of the week.

The last hop of the season, held April 7, attracted several hundred guests. The hop room was decorated with hundreds of flags and potted plants, as was the supper room, in which Raucher served a delicious supper at quarter tables. The guests were received by Mesdames Hugh L. Scott, G. T. Menoher and W. J. Glasgow. Preceding the hop Capt. and Mrs. E. A. Eltinge had dinner in honor of Miss Cornelia Wilder; Capt. and Mrs. C. N. Jones entertained in honor of Miss Scott; Major D. F. Duvall's dinner guests were Gen. and Mrs. W. C. Gorgas, Major and Mrs. T. C. Lyster, Major Allie Williams and Capt. E. A. Talbot; Lieut. and Mrs. G. L. Morrison had dinner in honor of Capt. and Mrs. William Mitchell; Col. and Mrs. C. T. Menoher's dinner guests were Gen. and Mrs. H. L. Scott, Gen. and Miss G. B. Davis, Gen. and Mrs. A. W. Greely, Gen. and Mrs. M. M. McComb, Col. and Mrs. C. W. Walcutt, Col. and Mrs. I. W. Littell and Miss Littell, Mrs. Adams, Col. and Mrs. C. B. Baker, Col. P. C. March and Miss March and Mrs. Miles. Capt. and Mrs. Clemens McMillan also entertained before the hop.

Capt. and Mrs. Clemens McMillan have as their guest Mrs. C. C. Cope, of Omaha, Neb. Lieut. and Mrs. H. M. Groninger gave a dinner last Monday, in celebration of Lieutenant Groninger's promotion. Miss Scott has as her guests her cousins, Misses Houston and Scott. Capt. Duncan Elliott gave a luncheon at the Shoreham Hotel, Saturday, for Mr. Chandler Hall, Mr. Chandler Anderson, Col. W. E. Wilder and Mr. Paul Pearsall.

Gen. H. L. Scott, Chief of Staff, has practically recovered from his recent attack of grippe, following his long exposure in the mountains of Utah. Mrs. Manus McCloskey is visiting in New York. Mrs. G. L. Morrison has gone to her home in Detroit, Mich., for a short visit, accompanied by her son, Lynne. Miss Glasgow, sister of Major William J. Glasgow, is visiting Mrs. Glasgow during the absence of Major Glasgow, who is at Fort Riley.

The prospects for polo in Washington this season are very bright, with three teams already organized and ready for play, and a fourth team considered a probability. The season's first game was played on the polo field in Potomac Park, Thursday, between the Washington and the 3d Artillery teams, the former winning by several points. The second game, played Saturday, was evenly matched, resulting in a tie. Lieut. E.

St. J. Greble is captain of the Artillery team, the other players being Lieuts. G. H. Paine, John M. Eager and Bethel W. Simpson. The Washington team is captained by Col. C. G. Trevelyan and has for its other members Capt. William Mitchell, Hugh Legare, Kent Legare and George Oakley Totten.

#### FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., April 12, 1915.

Homer Sargent returned from his Easter vacation to St. Luke's, Philadelphia, Monday. The dancing class on April 6 was attended by Mrs. Tate, Miss Nicholson, Captain Scales, Mrs. Tupper, Mr. Sevier Tupper, Capt. and Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Helmick, Miss Bryer, Miss Florence Helmick, Mr. Reynolds Burt, Major Sargent, Captain McGee, Captain Knox, Lieut. and Mrs. Barnard, Lieut. and Mrs. Converse, Dr. and Mrs. von Schrader, Lieutenant Thompson and Lieut. and Mrs. Beals, of Highland Park.

Lieut. and Mrs. Frank E. Davis had dinner April 6 in honor of Col. and Mrs. William J. Nicholson, Miss Helen Nicholson, Dr. and Mrs. Alleyne von Schrader and Capt. Thomas M. Knox. A bridge prize was won by Dr. von Schrader. Lieut. and Mrs. F. E. Davis's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Barnum, of La Grange, Ill., were their guests Monday. Mr. Porter, father of Capt. Ralph S. Porter, spent Tuesday with Capt. and Mrs. Porter. Mrs. Daniel L. Tate was dinner guest of Col. and Mrs. Nicholson Monday.

Mrs. Eli A. Helmick entertained at bridge April 7 in honor of her house guest, Miss Bryer, of Newport, R.I., and for Mesdames Nicholson, Burt, Porter, Tupper, McNamee, Storm, Miller, Davis, Converse, von Schrader and Miss Nicholson. Prizes were won by Mrs. Davis, Miss Nicholson and Mrs. von Schrader, and Miss Bryer received a guest prize. Mesdames Tate, Sargent, Barnard and Youngs came in for tea. Mrs. Frederic H. Sargent prepared coffee and Miss Bryer served salad. Capt. and Mrs. Ralph S. Porter had bridge April 8 for Mrs. Burt, Captain Scales, Lieut. and Mrs. Davis and Dr. and Mrs. von Schrader. Prizes were won by Mrs. von Schrader and Lieutenant Davis.

The Musical Club met April 9 with Mrs. Daniel L. Tate. Edward Alexander MacDowell was the composer studied and the following program was rendered: A sketch of the life of MacDowell, Mrs. Helmick; To a Wild Rose, Mrs. Barnard; At an Old Trysting Place, Mrs. Barnard; Deserted, Mrs. Burt; Maid Singing Light, a Maid Singing Low, Mrs. Burt; To the Sea, Mrs. Davis; Sea Song, Mrs. Barnard; Folk Song, Mrs. Tate; Bluebell, Mrs. Tate; From an Old Indian Lodge, Mrs. Converse; Beaming Eyes, Mrs. Davis; Poem, Mrs. Converse. Mrs. Nicholson, Miss Helen Nicholson, Mrs. McNamee, Mrs. Youngs, Mrs. Allan Olson, of the Naval Station, and Mrs. von Schrader also attended.

Mrs. Ambrose R. Emery received news of the death of her mother, April 4.

Major and Mrs. Frederic H. Sargent gave a dinner before the hop, April 9, for Col. and Mrs. Nicholson, Miss Nicholson, Mrs. Tate, Captain Scales, Captain Knox, Dr. and Mrs. von Schrader and Lieut. and Mrs. Converse. After the dance Dr. Lauderdale, Lieutenants Thompson and Treat gave an impromptu supper. Mrs. Reynolds J. Burt entertained on Saturday evening for her son, Reynolds Burt, Miss Florence Helmick, Messrs. Al and Roland McNamee and a number of young people from Highland Park. The guests enjoyed a merry evening, playing games and dancing.

Troop B, 5th Cavalry, gave a large masquerade ball in the gymnasium on Saturday night, April 10. Prizes were given for the two best costumes and the two most comic ones.

#### FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., April 12, 1915.

Mrs. Wyke gave a luncheon and bridge Monday for Mrs. Frank Byers, Mrs. John Allen, of Denver, and Mrs. Graham. Capt. and Mrs. Nelson entertained for Miss Sterling, of Denver, the Misses Arabella and Rose Clarke, May Rowell, Georgeanna Getty, Doris Wyke, Jeannette and Fay Schmidt and Mrs. McClellan, Captain Oliver, Lieutenant Read, Lieutenant McDonald, Robert Getty, jr., and Ashley Rowell.

Lieut. and Mrs. Graham had supper for Capt. and Mrs. Wyke, Lieut. and Mrs. Bernheim Tuesday. Lieutenant Cunningham, 5th Cav., from Fort Leavenworth, and Lieutenant McDonald, 12th Cav., are here in connection with the distribution of the arms and ammunition confiscated during the Colorado mine strike. Miss Jeannette Schmidt gave a little party Wednesday evening for Misses Rose Clarke, May Rowell, Doris Wyke and Fay Schmidt and Mrs. McClellan, Messrs. Ashley Rowell, Robert Getty, jr., and Lieutenants Read and McDonald.

Major and Mrs. Gambrell had dinner for Lieutenants Cunningham, Read and McDonald Thursday. Col. and Mrs. Getty had dinner Wednesday for Major and Mrs. Gambrell, Lieutenants McDonald and Read.

Friday was ladies' night at the Officers' Club, when cards and dancing were enjoyed by Major and Mrs. Gambrell, Capt. and Mrs. Hughes, Dr. and Mrs. Hall, Capt. and Mrs. Wyke, Capt. and Mrs. Waring, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Lieut. and Mrs. Fulton, Lieut. and Mrs. Titus, Mr. and Mrs. McGrath, Mrs. Getty and Mrs. McClellan, the Misses Doris Wyke, Jeannette and Fay Schmidt, Lieutenants Read, Cunningham, Elliott and McDonald, Mr. Robert Getty, jr., and Mr. Schmidt. Lieut. and Mrs. Fulton entertained before the hop for Mrs. McClellan, Miss Jeannette Schmidt and Lieutenants McDonald, Read and Cunningham. Miss Doris Wyke gave a Sunday supper for Capt. and Mrs. Waring, Miss May Rowell and Jeannette and Fay Schmidt, Lieutenant McDonald, Mr. Robert Getty and Mr. Ashley Rowell.

Through lack of team work and general poor playing, resulting from loss of players through injury in previous games, the Fort Logan nine dropped a game to the Sullivan-Hoover team by a score of 11 to 4, this afternoon, at the post grounds. The local team played good ball at intervals. Lowry worked behind the bat for the Fort Logan team and his work of catching was of the best, but the team work was lacking. The visitors played a good, steady game and their battery received the best of support. Gaut, of the visitors, secured a three-sacker, which materially swelled the score.

#### VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., April 6, 1915.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. David J. Baker had dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Lucius C. Bennett, Capt. and Mrs. Allen Parker, Lieuts. and Mesdames Ralph R. Glass, James M. Hobson and William H. Gill. Capt. and Mrs. George S. Tiffany returned Friday after a two months' absence spent traveling in the East. Col. and Mrs. George S. Young had as house guests this week Mr. and Mrs. Howard E. Young, of Hanover, Pa. Lieut. Walter O. Boswell left Thursday for San Francisco, to go to the Letterman General Hospital. Mrs. Boswell and children followed a few days later.

Mrs. Wilson Chase gave a pretty luncheon Monday in honor of her house guest, Miss Proctor, and for Mesdames George S. Young, Murray Baldwin, McDonald, William H. Gill, H. L. Taylor and Raymond E. Ingals. The Bridge Club met this week at the home of Mrs. Richard C. Moore. Prizes were won by Mesdames Field, Gibner and Glass. Mrs. Samuel V. Ham entertained at tea Tuesday for Mesdames Woolnough, Fry and Bennett. Capt. Edmund S. Sayer, jr., arrived this week, after a few months' absence inspecting militia in Ohio. Mrs. H. L. Taylor gave a sewing party Tuesday. Mrs. Richard C. Moore was hostess at luncheon Thursday in honor of Miss Renée du Pont, of Delaware, house guest of the Misses McMaster, of Portland. Some of the officers joined for dancing. Miss Chambers, guest of her sister, Mrs. Guy I. Rowe for the past few months, left Wednesday for her home. Mrs. Robert L. Weeks left Wednesday for Fresno, Cal. She will be absent a few months. The Musical Club met Thursday at the home of Mrs. Raymond E. Ingals.

Mrs. Allen Parker and Mrs. George M. Parker were joint hostesses on Monday at a bridge-tee for Mesdames Young, Baker, Chase, Brooks, Field, Glass, Woolnough, Taylor, Hegeman, Gill, Davis, Moore, Gibner, Knox, Trenkman, Ham, Hinchman, Baldwin, McDonald, Hobson, Page, Rowe, Hart, Bennett, Waring, McLaughlin, Ingals, Miss Polly Young and



## ANNOUNCEMENT No. 1

ARMY AND NAVY COLONY  
AT SHIPPAN POINT ON LONG ISLAND SOUND

Why the Army and Navy Colony at Shippan Point Should Appeal to the Officers and their Families of the Services.

It is on a beautiful peninsula which extends over a mile into the Long Island Sound on the Connecticut shore; in the Town of Stamford, fifty minutes' commutation from New York City. Shippan Point presents every attraction and convenience for all the year or summer residence in the country; perfect sewer system, electric light, gas, telephone, fire protection, pure water, trolley service, postal and market delivery twice a day.

Special terms are offered Army and Navy officers to invest and upon retirement from active service to settle at Shippan Point. In the last ten or twelve years of active service the difference between active and retired pay will buy a home free from incumbrance, ready for occupancy at the time of retirement. An equally attractive investment is offered for younger officers. For instance Capt. Brainerd Taylor, Coast Art. Corps, authorizes us to quote his case. In 1911 he bought a country place at Shippan Point with a ten room house. This he has rented, furnished, for an average \$800.00 for the four summer months alone, representing a return each year of 65% of his annual installments towards the purchase price.

Under his agreement with the Shippan Point Land Co. he may now at any time stop further payment on the principal and reduce his average annual carrying charges to about \$525, as against the return in the four summer months of \$800 or \$900.

Within 500 yards of Captain Taylor's property the following officers have purchased tracts of land: Col. Robert H. Patterson, U.S.A., retired; Comdr. Earl P. Jessup, U.S.N.; Capt. Matthew E. Hanna, late U.S. Cavalry, and Mrs. Smith, wife of the late Capt. Edmund D. Smith, 19th U.S. Inf. Colonel Patterson and Mrs. Smith have built attractive houses, in which they live the year round. Captain Hanna has taken a house at the Point and expects to build at once. Reduction in city and town taxes for retired officers, special Army and Navy membership dues in the yacht and country clubs of this locality, together with the close proximity of New York City, goes far to make Shippan Point an ideal place for an Army and Navy colony.

We have the honor to state that both Colonel Patterson and Captain Taylor, who are enthusiastic over the plan to encourage the colony at Shippan Point, have authorized the undersigned to say that they will be glad to assist so far as they can, either by correspondence or by going over Shippan Point with officers and their families who may be interested.

It is a proposition which will stand the closest investigation and has stood the closest investigation as to financial integrity by the Army and Navy Journal.

Write for special terms offered to officers of the Services. Subsequent announcements will appear here each week.

THE SHIPPAN POINT LAND COMPANY  
Stamford National Bank Building, Stamford, Conn.

Miss Thurlleson. Mrs. George S. Young poured coffee and Mrs. David J. Baker served salad; Mesdames Hartz, Gill and Waring assisted.

Lieut. and Mrs. Howard C. Moore, M.R.C., arrived Monday. The post paper made its first appearance last Friday and hereafter will appear weekly. It is an innovation on the post and gives all athletic and social news of the garrison. Capt. Charles T. King, M.C., returned Friday, having completed inspection of the Medical Corps of the Idaho Militia. Lieut. Ralph R. Glass has been appointed secretary of the Officers' Club, to fill the unexpired term of Lieutenant Boswell.

## MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., April 7, 1915.

A pretty luncheon was given Wednesday by Capt. and Mrs. Frank M. Bennett, in honor of Admiral Baron and Baroness Uriu and for Admiral Uriu's aid, Commander Nagamo, Col. and Mrs. Lincoln Karmany, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Charles F. Pond, Capt. and Mrs. John M. Ellicott, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Miles Gorgas and Miss Dorothy Bennett. Colonel Karmany was a classmate of Admiral Uriu, while the other officers, including the host, were all at the Naval Academy when he was one of the midshipmen.

A birthday dinner-dance was given last Wednesday evening by Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Ellicott, complimentary to their daughter, Miss Priscilla Ellicott. The guests included Misses Lois Crosby, Thelma Garrett, Dorothy Hillier, Genevieve Hailey, Helen Goodyear, Grace Heathcote and the girls of the yard, with an equal number of young officers. Mrs. Henry L. Kinnison, wife of Captain Kinnison, adjutant, 12th Inf., is up from the Presidio on a two weeks' visit to Mrs. John W. McClaskey, at Vallejo. Mrs. Dickinson P. Hall, accompanied by her little daughter, Miss Alice Lee Hall, is spending ten days with Mrs. B. Puryear, jr., at the barracks. Since Captain Hall's departure for Peking she has been making her home with her mother, Mrs. M. H. McCrea, in San Francisco.

Ensign Herbert W. Underwood, who came North on the Maryland, joined Mrs. Underwood in Alameda, where she has been making her home with her mother, Mrs. A. M. Ramsey, during his cruise. He has been assigned to command of the destroyer Stewart. Mrs. George C. Perkins, jr., and Mrs. E. De La Montanya, of Oakland, were yard visitors last week as guests of Mrs. Alexander N. Mitchell, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Mitchell had dinner Saturday for Mr. and Mrs. V. V. Harrier, of Palo Alto, Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Elizabeth McCudden. Paymr. George C. Schafer and Lieut. A. E. Randall, in Vallejo, last week, had dinner for Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. James Reed, jr., while this week they entertained for Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Philip G. Lauman, Miss Marion G. Brooks and Mrs. Everett G. Morsell.

Mrs. Ulys S. Webb's card party on Monday was attended by a large number. Bridge prizes were won by Mesdames Jonathan Brooks, J. H. Holden, Wyman, Dickinson P. Hall,

Misses Marion Brooks and Priscilla Ellicott, while the tea guests cut for a prize, which was won by Mrs. Manley P. Gates. Others present: Mesdames Bennett, Owens, Kerran, Munger, Pope, Arms, Cutts, Curl, Soule, Reed, Lauman, Shapley, Karns, McConnell, Sahn, Graham, Mitscher, Mitchell, Davis, Upshur, Gillette, Gates, Eytting, Camerer, Puryear, McGill and Karmany. Capt. and Mrs. Frank L. Bradman are expected shortly from San Diego. P.A. Surg. Henry W. B. Turner, who arrived from Bremerton last week, sailed Monday for the Asiatic Station, after spending the week-end at the yard with his mother, Mrs. Mary Turner.

Mrs. Jonas H. Holden is occupying apartments in Vallejo while the Annapolis is at the yard under repairs. Mrs. M. A. Mitscher and Mrs. C. S. Gillette are in Vallejo during the stay of the torpedoboats. Mrs. Holton C. Curl, guest of Mrs. Charles N. Fiske, left Tuesday for Reno, where she will visit relatives while the Maryland is at Honolulu. Cablegrams from Mrs. Charles Ede, wife of Lieutenant Ede, of the ill-fated F-4, announce that she will soon leave Honolulu for her home in Reno.

Lieut. and Mrs. Harold Jones have returned to Vallejo for a month's stay. Mrs. Jones has been at San Diego during the stay of the flotilla there. Congressman Charles F. Curry, representing this district, visited the yard Friday and conferred with Capt. F. M. Bennett, commandant, regarding work under way and future equipment. He expressed himself as believing that Mare Island would be developed to the highest point of efficiency as soon as it has been demonstrated to the Navy Department that the depth of the channel will be maintained as a result of the dredging, just completed under Government contract. This will be a matter of only a year at the longest.

The Paul Jones arrived Saturday, joining her sister ships of the Mosquito Fleet for a repair period. Orders have been issued for the docking of the Paul Jones, Whipple, Preble and Hull, April 16, and the other vessels of the fleet will be placed in the cradle as soon as these are released.

Ensign Merritt Hodson, of the Lawrence, has been ordered to command the Farragut, to which a crew of twelve men has been assigned. It is expected that the destroyer will be commissioned at an early date and dispatched to San Pedro where she is to be turned over to the California Naval Militia for practice purposes. All work on the Maryland was rushed last week, following the receipt of orders for her to sail on April 6 with the wrecking party sent out from New York to direct the work of raising the F-4. Loaded with such wrecking material as was available here, the Maryland dropped down to the lower bay Sunday and there coaled, going on to San Francisco Monday to await the arrival of P.A. Surg. G. R. French and party, who reached that city Tuesday morning. Included in the party are Chief Gun. G. D. Stillson, of the Brooklyn Yard, Stephen Drellishak, who holds the record for deep-sea diving in ordinary apparatus, and Gunner's Mates Fred Nelson, Frank Crilly and William Loughman, all expert divers. Special diving apparatus was taken with them, having been sent out from the East. Some of the material did not arrive yesterday and rather than delay the sailing of the ship this was forwarded on a liner to-day. Eugene Du Ray, inventor of diving apparatus which he claims will enable a man to go to a greater depth than has ever been attempted, offered his service and apparatus to the Government, but the offer was declined. Du Ray, a San Franciscan, invented the apparatus at the time of the wreck of the City of Rio de Janeiro outside the heads several years ago, but has never been able, it is said, to find any divers who were willing to go to the depth which he deems possible.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

## BORN.

FRIEDEL.—Born at Annapolis, Md., April 12, 1915, a daughter to the wife of Lieut. W. L. Friedell, U.S.N.

GIFFEN.—Born at Washington Navy Yard, April 10, 1915, to Lieut. and Mrs. Robert C. Giffen, U.S.N., a son, Robert Carlisle, jr.

HARRISON.—Born at Fort Flagler, Wash., March 18, 1915, a daughter to the wife of Lieut. William C. Harrison, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

HOLDERNESS.—Born at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 8, 1915, to the wife of Lieut. Arthur W. Holderness, U.S. Cav., a son.

MILLER.—Born at Walla Walla, Wash., March 19, 1915, to Mr. and Mrs. Harlan A. Miller, a son, Harlan Davis Miller, grandson of the late Col. William H. Miller, U.S.A.

MOFFETT.—Born at Great Lakes, Ill., March 30, 1915, to Comdr. and Mrs. W. A. Moffett, U.S.N., a son, Charles Simon-ton.

## MARRIED.

BARRETT—ANDREWS.—At Stamford, Conn., April 8, 1915, Lieut. Leonard L. Barrett, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Helen Dean Andrews.

HASKELL—CAMERON.—At New York, April 6, 1915, Lieut. James B. Haskell, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Marjorie Groves Cameron.

JOUETT—ROREBACK.—At Stamford, Conn., April 3, 1915, Lieut. John H. Jouett, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Lois W. Roreback.

PICKETT—ROBERTSON.—At Mare Island, Cal., April 4, 1915, Lieut. Harry Kleinbeck Pickett, U.S.M.C., and Miss Dorothy Robertson.

STRONG—BIRNEY.—At Washington, D.C., April 15, 1915, Ensign James H. Strong, U.S.N., and Miss Catherine Birney.

WADE—DUVAL.—At Annapolis, Md., April 15, 1915, Mr. Thomas Henry Wade and Miss Flora Forrest Duval, sister of Major Douglas F. Duval, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and of Lieut. Edmund P. Duval, 2d U.S. Cav.

WITHERS—STRONG.—At Boston, Mass., April 14, 1915, Ensign Clarke Withers, U.S.N., and Miss Margaret Wendell Strong.

## DIED.

CARBAUGH.—Died at Lucarno, Switzerland, March 27, 1915, of pneumonia, Mrs. Ethel Greene Carbaugh, daughter of the late Mrs. Isaac Henderson, of Washington, D.C.

CONLEY.—Died at New York city April 15, 1915, ex-Capt. George E. Conley, 9th N.G.N.Y., and a member of the Old Guard.

CRAIG.—Died in Garnett, Kas., April 4, 1915, Leota Bell Craig, sister of Capt. John M. Craig, 20th Inf., and Capt. Daniel F. Craig, 4th Field Art.

CRANDALL.—Died at Detroit, Mich., April 13, 1915, Mr. Frank Crandall, a veteran of the Civil War, and father of Mrs. Francis E. Lacey, wife of Captain Lacey, U.S.A.

DOYLE.—Died April 14, 1915, James H. Doyle, chief boat-swain, U.S.N., retired, at Brooklyn, N.Y. Interment at Arlington Cemetery, Va.

GRAY.—Died at Pontiac, Mich., April 13, 1915, Dr. Mason Gray, at the age of fifty-nine, father of Lieut. Mason W. Gray, 9th U.S. Inf., and of Lieut. Elmore B. Gray, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

HERMAN.—Died at Baltimore, Md., April 2, 1915, Mrs. Charles C. Herman, mother of Lieut. Charles C. Herman and of Lieut. Paul H. Herman, U.S.A.

HOLWAY.—Died at Newton, Mass., March 26, 1915, Chaplain Wesley O. Holway, U.S.N., retired.

LAMAR.—Died at St. Augustine, Fla., March 29, 1915, Mrs. M. P. Lamar, mother of Paymr. W. W. Lamar, U.S.N.

PEARSON.—Died at San Diego, Cal., April 7, 1915, Col. Edward P. Pearson, U.S.A., retired.

PIERCE.—Died at Washington, D.C., April 5, 1915, Mr. William Kasson Pierce, brother-in-law of Mrs. Lynch, wife of Col. Charles Lynch, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

RUE.—Died at Allentown, N.J., April 8, 1915, aged eighty-three years, Charlotte Ann Rue, mother of Mrs. J. M. Coward, wife of Capt. J. M. Coward, Coast Art. Corps.

WAINWRIGHT.—Died at Wilmington, Del., April 15, 1915,

Col. John Wainwright, U.S.V., Civil War, father of Lieut. Comdr. John D. Wainwright, U.S.N.

## NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The difference between the figures of the War Department and state inspecting officers of the annual muster of the 69th N.Y. regarding the list of absentees has been adjusted so that the War Department figures agree with those of the state. The state figures gave 41 absentees and the War Department 81, by reason of late men reporting, which it seems were omitted in the Army figures. Co. M, Capt. W. T. Doyle, for example, in the War Department report which appeared in our issue of April 3, page 989, were credited with 13 absentees, while in the state report, which appears on page 1021 of our issue of April 10, they are only given 1 absentee. As the figures now stand Co. M had a total of 59 present and 1 absent, and Co. K, Capt. W. J. Costigan, instead of being credited with 41 present and 12 absent, is now credited with 46 present and 7 absent. The figures in the table as published in our last issue, as we stated above, are now the accepted figures for both the War Department and the state.

In choosing Capt. Edward Olmsted as Adjutant General of the division of the N.G.N.Y., to succeed the late Col. R. F. Walton, Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan has made an excellent selection for the important office. Lieutenant Colonel Olmsted, as he will be known in the future, has an all-round knowledge of military affairs, and a personality that fits him all the better for his new position. At the time of his appointment he was serving as an aid to General O'Ryan, and has been acting as Adjutant General since the death of Colonel Walton, several months ago. These positions he filled with commendable merit, as in others he has held. Colonel Olmsted, who is a Californian by birth, first joined Squadron A as a private in May, 1898. He was subsequently promoted artificer, corporal, sergeant, trumpeter, first lieutenant and captain. He was assigned to duty as aid to the commanding general in September, 1912.

Officers recently appointed or commissioned in the N.G.N.Y. are the following: Dr. Robert Malcom, Med. Corps, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles E. L. Thomas, 69th Inf., as battalion adjutant; Capt. Felix A. Donnelly, as regimental adjutant, 69th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Dudley B. Howard, 14th Inf., assigned to Company C; Dr. A. J. Hull, Med. Corps, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Reginald K. Fessenden, 12th Inf., assigned to Company E; Dr. Thomas D'A. Lucas, Med. Corps, 7th Inf.; Capt. John A. C. Jansen, 1st Cav., assigned to Troop C; Major Walter G. Robinson, 2d Inf.; Capt. J. M. Gwinnet, 65th Inf., assigned to Company K; Capt. William F. Scheel, 65th Inf., assigned to Company B; Private Raymond Arndt, 19th Co., Coast Art., has been appointed a brevet second lieutenant after twenty-five years of service and has been retired.

The Memorial Day parade of the N.G.N.Y. in the several boroughs of New York city will be held as heretofore. The projected Van Cortlandt Park review and maneuvers planned some time ago for Memorial Day may be held on some Saturday at a later date.

The review of the 14th N.Y., tendered to Governor Whitman on Saturday, April 17, 1915, has been postponed owing to the Governor's inability to be present on account of the accumulation of legislative matters. However, there will be a regimental drill, followed by dancing.

Friends of Col. Allan Reagan, N.G.N.Y., will be pleased to learn that he has been transferred from the reserve list and assigned to active duty on the staff of Major General O'Ryan as an inspector general. He first entered the Guard as a private in the old 10th Battalion at Albany, and after being promoted in various grades became captain and regimental adjutant, after the command was enlarged to a regiment. He subsequently served as an assistant adjutant general and is known as a very competent officer.

The twenty-first annual mounted military games of Squadron A, of the N.G.N.Y., Major William R. Wright, held at the armory April 10, attracted a large audience, and furnished an interesting and exciting evening's entertainment. There were nine events, which comprised low reach, rescue race, making and breaking camp, tug-of-war, head cutting, saddling race, rough riding, novelty race, and wrestling. The various events served to demonstrate the skill of the horseman in a marked degree, and were splendidly managed. Troop C, Capt. R. W. Bush, captured the point banner with a total of 43 points. Troop B, Capt. A. W. Putnam, followed with a count of 24, while Troop A, Capt. H. M. Cowperthwait, and the Machine-gun Troop, Capt. H. Sheldon, each scored 5 points.

Company A, 23d N.Y., Capt. H. W. Congdon, has won the Intercompany Match for teams of ten for the trophy presented by the Council of Officers of the 23d Infantry. This is their second consecutive victory in this match. They won the team of six trophy last month. In the matches within the company, Corporal Busing won the Dennison Match with the highest score that has ever been made in the ten years it has been running; Private Creagh won the Novice Match after a close contest; Sergeant (now 2d Lieutenant) Edmunds's team won the Team of Six Match. Prizes in these matches were presented at the close of drill April 14.

Co. B, 12th N.Y., in indoor rifle matches in its own regiment and out of it has had a remarkable success. It has won the following contests: Leonard Match, seven-men team; 1st Riker Match, five-men team; Jones Match, ten-men team, and the Rifle Association Match, twelve-men team, in which it broke the armory record. In a three-cornered match with the 1st Naval Battalion and the 22d Engineers for twelve-men teams, at the 22d Armory, Co. B was the winner. In the match with Co. H, 1st Infantry, N.G.N.Y., the first contest was won by Co. B, 12th Regiment, and the 2d Match by Co. H, 1st Infantry, N.G.N.Y. A company match with the 7th Regiment, also one with the 71st Regiment, will take place within the next month.

Pvt. Raymond Arnot, 19th Co., 9th Coast Defense Command, N.G.N.Y., after a faithful and meritorious service of forty-five years in the National Guard, was appointed a second lieutenant by brevet and placed upon the retired list. He enlisted in Co. G, 9th Regiment, April 12, 1870, and reached the grade of first sergeant in 1882, which position he held for over fourteen years, when he was returned to the ranks, Dec. 28, 1896, at his own request. The Team of Three Trophy was won by the team from the 13th Co., Capt. W. L. Cole, after a lively and closely contested event, with the aggregate score of 117, the individual scores being: Capt. W. L. Cole, 36; Lieut. T. W. Jackson, 41, and Private Wasserman, 40.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

Reports from the recent annual inspection of the National Guard of North Carolina show a very healthy condition throughout the forces. The inspection of Infantry was made by Col. Thomas Stringfield, for the state, and Capt. Russell C. Langdon, U.S.A., inspector-instructor, for the War Department. Inspection of the Coast Artillery was made by Colonel Stringfield and Capt. A. Grieg, jr., U.S.A., and the two troops of Cavalry were inspected by Colonel Stringfield and 1st Lieut. C. F. Cox, U.S. Cav.

The 1st Infantry, Col. J. T. Gardner, was rated as follows: Cos. A, B, D, E, F, H, K and L as excellent; Co. G, very good; Cos. C and M, good; Co. I, fair. In the 2d Infantry the rating was from fair to good and very good, no company receiving excellent and no company being rated poor. The 3d Infantry had two companies rated excellent and two companies rated poor. Co. G, Henderson, N.C., was ordered mustered out, also the 4th Company, Coast Artillery, at Salisbury, N.C., has been ordered mustered out.

At inspection the 1st Infantry had present, officers, 49; enlisted men, 673; short, 2 officers and 117 men. The 2d Infantry had present, officers, 46; enlisted men, 591; absent, 2 officers and 176 men. The 3d Infantry had present, officers, 46; enlisted men, 567; absent, 6 officers and 176 men. The Cavalry and Coast Artillery made a very creditable showing. There has been considerable weeding out of dead wood and recruiting of live-wire material, and the Militia in this state is to-day on a more satisfactory basis than ever before. The

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## CAMMEYER

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Adjutant General, Lawrence W. Young, is a man of experience, is most progressive and capable, and has the hearty support of the entire Militia in his efforts to build up a dependable force.

Great interest is being taken in the gallery target practice course, and some very good scores are being made. So far the highest score is held by Artificer W. H. Freeman, Co. L, 2d Infantry, Lumber Bridge, N.C. Mr. Freeman made 149 out of a possible 150. An important feature of the activity now in the state forces is the general effort to make the armories more attractive by adding club features, pool and billiard tables, reading rooms, games and music, and holding entertainments from time to time. A number of armories have been enlarged and improved, many of the organizations are equipped with steel lockers, and in a comparatively short while all will be so equipped. On Friday evening, March 26, a very successful and pleasant housewarming was held by the officers and members of the 1st Company, Coast Artillery Corps, at Raleigh, in celebration of the completion of their new armory.

### 47TH N.Y.—COL. E. E. JANNICKY.

A net gain of 31 in aggregate membership and a net gain of 26 in number present is shown by the annual muster of the 47th N.Y. for 1915, when compared with the figures of 1914. The command also shows improvement in a number of other important details since the inspection of 1914. Capt. George H. White, U.S.A., made the inspection and muster for the War Department, and Major F. M. Waterbury, assisted by Major F. J. McCann, N.Y., for the state. At the muster 677 members were present and 27 were absent. Cos. A, D, F, G, H and I each paraded 100 per cent. Last year the regiment had 651 present and 23 absent. The official figures follow:

	1915.			1914.		
	Present.	Absent.	Agg.	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
F.S., Band and N.C.S.	7	0	7	24	1	25
Hqrs. Company	32	0	32	..	..	..
Supply Company	17	0	17	..	..	..
Company A	62	0	62	67	0	67
" B	46	2	48	61	0	61
" C	50	6	56	46	7	53
" D	55	0	55	49	3	51
" E	49	7	56	54	1	55
" F	58	0	58	58	0	58
" G	43	0	43	46	0	46
" H	52	0	52	58	0	58
" I	53	0	53	53	0	53
" K	57	2	59	44	1	45
" L	55	1	56	50	2	52
" M	40	9	49	43	7	50
Totals	677	27	704	651	23	673

The regiment is greatly handicapped for suitable company and locker rooms, and if the front of the Administration Building was extended as it can be if a sufficient appropriation is provided it will enable the regiment to increase its efficiency. The regiment has ample ground in front of the building which belongs to the armory site.

### IDAHO.

The inspection of the Idaho Regiment of Infantry was completed March 25, when Co. H was inspected by Lieut. M. B. Garber, U.S.A. Co. H, commanded by Capt. H. E. Boies, made a creditable showing, having sixty-one men in line. Co. H was honored with the presence of the Commander-in-Chief, Governor Alexander. The Governor complimented the men of Co. H and the entire National Guard of Idaho upon the showing that they made and the interest taken in military affairs.

Below are the figures showing the attendance at inspection for 1914 and 1915, compiled by Lieut. M. B. Garber, U.S.A., inspector-instructor, who made the inspection. This year the regiment made a record for itself and turned more men out for inspection than ever before:

	Aggregate strength.	1915. Present.	1914. Present.
Company A	79	73	38
" B	74	62	31
" C	63	44	25
" D	101	96	41
" E	69	61	21
" F	76	69	32
" G	66	53	28
" H	74	61	46
" I	90	86	62
" K	53	35	45
" L	81	55	44
" M	62	33	41
N.C.S.	..	4	3
Band	34	29	27
Totals	922	761	484

### 1ST FIELD ARTILLERY, N.Y.—COL. H. H. ROGERS.

The Headquarters Detachment of the 1st Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y., on Sunday, March 28, made a journey across the Hudson River and devoted the day to working out tactical Field Artillery problems in the country around Englewood. With one reel cart the detachment left the armory in New York city, commanded by Capt. Leonard B. Smith, and crossed by the Fort Lee ferry to Edgewater, N.J. A type-written copy of a battalion problem for the morning's work was furnished to every man while crossing the ferry. Reconnaissance was then made to the north and west and a position for a battalion of Field Artillery was selected just north of the Englewood Golf Club, with an approach by an old road through the woods which afforded almost perfect concealment. The public roads were unavailable as approaches, being fatally exposed to the view of the imaginary enemy, who by the terms of the problem were in the direction of Teaneck.

Lieut. Dawson Olmstead, of the 3d U.S. Field Artillery, took the role of battalion commander, and Lieutenant Reid, of the 1st N.Y. Field Artillery, represented the battalion. The problem was carried out more with a view to instructing the new men in the principles of reconnaissance than to effect a speedy solution of the problem, and so much time was thus consumed that the simulated occupation of the position and laying of telephone wires were omitted, and the detachment was marched to Englewood for the noon halt. Horses were fed, the men ate their lunch, and copies of the afternoon problem were distributed. A new position was then reconnoitred, as called for by this problem, near West Englewood; a telephone wire was laid, commands and firing data were sent and recorded for simulated artillery firing, and the whole proceeding was thoroughly explained to the enlisted men of the detachment. The march was then taken up again, through Englewood, along the Palisades and back across the Fort Lee ferry, arriving at the armory at 6:45 p.m.

This Headquarters Detachment was formed only about a year ago, and its enlisted personnel was almost entirely changed during the summer of 1914. About half of its members have had no previous service in the Field Artillery, and they have devoted themselves to learning the highly technical details of the Field Artillery information service in a way that is very commendable. The results of their faithful application to the work in the armory during the winter are shown in the creditable manner in which these field problems were carried out. A little later in the season it is planned to hold some more elaborate battalion or regimental problems in which the fifth sections of the batteries will be used in conjunction with the Headquarters Detachment,

making, perhaps, a longer march into the country and remaining out over night.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

Governor Brumbaugh, of Pennsylvania, on April 9 announced the appointment of Col. Christopher T. O'Neill, of Allentown, 4th Regiment, senior colonel of the division and a colonel for sixteen years, to be brigadier general commanding the 4th Brigade, vice Brig. Gen. J. B. Coryell, of Philadelphia, whose commission expired. It was also announced that Brig. Gens. C. M. Clement, Sunbury, commander of the 3d Brigade, and William G. Price, jr., Philadelphia, commander of the 1st Brigade, had been reappointed. They were assigned to the same commands.

Brigadier General Stewart, The Adjutant General, has announced the following dates for encampment of the organizations of the National Guard:

Engineers, joint camp with Regulars, Belvoir, Va., Aug. 3 to 14.

Field hospitals, joint camp with Regulars, Tobyhanna, July 15 to 24.

Artillery, joint camp with Regulars, Tobyhanna, Batteries B, C and D, Aug. 8 to 17; Battery A, Aug. 18 to 27.

It is probable that the 1st Regiment of Cavalry will encamp with Regulars at Mt. Gretna, July 24 to 31, but this arrangement is tentative.

Preliminary arrangements are being made for brigade encampments, but they will largely depend upon satisfactory transportation rates being given by the railroads. The general tentative plan is to have the 2d Brigade, Signal Corps, and 14th Infantry encamp at a place to be selected in August. The tentative plan for the 1st, 2d and 4th Brigades is for brigade encampments at Mt. Gretna, July 10 to 17.

The detail of 1st Lieut. John A. Brockman, 11th Inf., U.S.A., as inspector-instructor, Signal Corps, Conn. N.G., is announced by Adjutant General Cole.

### MAINE.

The Coast Artillery Corps of Maine has been completed by the organization of a new 11th Company in Portland. Second Lieut. Oramel E. Haney, of the 1st Co., C.A.C., was elected captain on April 2, and Privts. Charles T. Dixon and Arthur L. Robinson as first and second lieutenants. The 2d Infantry is also to have a new organization—a Machine-gun Company—located at Bangor. The organizations of the Naval Reserve

are maintaining high standards in both numbers and attendance, but the 12th Co., C.A.C., and Co. G, 2d Infantry, are the only companies of the land forces that have reported attendance up to the required standard. A camp of instruction for officers and non-commissioned officers of the 2d Infantry will be held in Augusta, June 22-26, inclusive. The camps this summer, in addition to the joint camp for Coast Artillery in July, will be a state camp of instruction for officers and non-commissioned in June and state camp of instruction for Infantry at Augusta in August. On April 6 Lieut. Edwin Butcher, U.S.A., left Augusta, en route to Panama. It is reported on reliable information that he will be accompanied from Boston by a Mrs. Butcher. He has the best wishes of the N.G.S.M. of Maine.

The attention of company commanders is invited to defects noted in the state inspection, which is now being conducted: Books and records not properly kept; clothing in lockers and store rooms not properly cared for; rifles in many companies in very bad condition; bayonets rusty; delay in formations; armories untidy; attendance in many cases small. A new type of whistle, the kniglet, for use of company commanders, will be furnished shortly. It now seems probable that the 10th Company will be provided with a suitable armory in the near future, \$2,500 having been appropriated for that purpose by the people of Brunswick at a special town meeting. Capts. Charles H. Norton, Co. F, and Wilford S. Alexander, Co. I, 2d Inf., received special commendation from General Wood, commanding Eastern Department, U.S.A., on the excellent condition of small-arms in their commands as reported at the United States inspection.

### 7TH N.Y.—COL. DANIEL APPLETON.

Unusual features marked the review of the 7th Infantry, N.G.N.Y., in the armory on April 12, 1915, in honor of Lieut. Col. Willard C. Fisk, who had resigned after more than forty-one years of continuous service. Few retiring officers have received such a marked tribute, and there are few whose passing from the active list has caused more sincere regret than the voluntary retirement of Lieutenant Colonel Fisk.

As Capt. Robert Mazet, of Co. D, said, in part, in the 7th Regiment Gazette: "No event in recent years has been the cause of more regret than this loss to the regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Fisk's service has been remarkable and unusual in many respects. He has performed during this long period 100 per cent. of duty, never having missed a roll-call, or any duty for which he was liable. From the time of his enlistment in Co. G on March 24, 1874, he served seven years as an enlisted man, and thirty-four years as a commissioned officer, through the various grades from second lieutenant to lieutenant colonel. In 1889, when Colonel Appleton became commanding officer, he appointed Lieutenant Fisk, then first lieutenant of Co. A, as regimental adjutant. At that time the State Military Law and the Regulations did not prescribe as fully and in detail as now the methods of procedure, forms, etc.; and during his incumbency of that office he made numerous innovations for efficiency, many of which are still being carried out to this day. The inspecting officer from the War Department on one occasion in making his report to the Secretary of War after an inspection of the National Guard, stated that Colonel Fisk was the best informed Militia officer he had ever met." Captain Mazet also received some of the many duties performed by Lieutenant Colonel Fisk, and quotes praise accorded him by Colonel Appleton in orders, and goes on to say, in part: "No sacrifice was too great and no demands upon his time were too exacting where the interests of the regiment were concerned. The spirit of comradeship, friendship and kindness invariably shown by him has made a lasting impression and has endeared him to all of his associates. His portrait hangs in the lower hall of the armory and for years to come the members will look upon it as the face and figure of one of the finest and ablest officers that ever wore the uniform of the 7th Regiment."

All regimental events in the 7th Armory are, as a rule, big ones, but the review of April 12 was among the biggest. It was not only witnessed by the usual large audience, but by an unusual number of distinguished graduates of the regiment serving in other commands, both in the Army and National Guard, and in addition many other officers of the Army and National Guard were present. With so many keen eyes on the regiment it made even a better showing than usual, and this was going some, to say the least. It was splendidly and promptly formed at the appointed time for review, under the direction of Capt. De Witt C. Falls, regimental adjutant, with twelve companies of rifles, with fronts of twenty files, the headquarters detachment, ambulance company and machine-gun platoon, fifteen units in all. Owing to the illness of Majors McLean and Schuyler, Capts. Robert Mazet and John A. Barnard acted as commanders of the 1st and 3d Battalions, respectively. Major Francis G. Landon was in command of the 2d Battalion. The review was in line of masses, and was witnessed by such a gathering of graduates as no other National Guard organization can produce.

Colonel Appleton directed that Lieutenant Colonel Fisk assume command of the regiment, the Colonel acting as one of the staff of the reviewing officer. The regiment was reviewed by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding division, ex-Co. G, and he had a staff which included the following: Brig. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury, The Adjutant General, ex-Co. F; Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer, N.G.N.J., ex-Co. H; Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, 1st Brigade, ex-Co. K; Col. Daniel Appleton, 7th; Col. Arthur F. Townsend, Chief Q.M. Corps, ex-Co. F; Lieut. Col. Frank H. Hines, 2d Field Art.; Lieut. Col. Henry A. Bostwick, Chief of Staff (for the evening), ex-Cos. B and F; Lieut. Col. Merritt H. Smith, Field Art., ex-Co. F; Lieut. Col. John J. Byrne, Coast Art., ex-Co. H; Major Charles Wylie, Coast Art., ex-Co. H; Major James F. Hutchinson,

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ex-Co. K; Major William A. Bryant, Cav., N.G.N.J., ex-Co. H; Capt. John L. Roberts, jr., U.S.A., ex-Co. I; Capt. William B. Baker, U.S.A., ex-Co. E. Other well known officers among the special guests included Gen. Charles F. Roe, retired; Gen. McCoskry Butt, ex-Co. K; Gen. George Moore Smith, ex-Cos. B and G; Commo. Robert P. Forshaw, Naval Militia; Col. O. B. Bridgman, Majors W. R. Wright, A. H. Abel and F. L. V. Hoppin, all N.G.N.Y.; Lieut. Col. A. P. Buffington and Capts. G. H. White, R. S. Thomas, Dan T. Moore, J. L. Gilbreth, A. T. Rich and Dawson Olmsted and Lieuts. W. N. Haskell and Russell James, all U.S.A.; Major William H. Palmer, Capt. T. J. Moynahan, Capt. T. R. Strong, Lieut. C. J. Ahern ex-Capt. Harry Hayden and Col. C. S. Wadsworth, N.G.N.Y. Co. L, 5th N.J., under Capt. J. G. Smith, who was a former member of the 7th, was also present.

The review and the parade which followed were magnificently performed, and all the subsequent events were of the high order for which the 7th is celebrated. At the conclusion of the parade the regiment closed in mass in front of the reviewing stand, where Colonel Appleton spoke a few words, announcing the resignation of Lieutenant Colonel Fisk, with regret, praised his long service and called for three cheers, which were heartily given, and the sky rocket accompaniment also. Regimental crosses of honor to the number of forty-nine were next presented for twenty-five, twenty, fifteen and ten years. Among those receiving them were the following: Twenty-five years, Capt. Nicholas Engel, Lieut. Alfred L. Wilson, and Alanson B. Wilson; twenty years, Gen. L. W. Stotesbury, Capt. G. E. Baldwin and Lieut. W. S. Collins; fifteen years, Capt. W. B. Baker, U.S.A., Chaplain W. E. McCord, Lieut. C. B. Crane, R. A. Byrnes, F. D. Clark and C. E. Fisk; ten years, Lieuts. Douglas C. Despard, J. H. Hendrick, Frederick D. Conklin, Color Sergt. H. W. Taylor and Pvt. Robert McC. Butt, son of Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt. Those who received the decorations were reviewed by General O'Ryan.

Interesting exhibitions were next given as follows: Setting up and loading wagon by a detail from Co. C; wall scaling by a platoon consisting of squads from Cos. B, D, F and K, under Lieut. F. D. Clark, Co. B; tent raising by a detail from Co. F, under Lieut. Arthur M. Smith; physical drill, under Capt. Samuel K. Thomas, Co. E, in accordance with the methods of Capt. Herman J. Koehler, U.S.A., and bayonet drill and extended order drill by Co. K, Capt. J. Augustus Barnard.

Following the military ceremonies the officers of the regiment and special guests adjourned to the regimental mess and after disposing of the good things provided by Comey, J. W. Myers, Colonel Appleton spoke feelingly on the value Lieutenant Colonel Fisk had been to the regiment during his long service, and the great efficiency he had shown in numerous duties. He spoke of the modesty of the Lieutenant Colonel and the loyal support he had received from him and from other officers. He pointed out the regiment had carried out successfully everything it had undertaken and had obeyed the laws. He also briefly went over some of the old traditions which had made the regiment a famous and efficient organization. Colonel Appleton also, referred to the comradeship between the Lieutenant Colonel and himself, extending over forty years, the regret at severing this active association and the high esteem Colonel Fisk was held in.

Lieutenant Colonel Fisk, in replying, spoke of some of the many changes he had seen since he enlisted as a private in Co. G, and the regret he experienced in leaving the regiment, Colonel Appleton and his officers and men after so many years of service. He spoke of the great pleasure it had given him to serve under Colonel Appleton, and held him up as a model commander, who could get anything he wanted from the regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Fisk also said that after all the most important men in the regiment to-day were the latest recruits, for from them, he said, the future officers and success to the regiment must come. A special dinner is to be given Lieutenant Colonel Fisk in the near future. The review of the evening also marked the thirtieth anniversary of the adoption of the regimental cross of honor. It has been awarded since the first presentation in November, 1884, to 1,357 officers and men who enlisted in the 7th and qualified by faithful service therein, or by service in the Army or Navy of the United States.

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

F. W. K.—All your service counts toward retirement, but your present enlistment period is determined by your continuous service and re-enlistments since April 23, 1903; you are in the fourth period; if you re-enlist at end of fourth year of present enlistment instead of furloughing to the reserve, you enter fifth period.

J. F.—The design of badge that New York state will give to its veterans of the Spanish War has been decided upon. An appropriation is yet to be made for them.

J. M. B.—The clipping you send us was not from our paper. State your case through the channel.

J. W. R.—There have been no orders that indicate changes of station for 14th Infantry, except return of 3d Battalion from Fort Missoula, Mont., to Fort George Wright.

J. C. P.—You earned the Spanish War campaign badge. Apply to the War Department. See G.O. 129, 1908, War D.

J. A. B.—You have no doubt been misinformed as to return of troops from Manila via New York. There is at present no good reason why they should come that way. Under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, the 6,000 authorized enlisted men



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of the Quartermaster Corps are not to be counted as part of the strength of the Army.

F. G. B.—The transport Kilpatrick sailed from Manila May 21, 1902, for Nagasaki and San Francisco.

M. C. H.—If you will read A.R. 28 carefully you will see that Regulations state that an enlisted man who wishes to enter the competition for appointment to grade of second lieutenant must have served honorably as an enlisted man in the Army not less than two years on or before July 1 of the year in which he is to enter the competition. As to what the next Congress will do for an increase of the Army no one can now say. You having enlisted Jan. 1, 1915, would be eligible in 1917.

O. S. asks: (1) Is it now possible for enlisted men of the Navy to take the examination for appointment to Annapolis as midshipmen? (2) If so, is the examination competitive? (3) By whom are they nominated and appointed? Answer: (1) and (2) Yes. (3) The Secretary of the Navy is entitled to appoint fifteen annually. Write to the Navy Department.

A. G. P., Jr.—Write to the War Department for circular giving requirements of examinations of candidates for Philippine Scouts.

Q.—To determine your question regarding ration returns of man who went on furlough, see A.R. 1233.

INTERESTED READER.—Send your claim for extra duty pay through military channels. Give full particulars and do not forget to sign your name.

G. W. H.—To find the date on which you will be eligible for retirement, first find your total foreign service; this, you say, is seven and one-half years, but be sure you have not included time going to or from foreign station, as only "actual service in" the foreign territory counts double. And foreign service in an enlistment begun after Aug. 24, 1912, does not count double. If you have full seven and one-half years' foreign service, this will leave twenty-two and one-half years. Having had continuous service since June 18, 1894, with no absences to be made up, you should be able to retire Dec. 18, 1916. But to be sure of the exact date, apply through channel, as nothing can be determined without reference to your record. Since you do not give us a line of information regarding the service of your friend "B. B.," we cannot give him any advice except to apply the above to his own case and read closely A.R. 131.

UNIFORM.—Your question regarding the wearing of olive-drab shirt without blouse is answered in an article on another page.

A READER asks: I was discharged to day a sergeant, but enlisted under a different name. Now the question is, if I should re-enlist under the same name, would I be subject to a court-martial? Is that not my proper name? If not, how long does a man have to hold the name before it is his? Answer: If your adoption of a different name from that of your parents was not for the purpose of concealing a crime, and you wish legally to retain the name under which you have been serving, and there is good reason therefor, the local court should be able to accommodate you. But at all events before re-enlisting make the facts known to military authorities, giving full particulars as to why you adopted the name, and then if your re-enlistment is accepted you are not enlisting under false pretenses, and are not amenable to court-martial for your former enlistment.

B. O. asks: I immigrated to the United States April 4, 1912, and joined the Army Feb. 18, 1913, for a period of seven years. I wish to be transferred to the Army Reserve. Can I after three years' service become a citizen of the United States? Answer: No, since you would not receive your final discharge until Feb. 17, 1920. If, however, you wish to remain in active service and re-enlist Feb. 17, 1917 (end of four years' service), you will then receive discharge from first enlistment and can become a citizen at once, provided you have "had a residence" for one year in one place. This you can provide for now by going before a U.S. court officer near you and declaring Texas City or any other place you may determine upon to be your residence; this place will then remain your "home town," no matter how much your regiment may shift about, for a man neither gains nor loses residence by virtue of his military service. If on the other hand you do not wish to re-enlist, your best course to pursue in order to acquire citizenship would be to follow the rules applying to civilians. Call upon your nearest U.S. court officer, who will explain the matter to you.

E. H. G.—See answer to E. F. K.

E. F. K.—The Act of Aug. 24, 1912, takes away absolutely all rights to twenty per cent. extra (foreign service) pay for Panama service, after passage of the Act mentioned, and this applies to those who enlisted prior to Aug. 24, 1912, as well as to those who enlisted after that date.

S. D. M. asks: Can a soldier transfer from the Cavalry to the Infantry who has only seven months in the service, and under what circumstance can he transfer? Answer: Read Par. 114, Army Regulations, and apply through the channel.

J. D. D.—There has been no commissioned officer in the U.S. Army bearing the name you mention. There is no color line in Arlington cemetery. The National and post cemeteries are available to white and black soldiers on equal terms. See Army Regulations, under National Cemeteries, Post Cemeteries, Burials, etc. The National cemeteries are under the jurisdiction of the Quartermaster General. In the fiscal year 1913-14 the interments in national cemeteries were 1,602, total to end of that year being 215,720 known and 153,078 unknown; grand total, 368,798. In the report of the Q.M.G. for the year mentioned reference is made to burials in Arlington National Cemetery and other cemeteries, of indigent ex-Union soldiers, ex-sailors and ex-marines who have been honorably discharged or retired and who die in the District of Columbia; one-half the expenses incurred in these burials is payable by the District of Columbia. Expenses of burials of retired officers and soldiers are not paid by the Government, but the privilege of interment in a national or post cemetery is granted retired soldiers.

C. T. asks: Can a soldier who has saved up a little money and is over twenty years in the service straight receive any cash benefit instead of going in the Soldiers' Home? Answer: No; bills have been introduced, but so far without success, for retirement at 16-20-25 years on graduated pay.

J. C. asks: (1) First enlisted in the service Aug. 2, 1911;

discharged Aug. 1, 1914; re-enlisted Oct. 29, 1914, and serving since. Can I transfer to the Reserve now? (2) Will I receive transportation to place of enlistment? (3) Will I receive clothing allowance? (4) Do I have to pay the bonus back? Answer: (1) No; as you were enlisted prior to Nov. 1, 1912, your enlistment expires naturally Oct. 28, 1914, and you will not be furloughed to the reserve. You could, however, after discharge, enlist in the reserve as provided for ex-Service men. (2) Yes. (3) Yes. (4) No.

D. F. M.—Your question regarding School of Musketry was answered on page 981, April 3.

MATE.—Retirement for age in the Navy applies only to commissioned officers below vice admiral and above lieutenant commander. See Rev. Statutes, 1444 and 1445.

H. A. L. S. asks: Can a man buy off of the reserves if he has served the term of three years and has been furloughed to the reserves at his own request? Answer: No.

G. D. H.—Address War Department regarding report on operations relative to Sioux Indian campaign, 1890-91, by Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger.

A READER asks: A man who has served a full enlistment and who stays out several years and in later enlistment desires to purchase his discharge, is he required to serve one year on his second enlistment? Answer: Yes; if his former discharge was by purchase, he would pay \$120 to buy out again. If this is his first purchase of discharge, the price would be determined by his total time served and not necessarily continuous. Price, from one to eleven years' service, is \$120, \$100, \$90, \$85, \$80, \$65, \$60, \$55, 40, \$35, \$30 in U.S.

R. S.—See a local U.S. court officer regarding your citizenship papers. Your C.O. can advise you.

W. W. L. asks: (1) Am on the seven-year enlistment and would like to be discharged in three years and want to re-enlist in some post around New York; must I make application before my three years are up? (2) How much ration money does an enlisted man get while on furlough for three months? (3) Where is the nearest Cavalry station to New York city? (4) Does a soldier receive discount in percentage when he takes a civil service examination for guard, U.S. penitentiary service? (5) When is the list of eligibles announced? Answer: (1) You cannot be discharged in three years; you could be furloughed to the reserve in three years, but could not then re-enlist for active service until end of the furlough period of four years in reserve. You could, after four years with the colors, take your discharge for purpose of immediately re-enlisting, or you could go to the reserve, in which latter event you would be ineligible for re-enlistment until three years later. (2) See Army Regulations under Rations. (3) Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. Why not ask for transfer of station? (4) See Manual of Civil Service Examinations, obtainable from Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C. (5) List is not published; apply through channel.

F. B.—The German government seems to have admitted very few of the losses of her warships, it apparently being the policy to admit as few losses as possible. The losses of the Frederick Karl, Augsburg and S. 106 have not been admitted, so far as we remember. The Arethusa was erroneously reported as lost at first. This was later corrected, and it was the Aboukir that was lost. The British government has admitted the loss of the Warrior, Gloucester, Fearless, Druid, Laertes and Phoenix, and all other ships destroyed except the Audacious, which it was claimed, unofficially, was saved.

F. L. M. asks: I enlisted in the Navy Nov. 26, 1907, for four years as apprentice seaman and was discharged by purchase Oct. 25, 1909. My enlistment marks as a seaman are excellent—for sobriety and obedience, 5, or excellent; average standing for term of enlistment, 4.2. A few months after discharge from the Navy I enlisted as a member of the Naval Reserves of New Jersey. I now hold the rate of boatswain's mate, first class. Would it be possible for me to complete the two years and one month, so I can receive an "honorable discharge"? Answer: You could no doubt re-enlist, but not for less than a full term.

B. H. E. asks: (1) How can I find out at any time the address of certain officers in the Marine Corps? For instance, the 12th Co. of Marines left Norfolk on U.S.S. Washington on Jan. 14 for Haitian waters. I want to know where the company is at present time and whether same officers that were in command when it left U.S. are still with the company. To whom should I write at any time to obtain such information quickly and correctly? (2) If officers are transferred from one company to another do you always publish such transfers under your heading Marine Corps Orders? (3) Is there any government publication that will give any more news regarding the Marine Corps locations, transfers, etc., than is obtainable from the Army and Navy Journal? (4) If leaves are given officers of the Marine Corps are they published in any form by the Government? Answer: (1) If you know what ship detachment they are with, address care of the ship, whose address may be found at any time by reference to our Navy Table, corrected weekly. In other cases, send inquiry to Major General, Commandant, U.S.M.C., Washington, D.C. (2) Only the more important orders are published relating to officers, such as leaves, changes of ship or station, etc. (3) No. (4) They all appear in Marine Corps Orders in Army and Navy Journal.

## FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, April 10, 1915.

Col. Herbert J. Slocum, 13th Cav., was in El Paso last week from station at Columbus, N.M., to attend the annual field meet of the 8th Infantry Brigade. Capt. George W. Moses, 15th Cav., left last week with military prisoners ordered to Alcatraz Island, Cal. Mrs. John C. Murphy, of San Francisco, widow of Lieutenant Murphy, is the guest in El Paso of Mrs. Frank Ainsa. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Lewis M. Koehler gave a dinner at the Harvey House Sunday for Col. and Mesdames Edwin A. Root, George H. Morgan, Omar Bundy, Mrs. P. W. Hurd, Capt. and Mrs. Howard R. Hickok and Capt. George W. Moses.

Lieut. and Mrs. A. M. Robbins, U.S.M.C., are visitors in El Paso. Lieut. and Mrs. Rex H. Rhodes gave a dinner Thursday for Col. and Mesdames George H. Morgan, Franklin O. Johnson, Lewis M. Koehler, Capt. and Mrs. George C. Barnhardt, Miss Anne Howard and Capt. George W. Moses.

Lieut. Col. William L. Kenly, 6th Field Art., stationed at Douglas, Ariz., was in El Paso last week. Lieut. De Witt Grubbs, 6th Inf., left last week to spend a leave at Hot Springs, Ark.

Sergt. Major and Mrs. William Heffner gave an enjoyable Easter supper at their quarters Sunday. Miss Dorothy Morgan has returned from a visit in Douglas, Ariz.

At the regular Tuesday hop the receiving party was composed of Major and Mrs. Patrick H. McAndrews, Capt. and Mrs. A. Owen Seaman and Capt. and Mrs. Robert W. Means. The 15th Cavalry orchestra furnished music for the occasion and between the dances punch was served. A number of guests from the district and the city were in attendance. Lieut. Ralph H. Leavitt, 6th Inf., who has been on sick leave in San Francisco, has returned to duty in the El Paso district.

Capt. Charles R. Lloyd, 6th Field Art., was in El Paso last week from station at Douglas, Ariz. Elizabeth McCain, the little daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. William McCain, entertained a number of her small friends with an Easter egg hunt on Easter day. Mrs. Lewis K. Underhill, wife of Lieutenant Underhill, 6th Inf., will leave soon to spend a month at her home in San Francisco.

Mrs. John C. Murphy was guest of honor at a tea given Tuesday by her hostess, Mrs. Frank Ainsa, in El Paso. A number of officers and ladies from the post and district called.

Impressive Easter services were held at the camp of the 20th Infantry on Easter morning. A special song service was arranged by the officers of the regiment, and in addition to officers and men who took part singers from the city assisted. "The Holy City," a cornet solo by Sergt. Burt Jacobs, accompanied by the full band of the regiment, was beautifully rendered. The services were conducted by Chaplain John T. Axton, of the regiment. Many friends from the city and the different camps in the district were present.

The series of "field meets" of the 8th Infantry Brigade

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to be held during the spring and summer opened Friday and Saturday; the first at the garrison and on the target range and the second at Washington Park, near the city. On the range the enlisted men of the 6th Infantry carried off the honors, and in the officers' shooting events the 20th Infantry were victors. On Saturday afternoon hundreds of interested spectators attended the events at Washington Park, in which the members of the 20th Infantry won the larger percentage of the prizes. The boxes of the grand stand were filled with officers and their families belonging to the various regiments in the district. Musical selections were rendered by the different regimental bands.

In the baseball game at the post Sunday the 6th Infantry team defeated the team of the 20th Infantry 8 to 5.

A poem by William Corby, of Co. A, 16th U.S. Inf., appeared in the El Paso Herald on Easter Monday, which does great credit to the literary abilities of the enlisted men of the Army. It is entitled "The True Heaven," and is written in elevated vein and with admirable literary expression. It describes:

"A heaven of action freed from strife,  
A heaven wherein all discords cease—  
Self torment, doubt, distress, turmoil—  
The core of whose majestic peace  
Is God-like power of tireless toil;  
Toil without tumult, strain, or jar,  
With grandest reach of range endured,  
Unchecked by even the farthest star  
That trembles through infinitude,  
In which to soar to higher heights  
Through widening ethers stretched abroad,  
Till in our onward, upward flights  
We touch the feet of God.  
Time swallowed in eternity;  
No future evermore, no past,  
But one unending now, to be  
A boundless circle round us cast."

## FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, April 10, 1915.

During his brief visit to Salt Lake, General Scott was guest of honor at a special dinner given by the Bonneville Club, and he was most warmly greeted by prominent citizens of the state, who expressed appreciation of his services in bringing to a peaceful end the troubles with the renegade Indians in southern Utah and southwestern Colorado. He and his aid, Major Michie, were guests of the Army men at the post, and Lieut. and Mrs. Wallace entertained them at luncheon.

Miss Alice Hess and five of her young classmates of the Wasatch School entertained about 120 friends at a dancing party in the post hop room Easter Monday. The hostesses were Miss Hess, the Misses Helen Donnan, Helen Chance, June Ackerman, Rhea Brain and Priscilla Stohr. The affair was chaperoned by Mesdames Hess, Hoffman and Wallace, and also by Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Stoch and Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich from town. The Misses Anna and Matilda Axton entertained a party of young friends at tea March 28, several post ladies assisting in serving. Several beautiful musical numbers were given.

The matter of making Fort Douglas a brigade post is being agitated once more, and a newspaper writer from the East has been holding conferences with the Governor and the Adjutant General to determine on a course of publicity in the hope of converting Congress to the idea.

Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene Santschi, jr., have been down from the Logan Agricultural College spending the week with Mr. and Mrs. Freeman Bassett. They were guests at several delightful social affairs. Lieut. and Mrs. Vernon R. Bell gave a dinner March 23 in celebration of the birthday of Mrs. Bell, taking their guests later to the last of the series of Utah Club dances at the Utah Hotel. Covers were laid for ten. The same host and hostess gave a dinner March 27 in compliment to Dr. John H. Hess, who leaves shortly for Alaska, to be away some time; other guests besides Dr. and Mrs. Hess were Mrs. Elizabeth Hoffman and her brother, Capt. T. R. Harker, who was here packing his household goods.


Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Geoghegan, warm friends of the Harker family during all the time they have been at Fort Douglas, gave a dinner at the opening of the Newhouse Hotel, in compliment to Captain Harker. Mrs. Edgarda Wedgwood, daughter of the

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Adjutant General of Utah, was operated on successfully last week for appendicitis. Mrs. Binford, wife of Lieut. Robert Binford, has moved from No. 34 and is now at home with her little daughter at No. 1. Her mother, Mrs. McAllister, of Logan, has been visiting her for a short time. Miss Helen Hezmalbach, who has been in Denver for some weeks, has returned to join the Hezmalbach family at Fort Douglas.

#### FORT CASEY.

Fort Casey, Wash., April 8, 1915.

Major and Mrs. Morgan gave a charming dinner on Monday for Col. and Mrs. Hayden, Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Heyinger, Lieut. and Mrs. Burdick, Lieut. and Mrs. Kuerr and Lieut. and Mrs. Wood. Easter services were conducted at Fort Flagger by Chaplain Easterbrook. The chapel was tastefully decorated with blossoms and Easter lilies. Mrs. Scott and Lieutenant Burdick sang solos and also a duet.

Capt. and Mrs. Smith were dinner guests of Dr. and Mrs. Oliver on Sunday. Miss Morton and Miss Gladys Easterbrook had dinner with Lieut. and Mrs. Burdick Sunday and afterward motored in the country. Capt. and Mrs. Heyinger had dinner with Lieut. and Mrs. Schrader Sunday. Mrs. Newton gave an informal tea Wednesday. Mrs. Dunwoody is the weekend guest of Capt. and Mrs. Newton. Mesdames Trefethen and Strelow, of Seattle, are visiting Capt. and Mrs. Smith for several days. Mrs. Clarence B. Smith gave a bridge party in honor of Mrs. Alfred S. Morgan and for Mesdames Dunwoody, Trefethen and Strelow, of Seattle; Mesdames Ordway, Herring, Johnson, Kimmel, Bartlett, of Fort Worden; Mesdames Cloke, Lamson, Hughes, Oliver, Scott and Miss Madeleine Treat, of Fort Flagger; Mesdames Heyinger, Newton, Schrader, Burdick, Knerr and Wood, of Fort Casey, and Miss Sadie Downs, of Fort Townsend. Prizes were won by Mesdames Morgan, Dunwoody and Scott.

The Fort Casey Dramatic Club on Wednesday evening had an amateur show, which was well attended. Lieutenant Burdick is the manager of the club and hopes to put on a show about once a month for the benefit of the enlisted men.

Capt. and Mrs. Heyinger are spending several days of this week in Seattle.

The juvenile dancing class, which meets at Fort Worden every Tuesday, has been enjoyed very much by the children from Forts Worden, Flagger and Casey. Mr. Christensen, of Seattle, is instructing the class. Captain Pelot, of the Ordnance Department, made a visit of inspection to the post and inspected all the armament. The open season has started and expects the officers and men quite busy attending all the drills; the fine weather has brought out all the sport enthusiasts, baseball, golf, tennis and trap shooting are all being enjoyed.

#### FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, April 3, 1915.

The Monday Bridge Club met this week with Mrs. Keefer. Gen. Frederick Funston left Monday for Brownsville, accompanied by Major W. H. Hay and Capt. W. C. Ball. Batteries A, B and C, with headquarters of the 3d Field Artillery, in command of Col. George Van Deusen, left Tuesday for Brownsville to protect the lower Rio Grande border near Matamoros. On the three trains were thirteen officers, 324 men and twelve pieces of field artillery.

Lieut. J. H. Harrison left Saturday; he has been sick in the Base Hospital. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, of New York city, are guests of Capt. and Mrs. W. Remsen Taylor, in the Cavalry post. Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Jordan gave a dinner Sunday at the Argyle Hotel for Mrs. Burris, Capt. and Mrs. W. R. Taylor, T. F. Austin, H. W. Jones, R. M. Nolan, Lieut. and Mrs. John H. Read, Mr. and Mrs. Ryan, Misses Ryan and Stewart. Capt. and Mrs. W. R. Taylor gave a bridge party Monday for Lieut. and Mrs. Dean Halford, Lieut. Paul C. Raborg, Mrs. Hunter Harris, Captain Huguet, Misses Frantz and Michel and Mr. and Mrs. Langfit.

Mrs. John E. Stephens had luncheon Friday for Mesdames W. R. Taylor, C. R. Reynolds, Jesse McI. Carter, L. C. Spicer and Mrs. Taylor, of New York. Among visitors on the post this week were Capt. J. H. Reeves, Lieut. Oscar Foley, R. E. Fisher and A. B. Johnson. Mrs. R. W. Jones on Saturday gave a luncheon for Mesdames C. R. Reynolds, W. R. Taylor, S. L. Chappell, G. E. Stewart, L. C. Spicer, Kyle Rucker, Brooke Payne and Mrs. Bell.

Mrs. John W. Heard entertained at luncheon Tuesday in honor of Mrs. Sterling P. Adams, of Fort Clark, and for Mesdames George W. Van Deusen, Le Roy S. Lyon, Alonzo Gray, H. W. Jones, Kyle Rucker and John H. Read.

Major and Mrs. Alonzo Gray and the Misses Alice and Olive Gray returned Saturday from Fort Clark. Mrs. Sterling P. Adams motored up with them and will be their guest for a few days. Miss Julia Crosby and Miss Amy Heard left Saturday for Laredo, to be guests of Col. and Mrs. Robert Brown, Fort McIntosh. Mrs. Kyle Rucker gave a matinee party at the Majestic Theater Monday, honoring Miss Anna Benoist, of St. Louis. Other guests were Mrs. Gordon R. Catts, Misses Julia Crosby, Amy Heard, Jennie Day, Proudit and Miss Grace Baxter.

Gen. James Parker left Sunday to inspect the troops at Fort Clark, Eagle Pass and Del Rio; he expects to be gone till about April 15. Col. and Mrs. George W. Van Deusen gave a dance Monday evening in honor of Miss Pauline Wheeler, of San Francisco, house guest of the Misses Van Deusen. Vari-colored electric lights were festooned about the pillars of the veranda; the 3d Field Artillery band played throughout the evening. There were about forty guests.

Mrs. W. E. Stewart, of Plainfield, N.J., who is spending the winter here, entertained at the St. Anthony dance Saturday for Gen. and Mrs. James Parker, Col. and Mrs. George W. Van Deusen, Capt. and Mesdames H. W. Jones, Robert N. Nolan, Lieut. and Mrs. John Read, Mrs. Burris, Mrs. Pierce, Mrs. Francis B. Payne, Mrs. C. H. Bell, Misses Alice and Olive Gray, Miss Stewart, Mrs. Condit, Major Winship and Dr. Edwards. Gen. Frederick Funston, accompanied by his Chief of Staff, Major Hay, and his aid, Captain Ball, returned on Monday from Brownsville.

Mrs. Gordon R. Catts, who has spent the winter with her parents, Col. and Mrs. Scott, left on Tuesday for West Point, where Lieutenant Catts is stationed. The Monday Bridge

Club met this week with Mrs. Hunter Harris, in the Infantry post. Mrs. Robert H. Rolfe on Tuesday entertained the Lower Post Five Hundred Club; Mrs. Lynch won the prize. Mrs. Ralph M. Johnson, of New York, is the guest of Mrs. John E. Stephens, on the Artillery post.

Capt. and Mrs. W. R. Taylor on Wednesday gave an informal bridge supper, honoring Mrs. Perry Francis, of St. Louis, and Mrs. R. M. Johnson. The guests included Col. and Mrs. Crosby, Capt. and Mesdames Stephens, Daniel Van Voorhis, Julius Conrad, W. A. Austin, Major and Mrs. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Lapham, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kampman, Majors Winship and Cotter. Miss Marguerite Heard is spending the Easter holidays with her cousin, Mrs. Cate Gilbert Wells, at Burlington, Iowa. Miss Dorothy Bingham has been chosen "Duchess of Fort Sam Houston" for the "Fiesta" this year. Troops I, K, L and M, 3d Cavalry, reached the post Thursday, after a ten days' march. These troops have been stationed at Rio Grande City, Mission and other points along the lower border; Capt. F. C. Johnson was in command. A detachment of the 3d Artillery comprised the only soldiers at this post when the Cavalry arrived.

One hundred recruits arrived Friday night from New Orleans; they will be sent to Laredo, Eagle Pass, Douglas and El Paso.

#### TENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp E. S. Otis, Panama, C.Z., March 31, 1915.

The Colon, which arrived March 17, brought for Camp Otis Capt. and Mrs. P. A. Connolly and three children, Miss Virginia Gerhardt, who will visit her parents for several months, and Lieut. and Mrs. Brougher. Captain Connolly has taken command of Company G, while Lieutenant Brougher has been assigned to Company M. Major and Mrs. Gerhardt on Friday evening of that week entertained with a dance in honor of their daughter and her house guests, Misses Mary Devol and Dorothy Dickman, and for a large number from this garrison and out-of-town guests.

Previous to the top Major and Mrs. Clayton gave a pretty dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Dismukes and their guests, Mrs. Kiems and Miss Chandler. Capt. and Mrs. Taylor, Captain Harbeson and Lieutenant Wilbur. That same evening a dinner was given for Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Hoopes, Capt. and Mrs. Coleman and Colonel Devore.

Capt. and Mrs. Roberts and family on Friday were luncheon guests of Capt. and Mrs. Gowen. Captain Merrill gave a stag dinner Tuesday in honor of Lieutenant Lockett, who leaves this week for the States. The guests included Captain Rogers, Captain Taylor, Lieutenants Swartz, Larned and Jervey.

Mrs. Cron on Wednesday evening gave an attractive bridge party for Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, of New York; Mrs. Hoopes, of Washington; Capt. and Mrs. Baltzell, Capt. and Mrs. Coleman, Major and Mrs. Settle, Mrs. Miller, Colonel Devore, Lieut. and Mrs. Churchill, Lieut. and Mrs. MacLachlan and Lieut. and Mrs. Wells. Prizes were won by Mrs. Baltzell, Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Hoopes, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Settle and Colonel Devore.

Mrs. Miller gave a beautiful bridge luncheon Tuesday for Mesdames Dismukes, Forbes, Hoopes, Kiems, Herron, Eskridge, Cron, Bruff, Phillips, Faison, Wells, Gerhardt, Herron, Coleman, Ford, Settle, Taylor, Gowen, Merrill, Clayton Miss Lathrop, of New York; Miss Chandler of Philadelphia; Miss Gerhardt and Miss Barnes, of Philadelphia. Highest scores were made by Mesdames Coleman, Hoopes, Forbes and Wells. Misses Dorothy Dickman, Virginia Gerhardt, Mary Devol and Lieutenants Davenport, Batson and Lawrason enjoyed a swim at Bella Vista, followed by a dinner at the Tivoli Sunday evening.

Capt. and Mrs. Roberts and four children, recent arrivals, have taken the former quarters of Captain McArthur, who has taken a cottage instead. Captain Roberts has assumed command of Company K. Major and Mrs. Gerhardt and Miss Gerhardt had dinner Tuesday for Miss Dorothy Dickman, Miss Mary Devol and Lieutenants Fechté, Davenport and Wilbur. That same evening the party enjoyed a moonlight horseback ride.

#### FORT ONTARIO.

Fort Ontario, Oswego, N.Y., April 12, 1915.

Mrs. Burton and her cousin, Miss LaFavour, gave a beautiful appointed bridge party and tea Friday. The guests comprised all the ladies of the garrison and many from town. From Oswego were Mesdames Ames, Bates, Parsons, Sinclair, Dunlap, Wicks, Miller, Thomson and Miss McCarthy. The post guests were Mesdames Normyle, Bloomberg, Reese, Herwig, Dutton, Walling, Welty and Miss Margaret Normyle. Prize-winners were Mesdames Bloomberg, Dunlap, Sinclair and Thomson. Assisting the hostesses were Mesdames Bloomberg and Diller and the Misses Normyle and McCarthy.

Major Normyle journeyed to Syracuse Thursday to meet his daughter, Miss Margaret, who has been attending school in New York. Mrs. Bortz, who has been making her home with her daughter, Mrs. Welty, left Wednesday for a few months' visit among friends in Greensburg, Pa. Lieut. and Mrs. Welty accompanied her as far as Syracuse. Miss Patty Smith, after a pleasant vacation spent with her family on the post, returned Tuesday to the Emma Willard School, Troy, N.Y., where she will be graduated in June.

Lieut. and Mrs. Diller were bridge guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Welty Tuesday. Lieutenant Herwig and his mother gave a dance Friday evening for Miss Margaret Normyle, and for Miss Eleanor Johnston, whose engagement to Lieut. Marion Ogilvie French, of our regiment, was announced several weeks ago. Guests from Oswego were Misses Johnston, Kingsford and Ruth Park and Messrs. Charles Wright, Park, Bradley and Lauks. From the post were Miss Normyle, Mrs. Dutton, Lieutenant Herwig's sister, and Lieutenants French and Hurley.

Of the six enlisted men of our garrison who took the examinations for positions in the Quartermaster Corps on March 1 three have already received their promotions, which indicates that they passed near the head of the list. Private Hazard, Q.M.C., was promoted to sergeant chauffeur and ordered to Fort Sill, Okla.; Sergeant Andrews, Q.M.C., was advanced to sergeant, first class, and ordered to Fort Myer, Va., for course of instruction in the School on Finance, and Corpl. Frank Searles, Q.M.C., has been promoted to sergeant and assigned to duty in the office of the post quartermaster. The success of these men is partly due to the efforts of the quartermaster, Lieut. M. D. Welty, who spent a great deal of time in coaching them for the examinations.

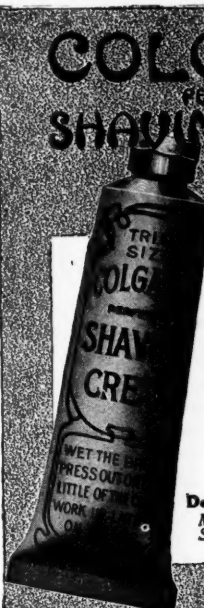
On Friday evening last Company D, 3d Inf., N.G.N.Y., had a problem in mobilization. Some time ago Captain Ball received word from brigade headquarters notifying him that a mobilization order would be issued, but kept the time secret, it being desired to see how long it would take the company to get ready for field service. When the telegram came directing the test, Captain Ball was temporarily absent and 1st Lieutenant Martin had charge of the work. Just as the preparations were well under way Capt. James K. Parsons, 3d U.S. Inf., appeared on the scene, he having been designated as inspecting officer. At eight o'clock the company was assembled and inspected, which was exceptionally good considering that the message was received at seven o'clock and that the men were scattered all over the city.

Mrs. Parsons returned to the post Saturday after a several weeks' visit at the home of her father in Columbus, Ohio.

#### SECOND CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., April 12, 1915.

Mrs. Waterman has been entertaining Miss Davis, and Mrs. Buchanan has had as her guests her niece, Miss Seay, of Nashville, Tenn., and a friend, Miss Meriwether. Mrs. Weed's guest, Miss Frick, returned to her home in New York last Tuesday. Miss Treddick, of Malden, Mass., has been spending the week with Mrs. Smedberg. Mrs. Weed entertained informally last Sunday with a dinner for Miss Frick and Captain Heaton. Mrs. Weed on Monday gave a bridge party in honor of her friend, Miss Frick. Prizes were won by Mesdames Kochersperger, Bailey, Graham and Miss Treddick. Other guests were Mesdames Clark, Fenton, Fleming, Smedberg, Paine, King, Powers, Romeyn, Whitlock,



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The Tuesday Bridge Club met with Miss Blanche Fenton. Mrs. Graham won the prize. Other guests were Mesdames Dickman, Fenton, Smedberg, Paine, Kochersperger, King, Whitlock, Bailey, Hunter, Miss Rowena Fenton, Miss Davis and Mrs. Foster. Capt. and Mrs. Whitlock gave a dinner Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Powers and Lieut. and Mrs. Smith. A charming party was given by Mrs. Barney Monday afternoon to celebrate the birthday anniversary of her son, James P., Jr. All the children of the post enjoyed it and received attractive favors. The party was held in the hop room of the Administration Building.

Mrs. Smedberg gave a luncheon Wednesday in honor of her guest, Miss Treddick, and for Mesdames Dickman, Kochersperger, King, Whitlock and the Misses Fenton. Mrs. Whitlock gave a luncheon Thursday in honor of Miss Treddick and for Mesdames Dickman, Smedberg, King, Kochersperger, Smith and Gordon.

Lieut. and Mrs. Buchanan on Wednesday gave a bowling party and a supper for their guests, Misses Meriwether and Seay, and for Lieut. and Mrs. Hunter, Miss Davis, Miss Winn, Lieutenants Taulbee, Snyder, Sumner, Brett, Nicholson, Ratzkoff, Nelson, Duval and Foster. Capt. and Mrs. Smedberg gave a party Friday at the Majestic Theater, in Burlington. Three automobiles took the party down and they returned to Captain Smedberg's quarters for refreshments. The guests were Col. and Mrs. Dickman, Major and Mrs. Clark, Capt. and Mrs. Powers, Capt. and Mrs. Purinton, Lieut. and Mrs. Beck, Mrs. Foster, Miss Treddick and Lieutenant Coppock.

Mrs. Whitlock had bridge Friday for Mesdames Fenton, Kochersperger, Romeyn, Weed, Barney and the Misses Fenton. Capt. and Mrs. Kochersperger had bridge Friday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Smedberg, Capt. and Mrs. Whitlock, Mrs. Weed and Miss Treddick. Lieut. and Mrs. Hunter gave a moving picture party Friday evening at the post gymnasium in honor of Miss Meriwether and Miss Seay, and for Lieut. and Mrs. Buchanan, Miss Dickman, Miss Winn, Lieutenants Taulbee, Snyder, Sumner, Brett, Nicholson, Ratzkoff, Nelson, Duval and Foster.

Mrs. Purinton gave a luncheon Saturday for Mesdames Fenton, Smedberg, King, Weed, the Misses Fenton and Miss Treddick. Capt. and Mrs. Romeyn gave a buffet supper Sunday in honor of Miss Meriwether and Miss Seay and for Lieut. and Mrs. Buchanan, Lieutenants Taulbee and Snyder. Major and Mrs. De Witt and little son, Wallace, left Wednesday for a two weeks' leave in Philadelphia.

Dr. Burt English has returned from a three weeks' visit with his parents. Miss Treddick left Sunday for her home in Malden. Mrs. Fenton and Miss Rowena Fenton, who have been spending a week as Mrs. Fenton's guests, left Sunday night for New York city. Major Fenton, who has been taking the field officers' course at Leavenworth, will join Mrs. Fenton in New York. Miss Dorothy Dickman returned Wednesday from a trip to the Panama Canal Zone. Lieut. and Mrs. Snalley's quarters were out of quarantine on Saturday, as their little son, Howard, has recovered from German measles. Mrs. Fenton was hostess at a dinner Saturday in honor of her two sisters-in-law, the Misses Fenton. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Paine, Capt. and Mrs. Cox, Captain Heaton, Lieutenant Meade and Mr. Fenton.

The troop grounds are being prepared for the spring planting. All this work is to be under the direction of Lieutenant Barney.

#### MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., March 31, 1915.

The visit of Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt to Mare Island on March 25 was the important event of the week. The trip up from San Francisco was made aboard the destroyer Paul Jones, Lieut. Alexander Sharp commanding. The battalion of marines drawn up along the water front was commanded by Major P. M. Bannon, with Lieut. S. B. Kennedy as adjutant, company commanders being Capt. Arthur B. Owens, Capt. Pritchett and Lieut. Charles B. McReynolds. Besides Capt. and Mrs. Frank M. Bennett there were present to greet the distinguished visitor, Comdr. F. D. Karns, Naval Constr. H. M. Gleason, Med. Dir. Manley F. Gates, Col. Lincoln Karmany, Civil Engr. George A. McKay, Pay Dir. Frank T. Arms, Commander Stearns, of the San Diego; Acting Captain of the Yard A. N. Mitchell, and a delegation of citizens of Vallejo. Secretary Roosevelt's party was entertained at luncheon at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Frank M. Bennett, others at the table being the Misses Cora and Miriam Ives, of Los Angeles; Miss Dorothy Bennett and Lieut. Husband E. Kimmel, aid to the Secretary on the trip. Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt were accompanied back to San Francisco by Miss Bennett and Miss Miriam Ives, who were entertained by them at the Fairmont that evening, attending the military pageant ball as their guests and sharing the box of Vice President and Mrs. Marshall.

Mrs. Clyde B. Cameron gave a card party and tea Wednesday and was assisted in the dining room by Mesdames Gates and Eyttinge. Prize-winners were Mrs. Davis, wife of Lieutenant Davis, U.S.C.G.S., Mrs. T. J. See and Mrs. Arthur B. Owens, other players being Mesdames Willett, Pope, Webb, McKay, Elliott, Graham, Keiran and Morsell and Miss Priscilla Elliott. The tea guests included Mesdames Howard, Fretz, Shapley, McReynolds, Witterdink, Arms, Wyman, McGill, Munger, Howe, Puryear, McCudden, Heim, Upshur and Misses Eda Longfellow and Ruth Brownlie.

Mrs. North has arrived from Annapolis to visit her daughter, Mrs. Charles B. Howe, whom she will accompany to Long Beach April 1, following the Cheyenne, Lieutenant Howe's ship, north. Miss Miriam and Miss Cora Ives, who have been visiting at the yard as guests of Miss Dorothy Bennett for ten days, left Saturday. Rear Admiral Louis Kempff and Miss Cornelia Kempff have arrived from Santa Barbara to visit the exposition. The wardrobe officers of the St. Louis gave a tea-dance aboard ship one day last week for Mrs. Robert Crooks, Misses Virginia Sullivan, Anita Flahaven, Susette Newton, Dorothy Wall, Theodosia Monsoon, Lieutenant Bell and Ensigns Marron, Chesney, Redmen and Others.

Mrs. John T. Myers from San Francisco is spending a week



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at the yard with her mother, Mrs. Emily Cutts. Ensign Howard D. Bode was a dinner host aboard the Cheyenne last Wednesday for Ensign and Mrs. J. L. Nielson, Ensign and Mrs. Wallace Lind, Asst. Paymr. and Mrs. Samuel R. White, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Albert Scott, Misses Nell Rauch, Dorothy Capwell, Elise Osborne, Ensigns Newton, Trevor, March and Lieutenant Benson. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Charles F. Pond and Major and Mrs. John T. Myers attended the dinner and reception given at the California buildings at the exposition last Saturday by Governor Hiram W. Johnson to the members of the California Commission of the fair.

Admiral Howard sailed for San Diego aboard his flagship, the Colorado, last Friday, but the vessels of the 1st Division of the Pacific Flotilla, the Perry, Preble, Truxtun and Whipple, which put to sea that afternoon, were forced to return to San Francisco Harbor on account of the storm. Their orders to go south for target practice were revoked by Admiral Howard and they arrived at Mare Island on March 30. The second division, including the Hull, Hopkins, Lawrence and Stewart, arrived Monday last, and the hull division has already commenced repairs authorized. The Maryland and Annapolis are also at the yard. The Annapolis is under orders to sail about April 15 for Mexican waters.

Orders received yesterday call for the Maryland and Colorado to convoy the submarines of the K group to Honolulu, leaving for that port about July 1. The H group, with their tender, the Cheyenne, which left ten days ago after having received six weeks' repairs here, sailed from San Francisco yesterday for Long Beach. The launching of the tanker Maumee will take place at three p.m., April 15, with Miss Janet Crose, daughter of Capt. W. M. Crose, of the Rhode Island, and Mrs. Crose, as sponsor.

#### IN AND AROUND THE BOSTON NAVY YARD.

Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., April 6, 1915.

Mrs. Ernest M. Pace, jr., wife of Naval Constructor Pace, gave a luncheon at the Copley Plaza, Boston, March 31, in honor of her house guest, Miss Marburg. Other guests were the wives of the Naval Constructors, Mesdames Coburn, Roessle, Richey, Brand, Norton and Mrs. Lucian Minor, wife of Lieutenant Minor. Mrs. Pace took her guests to the Colonial Theater to see Mrs. Patrick Campbell in "Pygmalion." Mrs. Creelman, of Montreal, Canada, whose husband, Colonel Creelman, is in command of a Canadian detachment of artillery recently sent abroad as a reinforcement of the British army, arrived at the navy yard April 3 to visit her sister, Mrs. Lucian Minor.

Mrs. Brand, wife of Naval Constructor Brand, and Mrs. Brand, sr., Mrs. Kittelle, wife of Captain Kittelle, of the cruiser Maryland, and Miss Kittelle were guests at a luncheon given by Mrs. Owen in Brookline on Monday. Miss Wade, of New York, arrived Monday night to be the guest of Mrs. Perrill at the navy yard. Miss Ames, daughter of Medical Director Ames, left Tuesday for her home in Washington, D.C., after a visit of several weeks to her brother, Dr. Matthew H. Ames, U.S.N., in Cambridge.

Mrs. Steinwachs, wife of Lieutenant Steinwachs, of the U.S.S. Chester, which recently sailed from Boston, will leave Saturday to join her husband in Philadelphia, where the Chester is to coal and prepare for her journey to the Mediterranean to relieve the U.S.S. Tennessee. Mrs. Steinwachs will go from Philadelphia to New London, Conn., to visit her parents during her husband's cruise. Mrs. Steinwachs, with her two small children, has been spending the winter at Felton Hall, Cambridge.

Mrs. Rush, wife of the Commandant, who has been a patient in the Faulkner Hospital for two weeks, is reported to be able to be moved to her home in the navy yard to-day.

#### PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., April 10, 1915.

Admiral Baron S. Uriu, vice president of the Japanese commission to the exposition at San Francisco, visited the navy yard Monday as the guest of Rear Admiral Robert M. Doyle, and was accompanied by Baroness Uriu and by Commander Nagano, his aid and staff. The party came over on the new tug Mohave, Lieut. G. W. Weyler, representing Admiral Doyle, in charge. A reception followed on board the flagship South Dakota at 2:30 p.m. As the party boarded the ship the flagship's band, stationed on the quarterdeck, played the national air of Japan, followed by a concert. The visiting admiral made a tour of inspection of the industrial plant and the largest ships of the Reserve Fleet. Present to greet the party were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Doyle, Comdr. and Mrs. Blamer, Lieuts. J. H. Blackburn and A. A. Garcelon, aid to Admiral Doyle, and Mrs. Blackburn, Comdr. and Mrs. Bradshaw, Comdr. and Mrs. Ellis, Lieuts. and Mesdames Manning, Atkins, Campbell, and Alexander, Comdr. and Mrs. Brady, Med. Dir. and Mrs. Wentworth, Surg. and Mrs. Hull and Asst. Surg. and Mrs. Ely. The visitors sailed Friday from Vancouver, B.C., for Japan.

Ensign H. W. Hosford gave a dinner-dance on board the West Virginia Wednesday for Comdr. and Mrs. Blamer, Lieuts. and Mesdames Lacey, Fegan, Mrs. Nelson Hibbs, Ensign Little, Mrs. Harriet Brown, Mrs. F. M. Perkins, Lieut. and Mrs. Stiles. In honor of her mother, Mrs. Charles E. Brooks, and her guest, Miss Irma Milligan, of Los Angeles, Mrs. E. D. Almy gave a bridge and tea Monday for Mesdames Wentworth, Hibbs, O'Leary, Irwin, Blackburn, Drake, W. Drake, Backus, Forbes, Alexander, Curtis, Druley and Manning. The prizes went to Mesdames Wentworth, O'Leary, Blackburn and Manning. Miss Katherine Burnham, of San Diego, Cal., is here for a month's visit with her sister, Mrs. Boynton, and Lieutenant Boynton.

Miss Adelaide Preston, principal of Annie Wright Seminary, Tacoma, is week-end guest of Lieut. and Mrs. G. A. Alexander. In honor of Mrs. Charles E. Brooks and Miss Irma Milligan, of Los Angeles, Comdr. and Mrs. Bradshaw had supper on board the Charleston Monday for Lieut. and Mrs. Almy, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. Alexander, Lieut. W. F. Gresham, Paymaster Lupton, Ensign Holt. The guests attended the picture show in Bremerton. Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. Clair Ellis gave a luncheon on board the Milwaukee Sunday complimentary to Mr. and Mrs. George Baker, of Seattle, and their guest, Miss Harriet Braughton, of Dayton, Wash., Ensign Martin and Mrs. Ellis. The afternoon was spent in a launch ride around the sound.

Complimentary to Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth,

Lieut. and Mrs. L. H. Lacey entertained at dinner Tuesday. Mrs. Earl R. Shipp entertained at auction bridge Wednesday in honor of her mother, Mrs. Woller, of San Francisco, and for Mesdames Doyle, Wentworth, Hibbs, Stanley, Blackburn, Curtis, Backus, Bradshaw and Johnson. Prizes were awarded to Mrs. Blackburn and Mrs. Backus. A number joined for tea. Mrs. Doyle presided at the table, Mrs. Bradshaw serving ice cream. Mrs. H. W. Stiles gave a bridge and tea Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Almy's guests, Mrs. Brooks and Miss Milligan, of Los Angeles, and for Mesdames Manning, Druley, Boynton, McCain, Alexander and Miss Burnham, of San Diego. Miss Milligan and Mrs. Druley won the prizes.

Capt. and Mrs. H. J. Hirschinger gave a delightful supper party Wednesday evening for Comdr. and Mrs. Bradshaw, Comdr. and Mrs. Brady, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Larimer, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, Lieut. and Mrs. Almy, Mrs. Brooks and Miss Milligan, Lieut. and Mrs. M. A. Shearer. The guests visited the bowling alleys for bowling and bridge. Comdr. and Mrs. Mark St. Clair Ellis gave a dinner Tuesday, honoring Rear Admiral and Mrs. Robert M. Doyle. Mrs. E. D. Stanley, who was called to Humboldt, Neb., several weeks ago by the illness of one of her parents, returned home last Wednesday. Miss Dorothy Dorland, of Seattle, is week-end guest of Paymr. and Mrs. E. D. Stanley.

Pay Insp. and Mrs. Timothy O'Leary have dinner this evening for Comdr. and Mrs. Blamer, Paymr. and Mrs. Irwin, Lieut. and Mrs. Lacey, Lieut. and Mrs. Fegan, Miss Eleanor O'Leary and Ensign Hosford. Dr. and Mrs. C. Benson Wood, of Seattle, are week-end guests of Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth. Comdr. and Mrs. Brady had dinner Friday complimentary to Lieut. and Mrs. M. A. Shearer and Mr. and Mrs. Forbes. Mrs. De Witt Blamer was the guest of Mrs. E. H. Tricon in Seattle Monday and attended the fashion show in the Hippodrome. Comdr. W. W. Bush, of Seattle, is the guest of Comdr. and Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw.

Mr. Herman Schoenfeld, of Seattle, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. H. J. Hirschinger this week. Mrs. H. F. Hull had a bridge luncheon Tuesday in honor of Mrs. Robert M. Doyle and for Mrs. Whitford Drake and Madame Drake. Comdr. and Mrs. Ellis had dinner Friday for Paymr. and Mrs. Hornberger, who have arrived from the South.

Paymr. C. W. Eliason, detached from the Reserve Fleet last Tuesday, left for New York to join his family, who have been spending the winter there. Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth had dinner Wednesday for Ensign and Mrs. Faus. The supply ship Supply, with Lieut. Robert Henderson in command, sailed from Guam, P.I., Thursday for this yard, going by way of Manila and the China stations. Mrs. Waldo P. Druley gave a large bridge and tea party Thursday for Mesdames Doyle, Hull, Wentworth, Drake, Backus, Geiger, Curtis, Hibbs, Blackburn and Alexander. Mrs. C. W. Fisher served refreshments.

Mr. Williams, Mr. Bryant and Mr. Byrd, of the University Y.M.C.A., were weekend guests of Paymr. and Mrs. E. D. Stanley. Mrs. Timothy O'Leary, Miss Eleanor O'Leary and Paymr. and Mrs. John Irwin were luncheon guests of Mrs. De Witt Blamer Sunday, while the officers who were entertaining the University Golf Club were at luncheon on the cruiser Charleston. Eight members of the University Club of Seattle came over Sunday to play the navy yard team. Luncheon was served on board the Charleston for Messrs. Ivery, Strout, Shannon, Dickinson, Tawney, Morgan and Biddle and Naval Constructor Westervelt, of the Seattle team, and with Commander Blamer, Commander Brady, Pay Inspector O'Leary, Dr. Backus, Naval Constructor Druley, Lieutenant Almy, Lieutenant Fegan and Ensign Shipp as hosts. After luncheon the play started, the links were in excellent shape and the Easter day was all that Easter should be. But the Seattle men met defeat by a score of 8 to 12, but seemed delighted with the reception given them and the delightful outing at the navy yard. The following scores were made: Navy yard team—Shipp, 2; Almy, 2; Fegan, 0; Brady, 2; O'Leary, 0; Druley, 2; Blamer, 1; Backus, 3; total, 12. University Club team—Ivery, 1; Strout, 1; Shannon, 2; Dickinson, 1; Tawney, 1; Westervelt, 0; Morgan, 2; Biddle, 0; total, 8.

#### GREAT LAKES NAVAL TRAINING STATION.

Great Lakes, Ill., March 30, 1915.

Twin sons were born on Tuesday morning to Mrs. Moffett, wife of Comdr. William A. Moffett, commandant of the station. One baby did not survive.

Mrs. Neal B. Farwell entertained the Auction Club Tuesday. Prizes were won by Mrs. Richardson and Mrs. Rose.

The moving picture performance in the auditorium on Tuesday evening was opened by an excellent recitation by a member of the band. The Misses Thompson, daughters of Chaplain Frank Thompson, have returned to the station after several weeks' visit with their aunt, Mrs. Alison. Lieut. Comdr. Cyrus W. Cole inspected the Militia in Chicago last week, and will go through the entire states of Illinois and Michigan during the month. Paymr. and Mrs. Neal B. Farwell and young son, Charles, left Friday for a few days' visit in Dayton, Ohio, the former home of Mrs. Farwell.

Miss Carol Thompson, daughter of Chaplain Frank Thompson, played a violin solo at the Easter service conducted by her father in the auditorium; a cornet solo was rendered by a member of the band.

Paymr. and Mrs. Dettie W. Rose gave a dinner party Monday, followed by auction. Some of the guests were Surg. and Mrs. R. B. Richardson, Miss Bradford and Lieut. and Mrs. J. B. Earle. Ensign Joseph E. Austin has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Allan G. Olson. Mrs. Cyrus W. Cole entertained the Station Bridge Club Tuesday, prizes going to Mrs. Rose and Miss Mary McGee, of Lake Forest. An attractive evening party was given Wednesday by Surg. and Mrs. R. B. Richardson for Paymr. and Mrs. Farwell, Lieut. and Mrs. J. B. Earle, Lieut. and Mrs. Olson, Paymr. and Mrs. Rose, Ensign Wolf, Miss Carol Thompson, Dr. Catlin and Haynes and Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Raison. Auction prizes were won by Mrs. Farwell and Paymaster Rose. Surg. James P. Haynes on Thursday gave a dinner party, followed by auction. His guests were Surg. and Mrs. R. B. Richardson and Miss Bradford, Paymr. and Mrs. Neal B. Farwell and Paymr. and Mrs. Dettie W. Rose. Prizes were won by Dr. Richardson and Miss Bradford. Miss Pauline B. Bradford, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. R. B. Richardson, left the station on Friday for New York. Pay Dir. Thomas S. Jewett visited the station Tuesday on a tour of inspection. Lieut. Michael A. Leahy was a visitor at the station on Thursday. Thomas A. Berryhill left the station Saturday on a trip to New York. Lieut. Robert S. Robertson started for Washington Saturday, en route to Richmond, Va., his home, to spend two months' leave.

While at work in the ravine on Saturday afternoon two general court-martial prisoners managed to evade notice and escaped. They were traced a few hours later near Fort Sheridan by a master-at-arms, who was on liberty and therefore unarmed. He might have been able to return them to the station had it not been for a civilian, who aided them by hitting the petty officer on the head, knocking him down and allowing the prisoners to get away. The injured man was brought to the hospital by some soldiers from Fort Sheridan. The civilian who assaulted the petty officer has been arrested and is being tried by the Federal Court in Waukegan.

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 10, 1915.

The Marquise Lanza di Brolo, the authoress, guest of her son, Capt. Conrad H. Lanza, leaves for her home in Washington, D.C., to-day. Mrs. E. D. Scott gave a bridge tea in honor of her guest, Mrs. Richard H. McMaster, Tuesday. Over a hundred guests were entertained. Mrs. Henry A. Greene and Mrs. Ola W. Bell served tea and ices, and Mesdames Perkins, Hossfeld, Moreno and Tyner assisted the hosts.

Mrs. J. B. McNeely, of Salisbury, N.C., and Mrs. Wallace B. Scales, of Fort Sheridan, Ill., are guests of Mrs. V. D. Dixon. Capt. and Mrs. D. H. Gienty gave a beautiful Easter luncheon Sunday in honor of the Marquise Lanza di Brolo. Other guests were Captain Lanza, Captain Tyler, Capt. and Mrs. Herschel Tupes, Major and Mrs. Wright, Miss Shug Reaume, Miss Marsh, of Kansas City, Mo., and Father Dough-

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erty. Capt. and Mrs. Hugh A. Drum entertained informally at luncheon before the horse show on April 3 for Col. and Mrs. Winn and Miss Fitzgerald, and for Miss Marsh, of Kansas City, Mo., who spent the week-end as guest of Mrs. Drum and Miss Reaume. Miss Reaume gave a supper party after the horse show April 3 in honor of Miss Marsh and for Miss Fitz Gerald, Miss Abbott, Captain Abbott, Lieutenants Moore, Albright and Scott.

Lieutenant Scott, of Fort Riley, was guest of Lieutenant Albright during the horse show. Capt. and Mrs. Drum had supper Sunday for Miss Marsh, Major Clyde S. Ford and Captain Beacham. Mrs. Mitchell had bridge Monday for her house guest, Miss Greer, of Wheeling, and Mesdames A. T. Smith, Davids, G. R. Spaulding, Drum, Ward and Miss Fuller. The prizes were won by Mrs. Adams and Miss Fuller. For tea Mrs. Howell, the Misses Knight, Lottie Fuller and Reaume joined. Mrs. Mitchell and Miss Greer departed Tuesday for Wheeling, where Mrs. Mitchell will remain for a month's visit with her family.

Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell gave a large dinner party the same evening in honor of Miss Greer.

The April meeting of the Fort Leavenworth Musical Circle was held Wednesday with Mrs. G. R. Spaulding. The program, which was charmingly given, follows: Paper, Mrs. Moreno; (a) The Night Has a Thousand Eyes, J. Della Boltwood, and (b) Spring Chorus, from "Samson and Delilah," Saint-Saens, ladies' chorus; accompanist, Mr. Nuttman. Reverie du Soir, Saint-Saens; Nuit d'Été, Binet, Mrs. Scott; Elégie, Massenet, Miss Reaume; Meditation from Thaïs, Massenet, and Russische Nationale Hymne, Mrs. Eaton; L'Arlesienne, Bizet (Intermezzo, Minuetto and Farandole), Mrs. Little and Mrs. Weeks; Peace I Leave With You, J. Varley Roberts, ladies' chorus. Following the program Mrs. Nuttman played four numbers in splendid style.

Miss Dorothy Heintzelman, who attends Christian College, Columbia, Mo., spent Easter holidays with her parents, Capt. and Mrs. Stuart Heintzelman, with twenty young friends who accompanied her from Columbia. Capt. and Mrs. Heintzelman gave a dinner for Miss Dorothy and her guests, followed by a dance, at the Officers' Club on Friday. Mrs. Heintzelman entertained for her daughter and her guests at a luncheon at the Baltimore Hotel, Kansas City, Monday.

Capt. and Mrs. E. D. Scott gave a dinner Saturday for Col. and Mrs. H. L. Roberts, Col. and Mrs. Holbrook and Capt. and Mrs. Stuart Heintzelman. Lieutenant Singleton, who has been ill with pneumonia at the quarters of Major Sedgwick Rice, has recovered.

Warden Thomas W. Morgan and Prof. F. W. Blackmar, dean of the Department of Sociology at Kansas University, were special guests on Wednesday, March 31, at a smoker given by Capt. L. P. Rucker to the Society for the Study of Military Delinquency. Both well known men spoke interestingly on "Paroles." Major W. C. Bennett, A.G., Chicago, was an honored guest of the society. Lieut. W. R. Scott read a paper, explaining the various systems in vogue in the different states, devoting particular attention to the new parole system inaugurated in the act changing the Military Prison to the United States Disciplinary Barracks, Major Sedgwick Rice, commandant, and Capt. H. S. Kerrick, executive officer at the Disciplinary Barracks, also participated in the discussion.

Mrs. James S. Greene gave a hop dinner for a few of her friends Friday. Capt. and Mrs. King gave a card party last week in honor of Major Bennett, who has completed the field officers' course and goes to Washington this week to represent the Disciplinary Barracks. Mrs. Leroy Eltinge gave a luncheon Saturday in honor of Mrs. McMaster. Mrs. Allen, of Denver, and Mrs. H. L. Harmon, of Kansas City, are guests of Mrs. Sedgwick Rice.

Capt. C. H. Lanza gave a dinner Friday in honor of his mother, the Marquise Lanza di Brolo, and for Colonel Porter, Miss Porter, Capt. and Mrs. Gienty and Major and Mrs. Wright. Mrs. Fulmer has returned from New Orleans after a month's visit. Mrs. Kent Nelson, who has been very ill, has recovered. Major and Mrs. W. N. Bispham, of Fort Leavenworth, had dinner April 1 for the officers of the National Guard Medical Corps—Majors Waterman, Conn., Clemenger, N.C., Towne, Maine, Bolend, Okla., Green, Ind., Harris, Wyo., Boswell, N.Y., Durant, Kas., and Lieutenant Miles, from Georgia, and those asked to meet them were Gen. H. A. Greene, Col. J. R. Kean, Colonel Holbrook, Colonel Porter, Majors McClure, Cheney, Spaulding, Wildman and Captains Tyler, Weeks, Haskell, Drum, Eltinge, Scott, Naylor and Ferguson.

Miss Sally Brown, of Denver, Colo., is a guest of Major and Mrs. Sedgwick Rice. Lieutenant Holderness and Mrs. Holderness are being congratulated on the birth of a son, born on Thursday last. Mrs. Charles N. Barney is the guest of Col. and Mrs. J. R. Kean. Mrs. Kean entertained at tea Wednesday for a few of Mrs. Barney's old friends. Dr. and Mrs. Andrew McAlester and small son are spending the week-end with their cousin, Capt. and Mrs. Stuart Heintzelman.

Major and Mrs. Bispham gave a dinner Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. J. R. Kean, Capt. and Mrs. Eltinge, Mrs. Barney, Capt. and Mrs. King and Capt. and Mrs. Dunbar. Dr. and Mrs. Vans Agnew had dinner Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Crowley and Lieutenant Schofield. Mrs. Fletcher Knight and Miss Elizabeth Knight left Saturday for California.

Mrs. V. D. Dixon gave a bridge tea Wednesday in honor of her guests, Mrs. McNeely and Mrs. Wallace B. Scales. About 100 guests were entertained. Mrs. E. B. Fuller and Mrs. Herschel Tupes served. Assisting were Mesdames Herbst, Ely, Eaton and Gregory. Favors were won by Mesdames Herbst, Winnia, Nuttman, Drum, McMaster, Cunningham, Ward, Haynes and Scales. Capt. and Mrs. Abbott gave a pretty dinner Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Richard H. McMaster and for Capt. and Mesdames Scott, Gienty and Kerrick. Lieut. and Mrs. S. T. Mackall and Capt. J. W. Beacham.

Master Robert Nelson celebrated his fourth birthday anniversary Wednesday with a party. The guests, members of his class in kindergarten, were Bruce Scott, Pegram Whitworth, John Rodney, Anne Ryther, Estelle Foreman, Florence Scarey, Esther Nelson, Louise Mackall, Richard and Robert Jewett, Bessie Creary, Fitzhugh McMaster, Elizabeth Greeley, Elizabeth Rucker and Augusta Nelson. Mr. Nuttman, guest of his brother, Capt. Louis M. Nuttman, and Mrs. Nuttman left Saturday for Chicago. Mrs. N. F. McClure has returned after a month's absence in Chicago with her daughter, Mrs. Stanley Koch, who has been seriously ill, but is recovering rapidly.

Lieutenant Scott, of Fort Riley, was a guest of Lieut. O. S. Albright during the horse show. Capt. and Mrs. Cavanaugh gave a dinner Friday for Gen. and Mrs. Henry A. Greene, Capt. and Mrs. George P. Tyner, Mrs. Judson, of St. Paul, Minn., Colonel Gale, Lieut. and Mrs. O. P. Robinson. Capt. and Mrs. Nuttman gave a dinner Friday as a farewell for their brother, Mr. Nuttman. Other guests were Col. and Mrs. Roberts, Capt. and Mrs. Perkins, Capt. and Mrs. Orton, Lieut. Paul H. Clark, Lieut. and Mrs. Singleton are guests of Major and Mrs. Sedgwick Rice. Mrs. R. E. Smyser and children, guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Craig in Leavenworth, left Saturday to join Captain Smyser at Fort Clark, Texas.

Capt. and Mrs. Cavanaugh have as week-end guests Mr. and Mrs. Stuart and Master William Stuart, of Kansas City. Capt. Henry Gibbins, after three weeks here with Mrs. Gibbins, and children at the home of Mrs. Gibbins's father, Mr. James McGonigle, returned Saturday to Douglas, Ariz. Mr. and Mrs.



Hiram Wiley, of Kansas City, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Henry Gibbins for the horse show. Mrs. D. H. Gienty gave a luncheon Friday in honor of Mesdames Henry A. Greene and H. L. Roberts and for Mesdames Holbrook, Hayne, Eltinge, Bispham, Scott, Whitworth, Nuttman, Drum and George R. Spaulding.

Mrs. Ola W. Bell gave a beautiful tea Thursday for Mrs. W. T. Johnston, whose husband has just completed his course in the special field officers' class. Mrs. W. K. Naylor, Mrs. Le Roy Eltinge and Mrs. Judson served; others assisting were Mesdames Spaulding, Tyner, Pike and Cavanaugh. Capt. and Mrs. H. S. Kerrick gave a supper Sunday in honor of Mrs. Richard H. McMaster, of Texas City, and for Major and Mrs. Farr, Capt. and Mrs. A. T. Smith, Miss Abbott, Capt. and Mrs. E. D. Scott, Major M. B. Stokes and Capt. E. G. Abbott.

Mrs. Frank Winn, wife of Colonel Winn, who has been taking the field officers' course, and their niece, Mrs. Frederica Fitz Gerald, left Friday; Mrs. Winn for Rochester, N.Y., to visit and Miss Fitz Gerald for her home in Milwaukee. Mrs. Stuart Heintzelman is confined to her home with a sprained ankle. A number of officers and ladies from the Fort Riley garrison attended the horse show here last week and were guests of friends in the post.

Lieut. Paul H. Clark gave a delightful musicale Wednesday evening for Marquise Lanza di Brolo, Captain Lanza, Capt. and Mrs. Kerrick, Major and Mrs. Bispham, Major and Mrs. Upton, Mrs. Kumpke, Mrs. McAdams, Major and Mrs. J. K. Miller, Major Clyde Ford, Major Cheney and Captain Ferguson. Capt. Herschel Tupes has recovered from his recent illness.

#### THIRTEENTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Columbus, N.M., April 3, 1915.

Miss Saeur, of El Paso, who has just returned from a house party at Douglas, and Lieutenant Sands, 6th Field Art., were week-end guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Thompson. Lieut. and Mrs. Thompson gave a buffet supper Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Hospital, Lieut. and Mrs. Allison, Miss Saeur, Miss Heney, Lieutenants Lohman, Kelley and Sands, later taking their guests to a dance given in honor of Miss Heney. Miss Heney has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Aubrey Lippincott, for several months and is soon to leave for her home in Tucson, Ariz.

Lieutenant Canaday left Sunday for Fort Sam Houston, to take his examination for the Aviation Section. Capt. and Mrs. Lippincott's guests at a Mexican dinner Monday were Colonel Slocum, Dr. and Mrs. Fraser and Miss Heney. Lieut. and Mrs. Thompson also entertained at dinner for Miss Saeur and Lieutenant Lohman. Capt. and Mrs. Crompton's dinner guests Tuesday were Lieut. and Mrs. Mesdames Franklin, Hospital and Allison. Dr. and Mrs. Fraser gave a dinner Tuesday for Colonel Rivers, Lieut. and Mrs. Henry and Captain Cootes. Lieut. and Mrs. Thompson's guests the same evening were Miss Saeur, Miss Heney, Captain Coffin and Lieutenant Cummins.

Capt. and Mrs. Lippincott had a chafing-dish supper after the enlisted men's vaudeville Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Lewis, Lieut. and Mrs. Allison, Miss Saeur, Miss Heney, Lieutenants Lohman and Kelley. Mrs. Lewis left Thursday for a week's visit in El Paso. Mrs. Claude De B. Hunt and small son, "Bobby," left Saturday for Philadelphia, where they will spend the summer with Mrs. Hunt's parents.

The enlisted men of the regiment gave a very entertaining vaudeville at the new airbase Wednesday evening, for the benefit of the baseball team. Captain Cootes, as general manager, deserves much of the credit for the success of the evening. The program consisted of overture, 13th Cavalry orchestra; clog dance, Palmer; comedy quartette, Gibbons, Dykes, Hamer, Nugent; "back breakers," Schultz; monologue, Larsen; selection, Padgett; black diamonds, Hardy and Holley; lyric soprano (secured at great cost), "Mile, Gasatle, Gasatle"; monologue, Gibbons; cornet solo, Chief Musician Lundke; moving pictures of world's series baseball, 1914; boxing, Dufina, Mantel and Fenner; grand finale, entire company.

#### ELEVENTH INFANTRY AND DOUGLAS NOTES.

Camp Douglas, Ariz., April 4, 1915.

Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis gave an informal tent dinner at the camp Sunday, complimentary to Gen. and Mrs. Eli D. Hoyle, who left Monday for Eastern points. Others present were Lieut. Col. Robert H. Noble, Mrs. Peter Hulme and Lieut. S. L. Pike. Music was furnished during the dinner by the 11th Infantry band. Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Wilson gave a supper Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Minnigerode, Lieut. and Mrs. Dowell, Lieutenants Walthall and Boyd, Major and Mrs. Bennett, Capt. and Mrs. Clark had a party for their serious injuries Sunday, when the backboard in which they were driving about the city was overturned and they were thrown out. The mules evidently became frightened at something and shied, overturning the rig. While no one was seriously injured all were severely bruised.

Lieut. Patrick Frissell, recently assigned to the regiment from China, joined Monday and has been assigned to Co. E. He was accompanied by Mrs. Frissell; they have taken quarters temporarily at the Gadsden Hotel. Lieut. William J. Connolly, on two months' leave, left Tuesday for Los Angeles and San Francisco. Captains Ingram and Bonford were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Knowles, in Douglas, Monday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. Dowell entertained Tuesday evening for Captains Ingram and Schoeffel, after which all enjoyed the moving picture performance at the Columbia.

Capt. and Mrs. Clark gave a dinner party Tuesday in Douglas for Major Rand and Captain Ingram. Lieutenants Walthall and Cowles were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Graves, of Douglas, for dinner Tuesday. Lieutenant Cohen entertained his many friends of the regiment at the mess Tuesday afternoon.

Among those attending the reception held at the Country Club Tuesday for Mrs. Rodgers, wife of Colonel Rodgers, 18th Inf., were Major and Mrs. Bennett, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Loughlin, Lieut. and Mrs. Dowell and Captain Schoeffel. Major and Mrs. Bennett, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Loughlin, Lieut. and Mrs. Dowell, Lieut. and Mrs. Frissell, Major Grote, Captains Schoeffel, Ingram, Myer, Lieutenants Delaplane, Row, Doe, Russell, Tobias, Cohen, Roberts, Piggott, Peyton and Walthall were guests of the Columbia Theater Wednesday evening, to see the Western Burlesque Company present "The White of Mirth." Lieut. and Mrs. Dowell gave a theater supper Wednesday for Lieutenants Cohen and Doe.

Capt. and Mrs. Wilson on Sunday gave a supper party for Lieut. and Mrs. O'Loughlin, Lieutenants Row, Roberts, Peyton and Russell. Among those present at the meeting of the bridge tournament Country Club Monday evening were Capt. and Mrs. Van Schaick, also Captain Schoeffel, substituting for Mr. Dugan. Major Rand, M.C., who had been confined to his quarters with a severe cold, is again fit for duty. Major and Mrs. Bennett have changed their residence from the Gadsden Hotel to 1009 Eleventh street, the house formerly occupied by Major and Mrs. Crabtree.

Capt. William R. Gibson, recently transferred from the 2d Infantry in Honolulu, has been assigned to Co. I, Lieut. James A. McGrath to Co. H, Lieut. Kenneth E. Kearns to Co. F, and Lieut. Walter C. Gullion to Co. L. Mrs. Edwards, wife of Dr. Edwards, veterinarian, 9th Cav., is back at her home after a month's confinement at the city hospital. Mrs. Edwards, while able to be about the house a little, is not yet entirely convalescent. Capt. and Mrs. Herman gave an informal dinner party Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. Cary, Captain Nissen and Lieutenant Downs. Mrs. Hyer, wife of Captain Hyer, 9th Cav., gave a delightful bridge party Tuesday evening, after which a buffet supper was served. High score prizes were won by Mrs. Downs and Mrs. Hoyle.

Major and Mrs. Murphy entertained a number of friends Thursday at an informal bridge party at their home on Twelfth street, Mrs. Guilfoyle being the winner of the high score prize.

The property of the 6th Brigade, which was left behind at Texas City when the troops made the hurried move to Naco, began to arrive during the past week. The camp post-office opened for business Friday morning, when the large tent which will handle the distribution of the mail to all the troops now encamped here was completed. The office will be in charge of Chaplain Stull, 11th Inf.

The 11th Infantry bowling team No. 1 on Thursday afternoon divided the points with the 32d team No. 1 at the



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order named. The 18th defeated the 22d ball team Wednesday by the score of 5 to 1 in a close and exciting game. The 9th Cavalry on Saturday took the 6th Artillery team into camp to the tune of 10 to 3, while on Sunday the 22d team defeated the Douglas team in the fastest and most exciting game of the year by the score of 4 to 2. The game was in doubt until the last man was declared out, Lieutenants Walthall and Roberts umpiring.

#### TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Texas, April 10, 1915.

The week following Easter has been a gay one. On Monday was the charity ball at Galveston; Tuesday the Japanese play for the benefit of the Army Relief; Thursday Col. and Mrs. Barth gave a large reception; Friday the 6th Cavalry gave a dance in honor of our regiment, and Saturday the regiment gave a farewell reception to Major and Mrs. Moore. Wednesday was given up to a hike and an all-night maneuver. Mrs. Holmes entertained at bridge on Friday in honor of Mrs. Moore, and on Tuesday Mrs. W. C. Johnson entertained in Mrs. Moore's honor.

Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Johnson, of the 26th, had Major Helmick as dinner guest on Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. Cole left Thursday for Kansas City, the Lieutenant to take up his new recruiting detail. Mrs. Arthur Brown gave a luncheon on Saturday. Capt. and Mrs. Tillman are enjoying a new Humobile.

The nine bachelors of the 27th Infantry gave a dinner Saturday in honor of Major and Mrs. Moore, Lieut. and Mrs. Manchester. The young ladies present were the Misses Read, Kimball, Berry, Laurston, Benét, Booth. Col. and Mrs. Barth gave a large reception in the pavilion on Thursday evening. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George Bell, jr., received with Col. and Mrs. Barth. Dancing was enjoyed throughout the evening.

#### FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Empire, Canal Zone, March 29, 1915.

At a pretty dance and reception given by Major and Mrs. Gerhardt at Camp Otis March 19 for their daughter, Miss Virginia, who had just arrived from the States, there were present about twenty-five from the Empire garrison. Last Monday a Congressional party, who have been making a tour of the Isthmus, came out from Panama, accompanied by General Edwards and his staff, and were met at the station here by Colonel Morton and joined by Colonel Miller, 10th Inf., and others from Otis. They were driven to Culebra to view the famous cut and see Camp Gaillard. At Empire an informal reception was given by the officers and ladies of the garrison and a buffet luncheon was served at the Officers' Club. The 5th Infantry band rendered a program during the reception and luncheon.

Mrs. Barnes entertained Mesdames Curry, Bartholf, Bitting, Hopson and Lewis at supper Monday. Mrs. Lewis was dinner guest of Mrs. Hopson Tuesday and she and Mrs. Curry were guests of Mrs. Deitch at dinner Wednesday. In honor of Miss Barnes and Mrs. Bruff, Mrs. Morton entertained the ladies, also the bachelors of the regiment, at a reception Tuesday. Mrs. Barnes and Mrs. Lanphier served, assisted by Mrs. Goodwin and some of the young officers.

Mrs. Faison was hostess for the Ladies' Auction Club Wednesday. Guest prizes were won by Miss Sargent and Mrs. Bruff. On Wednesday evening Mrs. Bugbee gave a jolly little five hundred party for Lieut. and Mrs. Ware and Mesdames Hopson, Lewis and Robinson. Mrs. Lewis being prize-winner. Capt. and Mrs. Stewart had dinner Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. O'Brien and their house guest, Mrs. McNear, Miss Sargent and Lieutenant Murray. Mesdames Phillips, Bruff, Faison and Larned and Miss Barnes were Empire guests at a bridge luncheon given by Mrs. Miller at Camp Otis Wednesday. Lieutenant Feché on Tuesday attended a riding party, followed by dance and supper, given by Mrs. Gerhardt, Camp Otis.

Mrs. Goethals' dance on Thursday evening was the social event of the week, and Lieutenant Feché, from here, was a guest of Gen. and Mrs. Goethals that evening both for dinner and the dance. Mr. Price, the American Minister, entertained Miss Barnes at luncheon on Thursday. After a voyage of a little more than seven days the Buford arrived Thursday, and General Edwards and Lieutenant Marmon crossed the Isthmus to welcome the 29th Infantry, and a number from the 5th Infantry went to Cristobal to greet friends on the Buford, among them being Colonel Morton, Mrs. Bugbee, Mrs. Barnes and Mrs. Twyman, and many of the 29th came directly to Empire as guests of friends in the 5th. Capt. and Mrs. Davis have had with them Mrs. Wagner and two children, while Capt. and Mrs. Edwards' guests have been Mrs. Wells and two small sons and Miss Jane Wells. Mrs. Waldron and little son and Mrs. Powell were with Lieut. and Mrs. Twyman, and Lieut. and Mrs. Barnes had with them Mrs. Goodwyn and little daughter, and Mrs. Keller was the guest of Mrs. Bugbee.

Col. and Mrs. Morton gave a beautiful dinner Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Faison, Mesdames Bruff, Larned and Bartholf, Colonel Chamberlain, Captain Harbeson and Lieutenant Nolan. Mrs. Bolling and Miss Bolling, of Panama, were luncheon guests of Mrs. Wills on Friday, and in the afternoon Mrs. Wills had tea for Mesdames Morton, Croxton, Waterhouse, Bartholf and Larned. A most enjoyable hop was given Friday as a farewell to the visitors who were soon leaving the post, and a number from Otis came over. After the dance Mrs. Croxton gave a jolly hop-supper for Lieut. and Mrs. Rutherford, Misses Kittson, Bush, Sargent, Larned and Gerhardt and Lieutenants Curry, Baylis, Murray, Feché, Byrnes and Waite.

Mrs. Curry, Mrs. Bruff and Miss Barnes, visitors in the Empire garrison for some weeks, sailed Saturday for the States. They made many warm friends here. Other passengers on the Y.M.C.A. alley, Captain Schoeffel rolling high game when he put up 193 in his last effort. This leaves the 11th team leading the tournament, followed by the 18th and 22d in the

Colon were Mrs. Devo and Miss Mary Devo, Miss Dorothy Dickman, daughter of Colonel Dickman, 2d Cav., Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Charles F. Mason and their children, and the members of the Congressional party.

Mrs. George R. Goethals and Miss Fieberger, daughter of Colonel Fieberger, are guests of Gen. and Mrs. Goethals, but expect soon to return to West Point. Lieut. and Mrs. Wills dined with Mr. and Mrs. Bolling at the University Club Saturday and enjoyed the dance at the Tivoli. Other guests at the Tivoli hop from here were Lieut. and Mrs. Rutherford, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. McNear, Misses Bush, Kittson and Larned, Captain McGrew and Lieutenants Murray, Feché, Larned and Forbes. Last night a number went in for Sunday dinner. Major and Mrs. Woodberry, M.C., from Camp Gaillard, and Lieut. and Mrs. Wiley dined there with Colonel Snyder, and Major White's guests were Major Murray, of the 29th, Captain Harbeson and Lieutenant Nolan. Others dining at the Tivoli were Lieut. and Mrs. Barnes and Lieutenants Bartholf, Hyatt, Milburn and Forbes. At the same time Captain McGrew entertained Lieut. and Mrs. O'Brien and Mrs. McNear at the University Club at dinner.

Captain Stevens, of the transport Buford, was a guest of Col. and Mrs. Morton for dinner and over night last night. Mr. H. P. Warren, a representative of the Alaska Railroad Commission, arrived Friday from New York to choose equipment (which was previously used in the construction of the canal) that may be suitable for use in the construction of the Alaskan road, which will be carried on by the U.S. Government. Mr. Warren had been formerly in the employ of the Panama Railroad Company, having spent eight and a half years in this service and a year and a half on the canal fortifications.

A special train crossed the Isthmus yesterday, bringing many hundreds of enthusiastic fans along with the Cristobal ball team to see the big game played on the Empire diamond between the two principal contenders for the pennant, the 5th Infantry and Cristobal teams. In addition to those coming from elsewhere, the large contingent from the three garrisons swelled the crowd to several thousand, and great excitement prevailed and the soldiers grew wild in their joy over the victory of the soldier team, the score being 5 to 1.

#### HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., March 26, 1915.

Mrs. Robert Sears on Saturday gave a luncheon, followed by bridge, in honor of Mrs. Bird and Mrs. Wagner, house guests of Lieut. and Mrs. E. F. Rice. Prizes were attractive Japanese trays and were won by Mrs. Fales and Mrs. Philipson. Other guests were Mesdames Rice, Pridgen and King. Lieut. and Mrs. E. F. Rice gave a dinner March 20, in honor of Mrs. Bird and Mrs. Wagner and for Major and Mrs. Charles E. Tayman, Major Julius A. Penn and Lieut. Gouverneur Packer.

Capt. George de Grasse Catlin gave an informal dance and supper Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Frank E. Hopkins, Miss Gertrude Hopkins, Major William S. Guignard, Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph O. Daly, Mrs. Henry Lantry, Mrs. George Whitsett, Miss Welcome Ayer, Misses Emily and Marian Jones, Miss Anne Carpenter, Capt. Harry C. Williams, Lieut. H. W. Hall, Charles S. Little, Franklin L. Whitley, James A. Ulio and Capt. Joseph F. Janda. Lieut. and Mrs. Harold E. Marr had dinner Thursday for Major Guignard, Lieut. and Mrs. McKinlay and Capt. and Mrs. Glassford.

The 4th Cavalry officers gave a smoker Thursday in honor of Col. William D. Beach, whose term of service in Hawaii is rapidly drawing to a close. The affair took place in the rooms of the attractive 4th Cavalry Club at Castner and was attended by all the officers of the 4th, assembled to pay their respects to their Commanding Officer and some guests from the other regiments. Colonel Beach, in a graceful address, spoke of his regret in leaving the regiment, and of his years of pleasant service with it. Col. and Mrs. Beach sail on the Thomas early in April. Mrs. Charles L. Willard gave a bridge-luncheon Friday for Mesdames Meale, Ganoce, Cassels, Philipson, Watrous, Parker, Chitty, Maper, Whitsett, Balinger, Hunt, Hay, Crusan and Frank and Miss Emma Holbrook.

An auction party was given on Wednesday evening by Capt. and Mrs. Americus Mitchell. The winners of high scores were Mrs. Whittener, Mrs. Willard, Captain Hunt, Lieutenants McCleave and Harbold. Other guests were Major and Mrs. Butts, Mrs. Hunt, Lieut. and Mrs. Frank, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Frank's mother, Lieut. Wallace Philson, Lieut. and Mrs. Higgins, Mrs. Harbold, Lieut. and Mrs. Ganoce and Capt. and Mrs. Willard. Lieut. and Mrs. Louis H. McKinlay entertained at dinner Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Gay, Lieut. and Mrs. Neal and Lieutenants Winton and Huntley. Capt. and Mrs. George M. Apple gave a dinner Friday, the party afterward attending the hop given by the 1st Infantry. The guests were Major and Mrs. Harrison, Major and Mrs. Bailey and Lieut. and Mrs. Naylor.

Gen. and Mrs. John P. Wisser gave a dinner on Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Cheatham, Major and Mrs. Bailey, Major and Mrs. Harrison, Capt. and Mrs. King, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas, Captain Catlin, Capt. and Mrs. Apple, Lieut. and Mrs. Meale, Miss Emma Holbrook and Lieut. and Mrs. Pillow. Lieut. and Mrs. Rice were dinner hosts before the Castner hop on Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Meale, Ganoce, Pridgen, Sears, Miss True and Lieutenant Hinemon. Miss Welcome Ayer gave an attractive supper before the hop on Friday, entertaining in honor of the Misses Marfan and Emily Jones and for Misses Anne Carpenter, Heard, McNamara, Mr. Macaulay, Lieutenants Whitley, Little, Samuelson, Shekergian, Fosnes, Ulio and Dr. Johnston and Lieut. and Mrs. Harris. On the same evening Capt. and Mrs. John Thomas gave a supper for thirty, the guests afterward going to the hop.

The Misses Anne Carpenter, Welcome Ayer and Emily and Marian Jones are guests of Col. and Mrs. Lenihan, at Fort Shafter, for the week-end. The children of the post were invited to be the guests of Col. and Mrs. Beach during the concert given by the 4th Cavalry band Saturday afternoon. The children greatly enjoyed the "party," which took the form of ice cream and cake, and later played games on the lawn.



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### THE NAVY.

Corrected up to April 13. Later changes noted elsewhere.  
(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.  
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

#### ATLANTIC FLEET.

Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander-in-Chief.

WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Fleet flagship and flagship of Admiral Fletcher) (trophy ship, battle efficiency and gunnery, 1914). Capt. Herbert O. Dunn. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

YANKTON (tender to fleet flagship). Lieut. Aubrey W. Fitch. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### FIRST DIVISION.

Rear Admiral H. T. Mayo, Commander.

NEW YORK, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Mayo.) Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). Capt. William R. Shoemaker. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. William L. Rodgers. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. Josiah S. McKean. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

TEXAS, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Albert W. Grant. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### SECOND DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush, Commander.

UTAH, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Boush.) Capt. Albert Gleaves. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. Hilary P. Jones. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Capt. Henry F. Bryan. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MICHIGAN, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Albert P. Niblack. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Robert L. Russell. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### THIRD DIVISION.

Rear Admiral De Witt Coffman, Commander.

VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Coffman.) Capt. Volney O. Chase. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Robert E. Coontz. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. George W. Logan. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). Capt. Joseph L. Jayne. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. William M. Crose. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### FOURTH DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Walter McLean, Commander.

LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral McLean.) At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edward H. Durell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Casey B. Morgan. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edwin A. Anderson. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. George W. Kline. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### CRUISER SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander.

WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Caperton.) Capt. Edward L. Beach. Off the mouth of the Panuco River, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CASTINE, gunboat, 2(b). Comdr. James F. Carter. Sailed April 11 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. John R. Y. Blakely. At Progresso, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONTANA (torpedo training ship). Comdr. Louis M. Nulton. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Comdr. Percy N. Olmsted. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Joseph W. Oman. At Beirut, Syria. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

OLYMPIA, cruiser, second class, 14(a), 4(b). Comdr. Frank B. Upham. At Progresso, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PETREL, gunboat, 4(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Duncan M. Wood. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SACRAMENTO, gunboat, 3(a), 2(b). Comdr. Luke McNamee. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Benton C. Decker. At Alexandria, Egypt. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WHEELING, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. Roscoe C. Moody. En route to Port au Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Capt. William S. Sims, Commander.

Mail for the Birmingham and Dixie should be sent in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b) (flotilla flagship). Comdr. William V. Pratt. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

DIXIE, tender, 12(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Hutch I. Cone. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

#### Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Mannix, Commander.

WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Mannix. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

nix. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles S. Freeman. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
HENLEY (destroyer). Lieut. Henry D. Cooke. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
MAYBANT (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Joyce. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
MCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Leigh M. Stewart. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

#### Fourth Division.

Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels.

Send mail for vessels of this division to the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

BURROWS (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles Belknap. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. John H. Newton. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

#### Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

FANNING (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Trophy ship, gunnery, 1914. Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

BEALE (destroyer) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Lieut. Comdr. Walter N. Vernou. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. Reed M. Fawell. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick V. McNair. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Isaac F. Dortch. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

#### Sixth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw, Commander.

CUMMINGS (destroyer). (Flagboat) (trophy ship, battle efficiency, 1914). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

CASSIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ernest J. King. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

#### Seventh Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Leigh O. Palmer, Commander.

McDOUGAL (destroyer). (Flagship.) Lieut. Comdr. Leigh O. Palmer. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BALCH (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Jesse B. Gay. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ward K. Wortman. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### RESERVE TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander.

PANTHER (tender), 2(b). Lieut. Paul E. Dampman. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

#### First Division.

Lieut. William Ancrum, Commander.

FLUSSER (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William Ancrum. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. David H. Stuart. At San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

REID (destroyer). Ensign Charles A. Pownall. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

SMITH (destroyer). Lieut. William C. Wickham. At San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### Second Division.

Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, jr., Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to Pensacola, Fla.

TERRY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, jr. At Pensacola, Fla.

MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. John F. Cox. At Pensacola, Fla.

PERKINS (destroyer). Ensign William D. Kilduff. At Pensacola, Fla.

ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Guy C. Barnes. At Pensacola, Fla.

STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. Harry B. Hird. At Pensacola, Fla.

WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Louis F. Thibault. At Pensacola, Fla.

#### SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Comdr. Yates Stirling, Commander.

PRAIRIE (transport), 12(b). (Flagship of Submarine Flotilla commander.) Lieut. Macgillivray Milne. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

MACDONOUGH (destroyer) (tender). Ensign George M. Cook. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

WORDEN (destroyer) (tender). Ensign Joseph M. B. Smith. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

#### First Division.

Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

POTOMAC (tender). Btsn. Michael J. Wilkinson. At Almirante Bay.

SEVERN (tender). Ensign Stewart A. Manahan. At Almirante Bay.

C-1 (submarine). Ensign Charles M. Elder. At Almirante Bay.

C-2 (submarine). Ensign Edgar M. Williams. At Almirante Bay.

C-3 (submarine). Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell. At Almirante Bay.

C-4 (submarine). Ensign George L. Dickson. At Almirante Bay.

C-5 (submarine). Ensign George A. Rood. At Almirante Bay.

#### Second Division.

Lieut. Thomas Withers, Commander.

TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Elmo H. Williams. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

D-1 (submarine). Lieut. Earle C. Metz. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

D-2 (submarine). Lieut. Percy K. Robottom. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Rush S. Fay. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Thomas Withers. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

E-2 (submarine). Ensign Charles M. Cooke. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

#### Third Division.

Comdr. Orton P. Jackson, Commander.

OZARK (tender). Comdr. Orton P. Jackson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

G-1 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph M. Deem. Sailed April 11 from Norfolk, Va., for Charleston, S.C., en route to Pensacola, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Ralph C. Needham. Sailed April 11 from Norfolk, Va., for Charleston, S.C., en route to Pensacola, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

G-3 (submarine). Lieut. Felix X. Gyax. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At Cramp's Shipyard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

#### Fourth Division.

Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FULTON (tender). Lieut. James D. Wilson. Sailed April 11 from Norfolk, Va., for Charleston, S.C., en route to Pensacola, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

K-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lucius O. Dunn. At Pensacola, Fla.

K-2 (submarine). Lieut. Radford Moses. At Pensacola, Fla.

K-3 (submarine). Lieut. Holbrook Gibson. At Pensacola, Fla.

K-4 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher. At Pensacola, Fla.

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#### AUXILIARY DIVISION.

Comdr. Urban T. Holmes, Commander.

VESTAL (repair ship). (Flagship of Commander Holmes.) At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. William B. Wells. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. William H. Reynolds. Sailed April 10 from Tampico, Mexico, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Btsn. Harry N. Huxford. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ONTARIO (tender). Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

PATAFSCO (tender). Chief Btsn. Robert Rohange. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. John P. Judge. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Robert M. Kennedy. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SONOMA (tender). Chief Btsn. Karl Rundquist. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### PACIFIC FLEET.

Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Admiral Howard.) Capt. Ashley H. Robertson. On the West coast of Mexico.

ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 10(b). Comdr. Jonas H. Holden. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Thomas J. Senn. At Corinto, Nicaragua.

CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. George W. Williams. On the West coast of Mexico.

DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier. On the West coast of Mexico.

MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. Sumner E. W. Kittelle. At Honolulu, H.T.

NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Noble E. Erwin. Sailed April 11 from San Francisco, Cal., for San Diego, Cal.

RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Thomas P. Magruder. On the West coast of Mexico.

YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. Raymond D. Harbrouck. On the West coast of Mexico.

#### FLEET AUXILIARY.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Austin Kautz. On the West coast of Mexico.

#### PACIFIC TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Allen B. Reed. At San Diego, Cal.

#### First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Alexander Sharp. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Abner M. Steckel. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer). Ensign Vance D. Chapline. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Robert G. Coman. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

#### Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Herbert A. Jones, Commander.

HULL (destroyer). (Flagship.) Lieut. Herbert A. Jones. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Ensign Merritt Hodson. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Joseph A. Murphy. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.



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#### Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan, Commander.

K-3 (submarine). Lieut. Francis T. Chew. At San Diego, Cal.  
K-4 (submarine). Lieut. James P. Olding. At San Diego, Cal.  
K-7 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan. At San Diego, Cal.  
K-8 (submarine). Lieut. John W. Lewis. At San Diego, Cal.

#### ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral James M. Helm, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for vessels of this fleet to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Helm.) Comdr. Frank Lyon. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. Alfred W. Hinds. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Illinois is in ordinary.

KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kearsarge is in ordinary.

KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kentucky is in ordinary.

MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Missouri is in ordinary.

OHIO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Alfred W. Hinds. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robert M. Doyle, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Doyle.) Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Tozer. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. George A. Alexander. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

CHARLESTON, cruiser first class, 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Arthur K. Atkins. In ordinary at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

#### ASIATIC FLEET.

Admiral William C. Cowles, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

#### FIRST DIVISION.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Admiral Cowles.) Comdr. John H. Dayton. At Olongapo, P.I.

CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Christopher C. Fewel. At Olongapo, P.I.

GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Richard H. Leigh. At Shanghai, China.

#### SECOND DIVISION.

ELCANO, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. Robert A. Dawes. Cruising on the Yangtze River.

HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. William D. Brotherton. Cruising on the Yangtze River.

MONOCACY, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Andrew F. Carter. Cruising on the Yangtze River.

PALOS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Stuart W. Calk. Cruising on the Yangtze River.

QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Burton A. Strait. Cruising on the Yangtze River.

SAMAR, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Paul H. Rice. At Shanghai, China.

VILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. George T. Swasey. Cruising on the Yangtze River.

#### THIRD DIVISION.

CALLAO, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Selah M. La Bounty. At Hong Kong, China.

WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Henry H. Hough. At Hong Kong, China.

#### FOURTH DIVISION.

MONTEREY, monitor, 4(a), 6(b). Comdr. Edward S. Kellogg. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.

PAMPANGA, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. James M. Doyle. At Olongapo, P.I.

#### TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Comdr. Paul Foley, Commander.

POMPEY (tender). Lieut. John C. Hilliard. At Manila, P.I.

#### First Division.

Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman, Commander.

DALE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman. At Manila, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph G. Haxton. At Manila, P.I.

BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Leo L. Lindley. At Manila, P.I.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. John O. Jennings. At Manila, P.I.

DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Wilfred E. Clarke. At Manila, P.I.

#### FIRST SUBMARINE DIVISION.

Ensign Thomas Baxter, Commander.

MONADNOCK (tender). 6(a), 5(b). Ensign Howard F. Kingman. At Manila, P.I.

MOHICAN (tender). Ensign William M. Quigley. At Manila, P.I.

A-2 (submarine). Ensign Charles A. Lockwood. At Manila, P.I.

A-4 (submarine). Ensign Joseph R. Mann. At Manila, P.I.

A-6 (submarine). Ensign Sherwood Picking. At Manila, P.I.

A-7 (submarine). Ensign Ralph F. Wood. At Manila, P.I.

B-2 (submarine). Ensign Thomas Baxter. At Manila, P.I.

B-3 (submarine). Ensign Carroll Q. Wright. At Manila, P.I.

#### AUXILIARIES.

ABARENDA, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward W. Keen, master. At Shanghai, China.

AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Thorwald Lundberg, master. At Cavite, P.I.

PISCATAQUA (tender). Ensign Hugo W. Koehler. At Olongapo, P.I.

WOMPAJUK (tug). Chief Bsn. James Glass. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AMPHITRITE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Chief Bsn. John J. Holden. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.

ARETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. Sailed April 8 from Charleston, S.C. for Port Arthur, Texas. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BALTIMORE, cruiser, second class, 4(a), 4(b). Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BROOKLYN, cruiser—first class, 20(a), 12(b). Comdr. Harley H. Christy. At Boston, Mass. Address there.

BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CAESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Nathan C. Twining. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 9(b). Lieut. Comdr. Robert A. Abernathy. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

CYCLOPS, fuel ship, merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN, gunboat, 6(b). Comdr. Ralph Earle. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOWNES (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Alfred W. Johnson. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DUBUQUE, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Hiram L. Irwin. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

EAGLE, converted yacht. Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup. Surveying off the coast of Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HANCOCK, transport, 8(b). Comdr. Arthur L. Willard. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward. retired. Surveying off the coast of Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At Manila, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

JASON, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

JUPITER, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Clarence S. Kempff. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

JUTNEY, fuel ship, merchant complement. N. S. Hanson, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

LEONIDAS (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. Herbert O. Cooke. Surveying off the coast of Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MACHIAS, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Albert W. Marshall. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAINE, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MARIETTA, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. William P. Scott. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. William V. Tomb. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. At Sausalito, Cal. Address there.

MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

MAYFLOWER, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Robert L. Berry. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MONTGOMERY, cruiser—third class, 7(a), 2(b). Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. The Montgomery is assigned to duty with the Maryland Naval Militia. At Baltimore, Md. Address there.

NANSHAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. William D. Frideaux, master. On the West coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEPTUNE, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Charles T. Owens. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEREUS (fuel ship), merchant complement. Joseph H. Hutchison, master. Sailed April 2 from Nagasaki, Japan, for Honolulu, H.T. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NERO, fuel ship, merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

OREGON, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

ORION, fuel ship, merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PADUCAH, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman. Surveying off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROMETHEUS, repair ship, 4(a). Comdr. Cleland N. Offey. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. Sailed March 30 from Nagasaki, Japan, for Honolulu, H.T. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SALEM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Harley H. Christy. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Salem is acting as receiving ship at Boston.

SATURN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SAN DIEGO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

SCORPION, converted yacht, 4(b). Lieut. Herbert S. Babitt. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ST. LOUIS, cruiser—third class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. At the Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

SYLPH, converted yacht. Lieut. Harrison E. Knauss. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. Ralston S. Holmes. In ordinary at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

TALLAHASSEE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Comdr. Robert W. Meserve. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship), 1(b). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Chief Bsn. Frederick R. Hazard. At Seattle, Wash. Address there.

VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Lieut. Comdr. Edward B. Fenner temporarily in command. At Alexandria, Egypt. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### TUGS IN COMMISSION.

NAVAJO. Chief Bsn. Frederick W. Metters. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.T. Address there.

OSCEOLA. Bsn. Thomas Macklin. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PEORIA. Bsn. Gregory Cullen. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

UNCAS. Chief Bsn. Walter J. Wortman. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

[Note.—We omit the Public Marine Schools, Receiving and Station Ships, Fish Commission Steamers, Torpedo Vessels in Ordinary, Tugs, Vessels Out of Commission, and Vessels Loaned to Naval Militia. There are no changes since the lists appeared in our issue of last week, page 1027.]

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## UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

[Note.—We omit the Marine Corps stations this week. There are no changes since it was published last week on page 1027.]

### STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

(Continued from page 1030.)

—arrived Jan. 1, 1912. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I. Hqs., Machine-gun Company and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, G and H at Manila; I, K, L and M at Camp Eldridge, Laguna, P.I.; E, Camp John Hay, Mountain Province. 25th Inf. (colored).—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., H.T.—arrived January, 1913. 26th Inf.—Hqs. and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Texas City, Texas; Cos. I, K, L and M, Galveston, Texas. 27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas. 28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas. 29th Inf.—Entire regiment sailed from New York March 17, 1915, for station in Panama Canal Zone. 30th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg Bks., N.Y. Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqs. and A, B, C, D, F and G and Machine-gun Company, San Juan, P.R.; E and H, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.

Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 52, address Manila, P.I. All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed simply Manila, P.I., and not to the stations outside that city mentioned. Address other mail to troops at stations noted. Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

The change from animal traction to mechanical propulsion in the present war is so complete as to constitute a veritable revolution. After leaving the railroad, the movement of supplies of all kinds is by mechanical transport. This was used to some extent in South Africa in 1899-1902. In Manchuria in 1904-05 and in the Balkan wars of 1912-13, but not until now have the muscles of the horse and the mule given place so completely to petrol as a motive force in all departments of field transportation. When it is remembered that the number of petrol driven vehicles counts far up in the thousands the importance of the "oil out of the rock" becomes apparent. The spare parts with which to repair damaged vehicles are stored in "M.T." parks until required and the completed vehicles in depots. The more extensive repairs or overhauls are carried out at certain very large and completely equipped shops near the bases, where at present several hundred vehicles can be handled at one time. To help those combatant units which have only a few mechanically propelled vehicles, and are usually out of reach of the mobile workshops, there are special mobile M.T. repair units which are despatched to the help of broken-down lorries or cars to put them in order on the spot. For the rescue of vehicles which are so badly damaged that they cannot move, there is a "salvage" unit equipped with the necessary tackle for lifting and towing derelicts to the nearest railway station for despatch to the repair shops.

The English army which fought at Poitiers was about the strength of a modern British brigade and a half. The army which crossed the water for the Agincourt campaign was the numerical equivalent of a modern division and a half, but the actual numbers present at the battle were but little over the strength of two modern infantry brigades. The Duke of Bedford fought at Verneuil with the equal of the infantry of a modern division. Marlborough's campaigns involved, at the highest, something over the strength of a complete modern division, and at Waterloo there were British troops numerically equal to a modern division and a half.

The British soldier in the field has bacon for breakfast, bread and cheese for luncheon, a hot meal of meat, vegetables and bread for dinner, and bread and jam with his tea. In case of emergency he carries with him an "Iron Ration" composed of preserved meat, biscuit, tea, sugar and two concentrated meat cubes. Since the commencement of the campaign several additions have been made to the scale of food ordinarily allowed. Pea soup is provided twice a week for the troops in the trenches, as well as extra tea and sugar. Cigarettes are served out in lieu of part of the weekly tobacco allowance, matches are provided twice a week, and butter is substituted twice a week for jam.

The astonishing strength of many of the old mediaeval buildings in Belgium, such as the Templars' Tower at Nieupoort and the church tower at Messines, is evinced by the fact that they have resisted bombardment by modern artillery. Great blocks of masonry have been blown off the church tower, the belfry has been shot away, the interior is completely burned out, but the framework, though irregular in outline, and full of gaping holes, still stands defiant amid the surrounding ruins.

The Netherlands government has notified the United States that any foreign ship misusing the Dutch flag or using other means to make a pretence of possessing Dutch nationality will not be allowed to leave or pass through waters under the jurisdiction of the Netherlands.

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